WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN of The North Carolina Experiment

Station and State Weather Service for the Week Ending Saturday, April CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. -The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experement Station and State Weather Service, for the week ending Saturday, April 30, 1892, show that the weather has been slightly better than the preceding week. More sunshine has prevailed, which has been very beneficial, but the weather is still too cold and damp for young crops. Some corn is rotting in the ground in consequence, and cotton seed does not sprout readily. The rainfall has been deficient, but the prevailing winds during the week have been from the east and southeast, bringing the damp air from the ocean over the land. Very light frosts were reported on the mornings of the 26th and 27th, doing but little damage to crops. Warmth and bright sunshine much needed. Forests are green except in the western part of

but little progress. Not half the cotton crop has been planted yet. Previous reports of greatly reduced acreage are confirmed, the chief substitute crops being corn. In the southern part of the central district corn is large enough for plowing, and cotton is just coming up. Planting corn has commenced in the western part of the State. Truck crops are doing

the State, where vegetation has made

The weather conditions have been similar in all districts. The cool spell of the latter part of the week may be expected to do some injury. H. B. BATTLE, Director.

PETRIFIED PRICES

The Next Time He Sells a Body He's Going to Get Market Prices. M Quad in Totedo Blade.

We were sitting on the tavern veranda after supper for a smoke, when an old darky with a crooked leg came along and took off his hat and said "Gem'len, I should like to ask yo' a few queshuns, please."

Being told to go ahead, he came up the step, bowed and scraped, and observed:

"I lost my old woman doorin the wah, an she was buried on de gravel ridge ober yere 'bout two miles. I dun went an dug up de body last week to put it in a new place, an it was all parlyzed to stun. "You mean petrified."

"Dat's it sah. Took fo' men to git Seemed like I was dun talkin' to de ole lady again." "Yes.

"She was lyin' dar on de grass when a feller driv up in a wagon an' offered me \$5 for de body. Do yo' reckon it was right to sell it?" "Well, that's according to your own feelings."

"lest so. She was dun dead." "Yes."

"An' all turned to stun." "Yes."

"An' so I reckoned it wouldn't hurt nuffin'. 'I got de money an' de man driv off. An' now Uncle Jason tells me dat I got cheated. He says a paralyzed body am wuth \$30. Kin yo' tell me if dat's so?" "You ought to have got at least

"Hu! Den I was cheated?" "It looks that way."

"Jest beat right outer \$20! Hu Wall, dey doan play dat trick on me agin. I'se got de market price now, an I knows what figger to ask." "But the body is already gone."

"Yes, dat body; but I dun buried two wives an three children on that same gravel ridge, and when I get 'em dug out dey is gwine to fetch market quotashuns or I'll tumble 'em right back in agin!'

TWINKLINGS.

- Mrs. Cumso-That is classic music they are playing now, 1sn't it? Cumso-I guess not. I like it.-De-

- Wife (looking at the almanac) -Winter is over and spring has come. Husband-All right. Pack away my fall overcoat and get out my, winter one.

- "I have heard of the courage of a man's conwictions," said the prisoner at the bar, "but it seems to me that the more times I gets conwicted the less courage I have."- Washington Star.

- First Tailor-Do you bow to your customers when you meet them on Second Ditto-Well, as a rule I do, but I always cut my misfits .- Tid-Bits. - "Mercy!" cried Juliet, "this

glove is tight.

"I, too, should be intoxicated," rapturously responded Romeo, "were I a glove upon that hand."-Harper's Bazar. - The Unhappy Father-You should be ashamed to idle all the time. It is time you were working. Weginald-Why, fathah, I do wohk! Don't I woll my own thiggawettes we-

- "I've been in sixteen engagements," said Col. Warhorse to Miss

"O, that's nothing! I've been engaged six times myself! And look at the difference in our ages!"-Detroit Free Press.

choir?"

- "So you went to sing in the "Yes." "What part?"

"Well, I went in as first bass, but they changed it to short stop when they heard my voice."-Wash. Star. - "That is Mrs. Street Commis-

sioner Jones over there, isn't it?"

"No; her husband's been promoted. She is now Mrs. First Assistant Deputy Subcontroller Jones."-Harper's Bazar. - "What is my temperature doctor r asked the sick broker. "One hundred and four and a half,"

replied the doctor. "Then, for heaven's sake, let's unload," cried the broker. "I'll never go higher."

New York Herald.

- Miss Doggett (to man who has

Man (with the air of a martyr)-Thot same he did, mum. Or had to kape him told oop in th' cellar. an' sit there an' watch him all day, or he'd a'broken loose and run back.—Puck.

cold is conquered and the cough disappears.

AN ICE SHAFT IN MONTANA. Always Plenty of Good Ice on Hand for All Purposes.

Chicago News. There is a remarkable ice shaft not far from this place. It is a freak of nature formed in an abandoned shaft sunk by miners in old New York

Gulch in Meagher county. This gulch was very rich for drift diggers in early days. It paid as high as \$400 to a four-foot set of timbers, which two miners could easily put in with a day's work. Sevyears ago two miners sunk a shaft along one side of the gulch, about three miles above its mouth, or where the gulch empties into Trout creek. The shaft was put down about fifty-five feet below the surface of the gulch, and it was well timbered from the bottom to the top, with a good stout ladder to go down on.

The miners struck the rim of the gulch, and, missing the pay streak, they abandoned the shaft, as it was of no more use to them.

There has since formed, about midway of the shaft, a solid mass of ice clear around the shaft, with she exception of a small air-hole in its centre. It is frozen to the timbers of the shaft. There is no water dripping from the sides, and none in the bottom of the shaft. But there is a solid body of ice at the bottom. What seems very strange is that the ice in the shaft is more abundant and forms faster in the warmest summer weather than it does in the winter

The mass of ice in the centre of the shaft, or about half way down from the surface, is about six feet thick, with an air-hole through the centre that will admit the passage of a man's body. By putting down a rope one can go to the bottom very

A strong, cold current of air continually comes up from below. It is so cold in the shaft that a person can stay in it but a short time, and even then he must be dressed in his winter flannels to keep from freezing. The ice in the shaft melts away a great deal in the coldest winter weather, while in the summer months it keeps forming and does not melt at all.

In the summer the ice freezes on the rounds of the ladder clear to the top of the shaft. Observers have seen the sun shine on the ice on the top rounds of the ladder three or four hours in the middle of the warmest summer days without melting any of it. In the winter the ice will all melt off the top rounds.

Though the shaft was of no use to the miners who put it down, it is of great use to the families around the town of York in the warm summer months. For there is where they get their supply of ice. Many gallons of it out of de grave. Just dun turned ice cream are made in the town dai- tellers. But no Republicans passed bein the warm weather by the aid of ice taken from the shaft.

For several years past there has not been a time when there was not enough ice in the shaft to supply a town twice the size of York. Any resident of York can verify the statement in regard to this singular ice

BRET HARTE'S RETREAT.

How the Story Writer Lives When he Retires to the Rockies. Luke Sharp in the Idler.

At a turn in the path I saw a man, apparently with one eye, gazing at me along the gleaming barrel of a rifle. It may seem weakness on my part, but I instantly complied with his re-"Are ye heeled?" was the next

question. Not quite understanding the inquiry, I replied that I had footed it up the mountain, if that was what he

After a little discussion, during which, fortunately for me, the rifle did not go off, I told him that I had merely come to see Mr. Bret Harte, and talk with him about his work. "Put it thar, stranger," he said, holding out his hand. "I'm your

The celebrated writer wore a slouch hat similar to the one my guide had on, from which fact I take it that such headgear is fashionable in that part of the world. His shirt was red, and open at the throat. His trousers were partly shoved into the top of big cowhide boots. From a leathern belt around his waist depended a revolver or two, a sheathed

knife, and other ornaments of a like nature. With his rifle on his elbow he led the way to his hospitable cabin, which, it is no exaggeration to say, was the finest on the whole thorough fare. It stood on a ledge somewhat similar to Table Rock at Niagara, but overlooking a precipice compared with the Niagara gorge is but a

The one room of the cabin was of that severe simplicity of decoration which we would expect in the home of such a man. The mural decorations consisted of the unhewn exteriors of logs, the sombre tone of which was relieved by longitudinal plasterings of clay whose subdued grayish hue harmonized with the smoke-colored rafters. Only one painting hung on the walls, but that was a gem. It was entitled "The Two Men of Sandy Bar," and represented them as leaning against the bar, each with a glass in one hand, while the other grasped the stock of a revolver.

Here it is that Bret Harte "rests' from civilization. Talk? We talked for an hour.

GLASS FOR BUILDING.

A New Kind of Concrete Made in Ru-For a long time architects have been accustomed to build transparent glass brick into walls to afford light in places where a window would mar architectural effects. But now it is proposed to cast glass, not necessarily transparent, into large blocks for building purposes. This material is practically indestructible, perfectly non-absorbent and, therefore, damp proof in a manner which few bricks are; and in this way coarse glass of this kind could be made as

returned her "lost" pet)—Here is a dol-lar, my good man. I hope Fido didn't give you much trouble?"

Cheaply as concrete, stone or baked clay. A plan has also been put into practice by which broken glass of practice by which broken glass of various colors is mixed up, placed in molds lined with silica, talc or some other resisting material, and fired. The result is a firmly coherent mass, which can be dressed and cut into "We have met the enemy and they are blocks, which are, of course, irreguours," said Commodore Perry, thus tell-ing the story of the battle of Lake Erie. In place of artificial marble. If deco-Cough Syrup is no sooner used, than the rative effects are desired, designs in

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. Numerous petitions were presented against legislation for closing the World's Fair on Sundays. They came from the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and Arkansas, many of them from religious bodies; also one from a Methodist church in New Hampshire, urgently protesting against further adverse legis-

lation against the Chinese. The Calendar was taken up, and Mr Call offered a resolution, which was laid on the table for the present, for the appointment of a special committee o nine Senators to consider and report some legislation that will relieve the scarcity of money amongst farmers in all parts of the country, reduce the rate of interest and enable them to obtain loans of money on security of their lands and crops; also to inquire and report whether it is not practicable to establish some agency, depository, sub-treasury or banking system, by which, with the aid of the Government co-operating with the citizens, money shall be kept in every commulty within the reasonable and proper need of people at low rates of interest to be fixed and regulated by the people of the several communities, under supervision of the government; also, to consider and report whether it is not practicable to devise some system by which perpetual flow of money from all parts of the country to the centres of commerce and business, shall be limited and restrained, so as to enable a sufficient supply of

sections of the country to be kept in their respective communities. The Senate, at 2 o'clock, p. m., proceeded to executive business, and at 4.15 adjourned.

money for the need of the people in all

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES This being suspension Monday, Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, moved to suspended the rules and pass the bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to grant registers as vessels of the United States to such foreign-built steamships as are now engaged in freight and pas senger business, and sailing in an established line from a port in the United States. After a brief explanation by Mr. Cockran, of New York, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Moses, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to pension survivors of the Black Hawk, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole wars. Agreed to. The bill grants the pension of \$8 per month to beneficiaries. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, moved to

suspend the rules and pass the free binding twine bill. Mr. Burrows inquired whether It was the gentleman's intention to pass the bill in this way without having given notice to the minority of that intention. Mr. Bryan replied that it was his intention to pass the bill.

Mr. Burrows demanded a second and objected to Mr. Bryan's request that a second be considered as ordered. Mr. Burrows and Mr. Bryan were appointed wait, however, the Democrats managed to make a quorum and a second was ordered and the bill was passed, after a brief debate, in which Mr. Covert, of New York, was found among the opponents of the bill. The vote stood--yeas 183 nays 47. Messrs. Covert, of New York, Coburn, of Wisconsin, and Cadmurs, of New Jersey (Democrats). voted in the negative; and Messrs. Broderick, of Kansas, and Pickler and

Jolley, South Dakota (Republicans), in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Blount the rules were suspended and a bill was passed appropriating \$150,000 to enable the President to fulfil stipulations contained in treaties between the United States and Great Britain, signed the 29th of Februay and 18th of April, 1892, in regard to tribunals of arbitration at Paris.

There was neither opposition to nor discussion of the measure. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Mr. Hitt made various efforts to restore the salaries of Consuls, but his efforts were of no avail, and pending action on the bill the com-

mittee rose and the House adjourned. SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.

After the usual routine morning business was disposed of, Mr. Morgan called up the President's message on the subject of the international conterence as to silver coinage.

Mr. Dolph tried to get action first on the report on the Chinese Exclusion bill, but Mr. Morgan refused to give precedence to that subject, remarking that there was not so much pressure about it that the Senator from South Dakota, who desired to address the Senate, might not have the courtesy of

Mr. Kyle then proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the free coinage

At the close of Mr. Kyle's speech, the message was again laid on the table, Mr. Morgan giving notice that he desired to speak upon it.

The conference report on the Chinese Exclusion bill was then laid before the Senate, As soon as it was read Mr. Sherman stated that although a member of the Conference Committee, he had not been able to sign the report. He was very willing to provide any necessary egislation for the restriction of Chinese labor, and thought that the Senate bill had done so very broadly.

Mr. Sherman found great objection to the registry and certificate provisions of the bill as amended by the conference committee. That he thought was in violation of the treaty of 1880 with China. Mr. Dawes held similar opinions. Messrs. Dolph and Morgan, members of the conference committee, defended

the registration provision. Mr. Call declared himself in opposition not only to the conference report, but to the principle on which the whole anti-Chinese legislation was founded. He believed that the pending measure would involve a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the already ruined cotton industry of the South. After half a dozen other Senators had spoken, both for and against the conference report, a vote was taken and the conference was

agreed to-yeas 30, nays 15. The House bill placing binding twine on the free list was laid before the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee. Several other house bills were presented and referred. After a brief executive session, the

Senate at 5.15 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. But little routine business was done this morning, and shortly after the reading of the Journal the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Oates, of

Alabama, in the Chair) on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

The consideration of the consular portion of the bill having been completed without any material change having been made (notwithstanding Mr. Hill's earnest efforts to increase the salaries of various Consuls above the amounts appropriated by the bill) the committee reverted to the amendment offered a few days ago by Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, (and temporarily passed over) providing that no part of the emergency funds shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States. The amendment was

vey for an Inter-Continental Railway. portfolio of finance at Rome, He was "It may be advanced as an argument in 70 years old."

favor of the appropriation," he said, "that the United States had already appropriated \$180,000 to carry out this work; but this was the first opportunity presented to oppose the scheme which would connect this Government with a railroad in South America, and which might implicate us in a war of conquest." He believed that if the proposition were exacted into a law, the United ition were enacted into a law, the Uni ted States would be pledged to the con-struction of the railroad, and if required,

to furnish a subsidy to do so.

After further debate, the motion was greed to-118 to 71. Mr. Blount thus triumphing over the otherwise united

Mr. Blount then moved to strike out the appropriation of \$35,000 for collec-tion and distribution of commercial intormation as recommended by the International American Conference. Agreed to-97 to 68.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended to the House. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the \$65,000 appropriation for the Inter-Continental Railway Commission. It was agreed to—years 145, nays 84. He demanded also a separate vote on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Commercial Bureau of American Republics. The amendment was rejected—yeas 74, nays 148—and the appropriation remains in the bill. The bill was then passsed.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, o Ohio, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. The House then adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4. After the routine morning business the Senate took up the Calendar and passed the following bills, among

Senate bill for disposal of the remaining public lands in Alabama; for promotion of education; Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at

Charlottesville, Va. Business was dragging on in a listless way; there were but few Senators paying any attention to it and the heat was very oppressive, when Mr. Cameron moved to adjourn. The motion was voted down and he then called attention to the absence of a quorum. On roll-call, however, 47 Senators responded-two more than a quorum-and business went on in some sort of way for half an hour longer. Then Mr. Cameron again resorted to the same tactics, but without success. His colleague came to the rescue and moved that the senate proceed to executive business. That motion prevailed, and after reference to some nominations, the Senate at 4:10 o'clock adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the approval of the journal and eference to a number of Senate bills, Mr. Geary, of California, presented the conference report on the Chinese Exclusion bill. Mr. Geary demanded the previous question on adoption of the report, and notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, it was or-

85 yeas to 88 nays, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, opposed the conerence report because of the provision for registration and certificate, which he characterized as abominable. Mr. Hooker opposed it, because, in nis opinion, it suspended the privilege

of habeas corpus, so far as the Chinese are concerned. Mr. Geary, of California, disputed the arguments of both Mr. Hitt and Mr. Hooker.

The conference report was then adopted—yeas 185, nays 28. Mr. Goodnight, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to whether the Sugar Trust has violated the anti-trust law, and, if so, whether prosecutions had been instituted for such violation. I was adopted, after a brief discussion.

A dozen or two private Pension bills coming over from Friday night's session Messrs, Outwaite, Mitchell and Belknap were appointed conferees on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mutchler asked consent for present consideration of a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to the Reading Coal combine.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, objected, and the resolution was referred.

On motion of Mr. Holman, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the Chair) for the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. The first bill on the Calendar was the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, in the in terest of the River and Harbor bill, ask-

ed that the bill be laid aside, but Mr. Holman objected and the facts were reported to the House which decided-122 to 48-to lay the Sundry Civil bill aside, and the committee resumed its

The Postoffice and Fortification bills were also laid aside (after a little seesawing between the House and the Committee) and the River and Harbor. bill was taken up, Mr. Blanchard spoke for over an hour

in explanation and advocacy of the Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, also spoke in favor of the bill, and pending further debate, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

PERSONAL. -George Eiffel is said to have

made \$10,000,000 as his share in the Eiffel tower. - The Prince of Wales considers died on Saturdays.

- It is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript, But it does not matter how many ready to be rushed to the printer the day the Grand Old Man dies.

- Mr. Stanley has come to the conclusion that the Australians much more closely resemble the people of the United States than those of Great - Henry Labouchere says that

not one Englishman in a thousand with pretension to literary taste ever reads or has read a dozen lines of any living poet except Tennyson.' - Jonathan Deininger, of Read-

ing, Pa., has an Easter egg that bears the initials "M. H." and date "April 16, 1792," which was the property of Mary Elizabeth Hiester, eldest daughter of ex-Gov. Joseph Hiester. - Miss Nancy Cornelius, who has just obtained a diploma from the Hart-

ford, Conn., training school for nurses,

is said to be the first Indian known to

have fitted herself for such service by scientific training. - It was in the Congregational church that women were first permitted to preach. One of the pioneer women preachers in America was Antoinette Louise Brown, who, in 1853, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church of South Butler, N. J.

- The death of Senator Isaac Maurogonato in Rome, a few days ago, removes one of the last survivors of the settlement of any claim against the United States. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Blount, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$65,000 to continue the preliminary surface.

Mr. Blount, in charge of the bill, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$65,000 to continue the preliminary surface and Inter-Continue the Pallment of Grant and Power Inter-Continue the Pallment of Grant and Pallment of G ALL FOR CLEVELAND.

Desires its Delegates to Chicago to Use All Honorable Means to Secure His By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MILWAUKER, May 4.-The Democratic State Convention met here at noon and a wild cheer for Grover Cleve land went up before it had been in session sixty seconds. It was the beginning of a speech by the temporary chairman, State Senator Robert Lees, of Alma, So enthusiastic were the delegates and so anxious to inaugurate a Cleveland boom in earnest, that the custom of prefacing the proceedings with prayers was overlooked. It was a brilliant scene in the Pabst Opera House when hundreds of delegates and spec tators got together under the myriads of incandescent lights, and red, white and blue streamers that formed the bulk of

ex-President Cleveland seemed to touch off an earthquake, so uproarous and immediate was the outbreak of cheering. Business went through on schedule time. Senator Vilas was chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions. Prior to the assembling of the convention the delegates met by districts and chose district delegates and alternates to the National Convention. On reassembling the platform was read and adopted, and is as follows: We, the Democrats of Wisconsin, in

State Convention assembled, do declare

The speech of Chairman Lees was

warmly received. Every reference to

our allegiance to the fundamental prin ciples of the Democratic faith. We believe that in the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people exists the best guarantee of good government; that pub-lic offices should be held as a trust for the public welfare, and not for the pri vate benefit of the incumbent or for the political party to which he belongs. that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and therefore we reaffirm the oft-asserted doctrine that there should be no tariff taxation except for revenue, and we denounce the in famous legislation of the last Republi can Congress increasing that burden of taxation on the people at large, to enhance bounties to a favored few. We are opposed to sumptuary laws as an unnecessary and unjust interference with individual liberty; we maintain that the true interests of the people demand sound, honest and stable money, composed of or based on and redeemable in gold and silver coin of equal intrinsic value. We, therefore, oppose the project of unlimited coinage of silver dollars of less commercial value than gold dollars. as undemocratic, dishonest and specialhurtful to farmers and labor ing classes, the first and most fenceless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. We denounce Republican legislation on this subject more particularly the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowerdly make-shift and an inexcusable waste of national resources in the purchase and storage of tons of bullion per day, and as a menace to the maintenance of a sound and stable cur-

act. We heartily commend the action of those Democratic Representatives in Congress for this State, who have opposed all measures for silver coinage on talse basis. We condemn the reckless extrava gance of the Republican national administration, which has needlessly squandered not only the revenue far in excess of expenses of economical government, but also the magnificent surplus accumulated by economy and wise

rency; and we demand repeal of that

business methods of the preceding Democratic administration. We are opposed to State interference with parental right and rights of conscience in education of children, as an intringement of fundamental Democratic doctrine: that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest types of American citizens and best government. We cordially commend the course of the present Democratic State Government with its splendid record of honest performance of party pledges; in removal from the statute book of the flagrant assault upon the rights of commerce, individual liberty and parental authority; in the application of interest of moneys of the State in public use and successful prosecution of suits to recover to the people earnings of their money. misappropriated by proceeding State

treasurers, and large savings by economy and wise business methods. We heartily direct the delegates from Wisconsin to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago, June 21st next, to vote as a unit on all subjects and candidates when and as a maority of the delegates may direct.

We approve the record of the last Dem ocratic national administration. We admire the President, whose ability, honesty and devotion to public duty enthroned that administration in the confidence of all good citizens. We therefore desire our delegates at the National Convention to use all honorable means to nominate for President the man who is in himself the embodiment and guarantee of sound Democratic princi-

les-Grover Cleveland. The platform was adopted in a whirlwind of applause by a rising vote. Opposition, if any had been contemplated, was clearly out of the question, and no objection was raised when the chair omitted to call the negative and ntroduced the next order, selection of delegates at large to the national con-vention. These were Senator Vilas, Ed. Wall, chairman of the State central committee; Gen. E. S. Bragg and John

A. Knight, of Ashland. Senator Stanford asserts positively that the People's party will have a Presidential candidate in the field Senator Stanford does not hold so high a place in the estimation of that Saturday is his unlucky day. His grandmother, his father and his sister all and it may be doubted if he knows any more about that party's plans than the ordinary run of individuals. Presidential candidates are in the field, the race is between the Democrat and the Republican, and when it is finished the small horses entered by the little factions will be bunched and just turning into the quarter stretch.-Savannah News, Dem.

- Editor Dana flatters himself with the idea that Cleveland's chances for a nomination for President are fading out. Well, they are still eighty per cent. better than David B. Hill's .- N.Y. Advertiser.



A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.— Latest United States Government Food ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 28. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Steady at 80% cents per gallon, with sales at these figures. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 10

per bbl for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. TAR.-Steady at \$1 35 per bbl of CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard; and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28

COTTON-Firm at quotations: Ordinary 43/2 Good Ordinary 55/2 cts % Th Low Middling..... 5 5-16 Middling..... 6% Good Middling.... 7 1-16 STAR OFFICE, April 29.

pounds. Market quiet.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quiet at 80% cents per gallon, with sales at these ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per

bbl for Strained and \$1 15 bid for Good Strained. TAR.-Steady at \$1 35 per bbl. of

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28

pounds. Market quiet. COTTON.-Firm at quotations : Middling..... 6% Good Middling..... 7 1-16

STAR OFFICE, April 80. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 05 per bbl for Strained and \$1 10 bid for Good Strained. TAR.-Steady at \$1 85 per bbl. of 280 fbs.

quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

Market quiet. COTTON-Firm at quotations: Ordinary..... 436 Good Ordinary.... 55 Low Middling.... 5 5-16 Middling..... 6% Good Middling.... 6 1-16 STAR OFFICE, May 2. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted

ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR.-Steady at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and

PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet. COTTON-Firm at quotations: Ordinary..... 43% Good Ordinary....1. 5% Low Middling..... 5 5-16 Middling..... 6% Good Middling..... 7 1-16

STAR OFFICE, May 8. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at 30 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations. 774,808 bales. ROSIN-Market firm at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good

TAR .- Steady at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Strained.

PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet. COTTON-Firm at quotations: Middling..... 6% " " Good Middling..... 7 1-16 " "

STAR OFFICE, May 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at 80 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,-Steady at \$1 85 per bbl. of CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market steady at \$1 10 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Yellow Dipand Vir-PEANUTS-Farmers' stock quoted at 45 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet. COTTON.—Firm at quotations:

Ordinary.... 4%
Good Ordinary... 5%
Low Middling... 6 5-16 Middling..... 6% Good Middling.... 7 1-16 COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For month of April, 1892,

Rosin. 17,845 RECEIPTS. For month of April, 1891, EXPORTS. For month of April, 1892,
 Cotton.
 Spirits.
 Rosin.
 Tar.
 Crude.

 828
 2,544
 1,459
 6,183
 296

 6,415
 1,800
 36,411
 4,351
 000
 7,948 4,844 87,870 10,584 Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Ter. Crude.
Domestic., 2,080 2,215 9,705 8,066 1,015
Foreign... 000 1,000 28,913 2,848 000 8,215 83,618 10,914 1,015 2,080 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, May 2, 1892. Ashors. Afloat. 11,112 000 320 000 15,900 3,492 5,206 1,918 1,380 000 Total. 11,112 390 19,339 7,119 1,380 STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat, May 1, 1891.

Spirits. Rosin. Tar. 1,884 28,914 6,789 QUOTATIONS. SAVANNAH, May 4.-Spirits turpentine firm at 801/4 cents. Rosin firm at

CHARLESTON, May 4.—Spirits turpentine steady at 801/4 cents. Rosin firm; good strained \$1 10.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Pluctuations in Prices of Grain

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 4.—There was not

nuch life in the wheat market to-day. Trade was narrow and largely professional, and while there was a good deal of bull news the market was extremely dull most of the day, and while holding rather firm, did not show any decided upward impulse. July opened 36c higher at 811/c, sold up to 811/c, then, small shorts having been satisfied, and Pardridge turning seller, the market weak ened to 81 4c. From this price it strengthened to and held steadily around 811/c for a long time. During the last hour trade was dull, the' price weakening to 81%c, but on stronger closing cables there was an advance to 81% This appreciation, however, was lost near the close and the market closed easy at the lowest price of the day-81%c. Corn showed decided strength Weather conditions pointing to delay in planting if not serious reduction in the acreage was the strengthening factor; but cables were also better. There is considerable short interest, and in view of the unfavorable outlook there was a general disposition to cover, but offering were limited. May was more strongly affected than July. It opened with an advance of 14c at 42%c, and sold to 48%c and closed at 48c. July started

not go higher than the outside price at the start, closing unchanged. Oats were quiet but rather steady There was some strength early, but later trade became very dull and prices were

160%c higher at 40%@41c, and did

The close for pork was at medium prices and at an advance of 10c over yesterday's last prices. Lard is practically unchanged, and ribs are 21/2 cents

COTTON FUTURES.

The New York Futures Market Yesterday By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, May 4.-Hubbard, Price

& Co.'s cotton review says: The Liverpool market this morning was 2-64@3-64d better for futures. In the New York market the opening prices were slightly between last night's figures. A gradual recovery however set in, and by 11.80 a. m. an advance of from 5 to points had been established. This was followed by a recession by 12.30 to 7.41c for August. The improvement seems to have been the result of the covering of short interest, and the reaction which followed is attributable to realizing sales of part of the weaker and more timid long interests. During the afternoon an easier feeling continued to prevail, resulting in the loss of nearly the whole of the earlier improvement First prices were barely steady about one point below last evening's figures,

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch says: The elections yesterday were the hottest and bitterest in the history of the city and the result is something in the nature of a landslide. Two years ago Mayor Smith was elected to his second term by nothing doing. Some sales later at 80% | a plurality of about 1,400, while from returns received up to midnight Col. Wright, his Republican opponent, is elected by about 1,500 majority.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial.

NEW YORK, May 4.- Evening. Sterling exchange quiet and steady; post-ed rates 4871/0489. Commercial bills 486@487. Money easy at 11/202, closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 115%. State securities neglected; North Carolina sixes 122; fours 98, Richmond and West Point Terminal 1014; Western Union 93%.

NEW YORK, May 4.- Evening-Cotton quiet; sales to-day of 892 bales; niddling uplands 7 5-16 cents; middling Orleans 7 11-16 cents; total net receipts at all United States ports 4,711 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,175 bales; to France 682 bales; to the Continent 1,400 bales; stock at all United States ports

sales to-day of 108,600 bales; May 7.13@ 7.14c; June 7.21@7.22c; July 7.31@7.32c; August 7.89@7.40c; September 7.47@ 7.48c; October 7.57@7.58c; November 7.67@7.68c; December 7.77@7.78c; Jan-nuary 7.87@7.88c; February 7.97@7.98. Southern flour steady and quiet. Wheat unsettled and active for export; No. 2 red 98@981/c afloat; options closed easy at 1/0 1/1c over vesterday: No. 2 May 90%c; July 90%c. Corn higher, quiet and scarce; No. 2, 52c at elevator; 58c afloat; options closed steady in part and 36c up; May 501/c; July 471/c. Oats firmer and moderately active; options firmer and dull; May 841/4c; July 841/4c; spot No. 2, 34@351/c; mixed western 84@85%c. Coffee—options steady and unchanged to 10 points down; May \$11 85@11 95; September \$11 60@11 65; spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7, 125c. Sugar-refined steady and in fair demand. Molasses-New Orleans quiet and steady; common to tancy 25@35c. Rice fairly active and firm. Petroleum lower and quiet. Cotton seed oil firm and quiet; crude 29c bid; yellow 31%@ 82c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good, \$1 45@1 471/2. Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 84@841/c. Pork in fair demand and firm. Peanuts steady. Beef dull; beef hams quiet; tierced beef dull. Cut meats firm. Middles inactive. Lard easier and dull;

western steam \$6 471% asked; city \$5 90 @5 95; May \$6 45; July \$6 51. Freights strong and active; cotton 8-82@7-64d; CHICAGO, May 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring 811/2 @81%c; No. 2 red 84%@85c. Corn—No. 2, 42@44%c, Oats—No. 2, 29c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$9 65@9 67%. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$6 17%@6 20. Short rib sides 5 771/05 80. Dry salted shoulders 5004 55. Short clear sides 6 171/0

Whiskey \$1 18. The leading tutures ranged as fol-The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, May 81, 81½, 81½c; July 81½, 81½c, State Corn—No. 2 May 42½, 48¾, 43c; July 40¼, 41, 40½c. Oats—May 28½, 29, 28¾c; July 28¾, 29, 28¾c; July 28¾, 29, 28¾c; Mess pork, per bbl—May 39 62½, 9 67½, 9 65; July \$9 75, 9 80, 9 77½. Lard, per 100 lbs May \$6 17½, 6 20, 6 15c; July \$6 27½, 6 30, 6 25, Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May \$5 77½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May \$5 771/2. 5 80, 5 80; July \$5 821/2, 5 85, 5 85.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red on spot 95 14 @95 1/4c; southern wheat steady; Fultz 90 @96c; Longberry 98 @97c. Corn—Southern firmer; white 47@49c; yellow 49@50c.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- The follow-

1892 1891 Net receipts at all United States ports during the week ... 48,588 60,677 Total receipts to this Total exports to this date.........5,190,528 5,172,827 Stock in all United States ports..... 818,188 465,016 Stock at all interior towns....... 98,686 88,220 Stock in Liverpool...1,729,000 1,211,000 American affoat for

Guaranteed Cure. We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may re-turn the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC. POUGHKEEPSIE-Schr H C Shepherd 62,415 juniper bolts. FUREIGN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE-Br brig Julia A lerritt-95,575 feet lumber, 16,000 shingles. DEMERARA-Schr Daisy E Parkhurst -357,278 feet lumber. LONDON-Ger brig Atlantic-2,897

LONDON-Nor barque Prosit-3,850 ST PIERRE-Schr S M Todd-181,814 feet lumber, 58,750 shingles.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Brig Emma, 481 tons, Mountford, Perth Amboy, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Nor barque Bayard, 587 tons, Olsen, Hamburg, Paterson, Downing & Co. Nor barque Louise, 459 tons, Andreasen, Bahia, Brazil, Paterson, Downing

Ger barque Toni, 486 tons, Bradherring, Dakkar, Africa, Heide & Co Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New York, H G Smallbones, Schr W C Wickham, 816 tons, Ewen,

Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. CLEARED. Schr Daisy E Parkhurst, Hooper. Demerara, E Kidder's Son. Br brig Julia A Merritt, Brown, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, S & W H Northrop, Schr James E Kelsey, Wheelton, Bath,

Maine, via Hatteras Inlet, Geo Harriss, Steamship Pawnee, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones. Ger brig Atlantic, Schreike, London, Williams & Murchison. Schr Harry C Shepherd, Booye, Poughkeepsie, N Y, Geo Harriss, Son

Nor barque Prosit, Hansen, London, Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Seth M Todd, Johnson, St Pierre, Martinique, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by E Kidder's Son.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles BACON-North Carolina-BACON-North Carolina-New, 10c;

Shoulders \$ 5 WESTERN SMOKED-DRY SALTED-Sides # D..... Shoulders # D. BEESWAX # D..... BRICKS-Wilmington, P M..... BUTTER-North Carolina, W D... CORN MEAL, & bushel, in sacks... Virginia Meal... COTTON TIES, # bundle. CANDLES, # D-CHEESE, W B-Dairy, Cream..... COFFEE, P D-DOMESTICS— Sheeting, 44, # yard... Yarns, per bunch..... Cotton-Futures closed barely steady; EGGS, W dozen, GLUE, @ D GRAIN. 8 bushel-

HIDES, W D-HAY, \$ 100 De-HOOP IRON, P D..... LARD, P D-LIME, # barrei..... Syrup, in bbls NAILS, W keg, Cut, 10d basis, 60's on basis of \$2 20 prica. POULTRY-

Notice to Dentists.

ing is the comparative cotton state-ment for the week ending this date:

TALLOW, W B..... WHISKEY, # gallon—Northera..
North Carolina...
OOL, # 20—Washed...
Clear of burrs...
Burry...

ROPE, W D.

STAVES, \$ M—W. O. Barrel.... 8 00 @ 14 00 R. O. Hogshead............ 0 00 @ 10 00 TIMBER, \$ M feet—Shipping.... 19 50 @ 15 00

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD of Dental Examiners will meet at Winston, N. C., on the 24th of May, 1822, at 10 c'clock a. m.

Applicants to practice will be required to Clinic, furnishing their own instruments.

J. F. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

Salisbury, N. C., April 80th, 1892, may 1 1t wat

PEANUTS, # bushel (28 Tbs).....

POTATOES, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{bushel}}\$-

RAGS, B B-Country.....

SUGAR, P D-Standard Gran'd.,

Great Britain 60,000 107,000