A WASTERLESS MAID sterless maid, with my beart in my keeping, I wander the world, and I'll wander again, lith gladness my portion where others know And mirth for my songbook where others read phin.

With most speeding onward, as bee to the olover, God's world in its fairness his birth gift to All soft tones evading, I laugh and go free.

down purple hills steal the mists of the com-But few are my thoughts what that future The lark's sky born anthem, the velvet bee's nd sweeter than love word or love song

Yet sometimes I linger and hush in my singing.

And wait for the passing of unsteady feet,
And sigh when I hear baby laughter soft ring

and wonder awhile if my freedom be sweet. Yet sometimes comes wanting, unchecked and

unchidden, When cold falls God's sunlight athwart the pale grass, And down in the daisies I kneel me, face hid-And kiss the kind earth baby footsteps will

-London Spectator

Hydraulic Power In Switzerland. Switzerland is full of small power plants, nearly every town in that land of mountains and waterfalls being well supplied with power from the "white coal," as the melting snow on the mountain sides has well been called. When there are no large streams, many small ones are impounded and collected in reservoirs on the hillsides, and it is rare to find a place of any size which is not well lighted by the power of some mountain stream.

At Montreux the electric tramway gets its power in this way, and from the old Roman town of Vevey to the mediaval castle of Chillon one may ride in a trolley car 'propelled by the power of an insignificant little stream which may or may not be noticed when climbing up the hillsides just above.

The capabilities of this general utilization of natural power are beginning to be understood everywhere, and, with the appreciation of the possibilities of the best methods of long distance transmission, the development of many mountain streams must surely come. There are innumerable streams, which, while very small, are yet very high, and these can, with comparatively little difficulty, be impounded and carried down many hundreds of feet, thus making up for their lack of volume by the great pressure readily obtainable, and, either by the use of electricity or compressed ir, the power may be transmitte to many points of application with but little loss.—Cassier's Magazine.

CARE OF BEDS AND BEDDING.

There is a vast difference in the way different housekeepers manage and care for their beds. Some of them fully believe in the fresh air theory and during pleasant weather, as soon as their toilet is made, up go the bedroom windows and the pillows are laid upon the sill for an airing; the bedclothing, if not removed and thrown on a chair, is turned down over the foot of the bed. If a feather bed is used, that is also well shaken up and left until the bed is again made up, sometimes in the forenoon. This management is in strong contrast to the usual plan of never touching a slept in bed until it is again prepared for the sleeper, yet in the item of health there is perhaps no discernible

The children living in homes of squalor and wretchedness, whose bedding is perhaps not changed once a month, are quite as healthy and cheerful as those who sleep in bed linen changed daily. The Chinaman who sleeps on his pillow of wood is quite as strong and usually less nervous than the "Mellican man" who rests his head upon downy pillows. However, this is no excuse why beds should not receive proper care and a thorough airing frequently, if not daily. It is certainly a matter of habit, and the daughters usually in this line follow the practice inculcated by their mothers.

Bedclothes that are stored away should be aired several times each year, as moths and the carpet bug will raise sad havoc with them if not properly attended to. Camphor gum or fine tobacco scattered between each fold will keep out the former, but cannot be depended upon as a panacea for the carpet bug. If mice are known to be about the premises, traps should be properly baited and placed near their haunts, as at nesting time they will riddle bedding to make a soft nest. A close fitting chest or trunk makes the safest storing place for all unused clothing, bedding, etc. A large plain trunk can usually be purchased for a small sum, and will pay its cost every year in the safety of its contents.—Germantown Telegraph.

YOUNG MEN'S POPULARITY. Amiability, Kindliness, Manliness, Integrity, Are Its Foundation.

To the query, Are young men wh cannot, from religious convictions, play cards, dance or attend the theater apt to be popular with young women of refinement and education who indulge in such amusements? Edward W. Bok, in "Problems For Young Men" in The Ladies' Home Journal, responds:

"Why, certainly. Why not? The amusements in which a man indulges have nothing to do with his outward attractiveness or popularity. It is the way in which a young man carries himself in his deportment that makes or mars his popularity with girls or men. One of the most popular and delightful fellows I know in New York has never been inside of a theater, although he is 35 years of age. Nor has he ever danced or played cards. He was a personal friend for ten years before I knew that his religious principles precluded his indulgence in these amusements. His secret is that he does not carry his convictions on his sleeve for everybody to rub against. And of his popularity with women, young and mature, I can assure you absolutely. He reads about the new plays and can, therefore, talk about them if they come up in conversation. If asked if he has seen a certain actor or play, he merely replies in the nega-tive. Never does he force his convictions upon others. A young man's popularity with either sex rests upon something more than his forms of amusement. Amiability of manner, kindliness, a pleasant address, a manly outlook on life, honorable principles—all these go far toward insuring popular-

The male mosquitoes do not bite, but live upon the juices of flowers and plants.

The railroad journey from New York to Denver covers 1,930 miles.

the right forefinger as a measure.

The Chinese use the breadth of

Tells all about Her Troubles when

Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores. "At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external ap-plications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when 'e was grew worse and worse, and when 'a was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Barsaparilla. I also took Hood's Barsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrotulous sorts since he was cured by Hood's Barsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great modand smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." Mrs. S. S. WROTEN, Farming-

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

ton, Delaware.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

Get only Hood's.

It Endorsed the Report of the Monetary Commission and Adjourned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Indianapolis, Ind., January 26.— It was not expected that the monetary convention would remain in session more than two days, and this expec-tation was realized. It settled down to work promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 2 o'clock, subject to the call of the chairman, Mr. Hugh Hanna.

It was a convention that was notable for the prominence of its delegates in business circles and for the large number, who at the sacrifice of their private interests made the long journey to Indianapolis to emphasize by their ence their strong sympathy with he movement for currency reform. The number of bankers who attended

was limited to less than a dozen. The business of the convention was to endorse the report of the monetary commission, which is now before Congress in the form of a bill, and when his was done it promptly adjourned.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder dis-eases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain inthe bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female, It relieves re-tension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets.

WARM WIRELETS

The Spanish battleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been or dered to visit American ports.

Hon, Jos. McKenna took his seat or

the bench of the Supreme Court of the

United States yesterday as an Associate Justice. The Madrid correspondent of the London Mail says the government will ask the next Cortes to vote £8,000,000

for strengthening the navy. The barge Yonkers, with four men on board, sunk off Barnegat on Sun-day. She was in tow of the Walter A. Luckenbach, from Newport News for Providence, R. I.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by mil-lions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and tak no other.

- Like a woman: Mattie--"Why have you continually stared at that couple across the way for the last half Helen-"Oh. I was merely watching

their actions. They were only married yesterday."
Mattie—"That's just like you. You never miss an opportunity to contemplate matrimony."—Chicogo News.

Pills-"Dosem has been expelled from the Medical Association for advertising contrary to the code. Squills—"How did he advertise?" Pills-"Called to lead the prayer meet ing the other evening, he walked up the front and gave out the hymn, The Great Physician Now Is Here.'

Diseases often lurk in the blood be fore they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with

Hood's Sarsaparilla. ---Equal to the Occasion: Peddler "I have a most valuable work to sell, madam; it tell you how to do any Lady (sarcastically)-"Does it tell

ou how to get rid of a pestering ped-Peddler (promptly)-"Oh, yes, mad am-buy something of him."-Tit

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK-Schr Nimrod-356,427 eet lumber. Vessel by Jas T Riley & Co; cargo by Hilton Lumber Com

85 bbls oil. Cargo by Standard Oil Company; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son NEW YORK .- Steamship Oneida-763 bales cotton, 391 bbls spirits tur pentine, 105 do rosin, 444 do tar, 100 do pitch, 49 cases cotton flannels 34,636 feet lumber, 165 pkgs mdse, 118

NEWBERN-Schr Robert F Bratton-

CATARRH A. Climatic Affection. Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known pharmaceutical reme-

bags shuttleblocks.

It is quickly Absorbed. COLD IN HEAD Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the lasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses asal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Ind Protects the Membrane. Restores the Set Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Merio Injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial 10c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Jan 11 1y tu th sa

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in North Carolina. Monthly \$65.00 and expensed Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. R. Chicago. jan 14 wift

CASTORIA.

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter - A WRITER WHO UNDERTAKES TO TELL , QLAIM THAT AMERICANS ARE DEVEL-ALL ABOUT HIM.

How He Must Dress and the Bules of Con-duct He Must Observe to Be Classed as a "Complete Bachelor"—His Manner With Ladies and Servants.

There are those who would say that a chelor has no business to be com that it is the duty of every young m to marry at the earliest practicable mo-ment and so give over the selfish joys of bachelorhood. But as long as young men in their lamentable desire to be infortable refuse to look at the matter in that light there is need that they hould be duly instructed in the properties of their position, and what better instructor could they have than the mous genius who writes of things "As Seen by Him" in that very fashonable publication, Vogue? It is he who tells them what "the complete bach-elor" should be, and if they are wise they will listen to his words. All the contingencies which arise in the social life of the bachelor are duly considered. First, there is the matter of his public manners, in which many men who regard themselves as well bred are woefully deficient. They will smoke in the street, keep women standing on corners while they talk to them, sit while women are standing, carry sticks or umbrel-las at offensive angles, stare women out of countenance at theaters or hotels, and in general make nuisances of themselves. Now, a bachelor who will do any of these things is wretchedly in

Then comes the question of clothes Nothing more distinguishes the gentle man than what he wears. Nor is it enough, as many do, to be nice in the matter of gloves, shoes or cravats and owe large sums to the tailor. Dressing is not so much a matter of money as matter of taste. After a man has put his wardrobe in proper condition he may get along remarkably well on a very small yearly sum. Our author doe not disdain to give economical hints, to tell how the tailor around the corner will do perfectly well some things for which the "swell" tailor would charge roundly, to explain how to get out of suit the utmost possible service. Such things are beneath no man's attention though he be a genius or a millionaire Until the art of dressing properly is understood, the moral progress of society will remain an idle dream. We need not add that the man who wears "made tie" belongs in the outer dark-ness of barbarism. It is gratifying also to note that the use of the Tuxedo, or house coat, is earnestly recommend Since every complete bachelor will in-variably dress for dinner, he will find in the Tuxedo an economical and easy substitute for the more rigorous full dress coat, and one that can be worn not only at home, but in informal companies of gentlemen and at the theater or in a public restaurant. We note that our author speaks a good word for the black tie with a Tuxedo, though he does not absolutely bar a white one. This is a question upon which no thoroughly satisfactory ruling has ever been made. For our own part, we think that those occasions whereon a man feels a white tie incumbent also demand a "swallor tail" coat.

The toilet is not less important than the dress. Scrupulous care in this respect is certainly the mark of a complete bachelor. That a man should take his tub every morning goes without saying. At the same time there is no need to insist upon the rigor of the game and say that the water shall be cold. Tepid water is best. "Every man should learn to shave himself." These are golden words. A barber is occasionally neces sary no doubt, but there is something offensive to refined sensibilities in the picture of a long row of men in chairs having a part of their toilet performed. Our author says nothing of the habit of having boots blacked in the street, justly regarding it as one so bad as to be unspeakable. Patent tooth powders, washes, pomatums and nostrums of every kind are condemned without reserve. This, too, shows good sense. The care of toilet articles is rightly insisted upon. A man cannot be a complete bachelor unless he is welling to take

some trouble. The custom of wearing the hair long is disapproved. No point is too minute for the consideration of this thoughtful writer. The stiquette of cards is a matter upon which lamentable ignorance is often displayed, and in calling and dining out there are those who show the lack of breeding. The practice of grasping or squeezing the hand of a lady is (barring exceptional circumstances) unadvisable. "A man removes his glove from his right hand on entering the drawing room, and holds this, with his stick and hat, in his left. The hat should be at an angle, the top about level with his nose." This is important. But something more than mere politeness is required of the complete bachelor. His goodness of heart will come out in his treatment of his servants. Though he must "exercise an iron will," he must also "encourage them now and then by a kind word." And once in awhile they must have a holiday or some cast off clothing. They, in their turn, should be "noiseless and automatic." Such things too many young men forget. With this book, however, they cannot go very far astray. They can learn how to behave at dances and at country houses and at clubs. If it be objected that on these subjects gentlemen do not need instruction, the retort is obvious. Persons who are not gentlemen have their ambitions and frequently try to be-come complete bachelors. And since this is so, let us be grateful for the mentor who is able to give them so much excellent advice. - Providence

Journal. The Blue Lobster Is Rare. One of the very rarest of all marine creatures, the "wandering fish" not excepted, is the crustacean known as the indigo lobster. During the years 1890-1 the lobstermen of . New London, Conn., caught five of these wonders, two of them in the Fisher Island sound. Lobsters of that variety are so exceedingly rare that it is not known that more than two of that kind had ever been captured before in the history of the world. The capture of two blue lobsters off the coast of Maine in 1894 was reported, but on good authority it is said that the report was

never verified. - St. Louis Republic. Old leather can be made to look like new by applying a coat of French polish with a camel's hair brush. If the color is worn off the leather in any places, it is best to color the polish according to the color of the leather.

If an express train, moving at the rate of 45 miles an hour, were to stop suddenly, it would give the passengers a shock equal to that of falling from a height of 54 feet.

The ill natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in. He exposes those failings in human nature which the others would cast a veil over.—Addison.

There are 20 monarchies and 25 republics in the civilized world.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN AN IDEAL BACHELOR. BECOMING INDIANS.

OPING ON THAT LINE.

Aboriginal Type - A Study of Heads, With Especial Attention to the Resi-

It is an extraordinary question in anthropological science which has been propounded popularly of late. The influence of environment upon the race resident in the United States must in the course of four centuries produce cen-tain marked and undeniable physical results. It is not generally acknowledg-ed by American anthropologists that there is a tendency of reversion to the type indigenous to the soil. But foreign students of race, with more perspective, have offered interesting food for reflection. A writer in the Chicago Times Herald, commenting on the assertion of the French authors that on this conti-nent the American white man has varied toward the Indian type, offers a supporting study which is curiously fascinating possibly vastly important.

First, the familiar faces of the carica

turists' creation are called in as witnesses. The Yankee and the southronlarge and loose limbed—of these picture are types, even as the stout, full faced John Bull is a type found in another environment. Both American favorites of the cartoonist have high cheek bones and usually excellent straight noses. These witnesses are not, of course, scientifically admissible. The faces given us by the caricature makers are impres sions, not testimony.

Scientific, however, is the study of fered of the Pennsylvania Germanshappy, thrifty, frugal people, who have been subjected to American conditions for nearly two centuries, with very little intermingling with other races, much less than the English people in New England or in Virginia.

It is true that the pervasive and be guiling Irish have intermarried some what with these old Pennsylvania set tlers, but in the main it is a very exclusive, pure blooded Palatinate stock. Data have been secured relative to s large number of school children and to adult males from 25 to 50 years of age, and many copies of portraits of original settlers. It appears that stature increases and that other important generalizations may be made, tentatively of course. The increase of finger reach is marked, and the head measures are im-"The anthropologist places consider-

able value upon certain proportions or

relations between measures," says the

student of the subject. "Thus the length of the head and the breadth of the head. when compared, give numerical expression, which is called the cephalic index. To find it the length is divided into the breadth and the result multiplied by 100. A head one-half as wide as it is long would have an index of 50; one three-fourths as wide as long would have an index of 75; one as wide as it was long would have an index of 100: so wide as to have an index of 100 or so narrow as to have one of 50. The higher the index, of course, the broader and sounder the head; the lower the index, the longer and narrower the head. Germans generally are notably round headed. Topinard gives for some people of Lorraine the index of 85.3. The average index of 100 Pennsylvania Germans is 81.9, which is notably less and narrower. The heads of our northern and eastern Indians are still longer and narrower. We cannot at present make a further comparison with profit. What we have already said may prove erroneous when we learn the actual Palatinate type. We assume now that the Palatinate Germans were of medium stature, light haired, blue-or light eyed, round headed, with a finger reach of 1.043. We find that the Pennsylvania German children are dark in hair and eyes, that the men are probably of increased stature, that heads appear to be lengthening, that arm reach appears to be increasing. In all these respects the Pennsylvania German varies from the assumed Palatinate type and in the direction of the Indian. If our assumption proves valid, we may claim that our evidence shows change, which, if con-tinued, may form an Indian type-from

the German." All this, it must be noted, is absolutely distinct from any of the reasons for discussing the tendency of Americans to revert to original types from the infiltration of the red Indian blood itself in the veins of the white race. From the days of the old French and Indian wars fireside tales of New England intermixture of that sort have been common enough. A recent novel has expressed the country knowledge in New England that there is an occasional "streak" from ancestry that approached New England from the west as well as that which approached it from the east across the Atlantic. In the western states and territories the great numbers of half breeds whose descendants find their way into the life of cities brings to bear a curious and unreckoned force in the development of the fiber and sinew of the race in North America. -Boston Tran-

8.50 per M. country casks. TESTING A WATCH. Strained. How English Timepieces Are Tried as

of 280 fbs. Their Regularity. There has been watchmaking at Cov entry as long as there has been a watch trade in England, which is for the last 200 years or thereabout. There used to be three centers of the English trade, these being Liverpool, Coventry and London. Now there are practically but two-Coventry and Birmingham. The test of a good watch is that it should obtain a Kew certificate, and of the

watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry. At Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the 100 marks which signify perfection, but Coventry has come nearest, with 92, and is always well to the front. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour. It is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. No wonder that a watch with a Kew certificate is a comfort to

its owner. When it is considered that it makes 18,000 vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, m the millionth of an inch, will make a difference of 20 seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as will also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands -Jewelers' Review.

Salt a Luxury In Africa. The greatest of all luxuries in central Africa is salt. To say that a man eats salt with his victuals is the same as saying that he is a rich man. Mungo Park says, "The long continued use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt that no words can sufficiently describe it."-Chicago Tribune.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps relates that once, when Longfellow was visiting her at her Gloucester home, she pointed out to him the reef of Norman's Woe and was surprised to find that, although he had wrecked the schooner Hesperus on it, he had never before seen it.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., SUPPAGORAST. my 20 D&W tf th su tu

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, January 20. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market uiet at 32 cents per gallon for ma-hine-made casks and 311 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.15 per bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good TAR. Market quiet at \$1.05 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market

firm at \$1.40 per barrel for Hard, \$1.90 for Dip and \$1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine nothing doing rosin firm, \$1.45, \$1.50; tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine steady, \$1.30,

Spirits Turpentine..... COTTON.

Market dull on a basis of 5%c 

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 35@40c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. Virginia-Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. CORN.—Firm; 471@50 cents per ROUGH RICE .- \$1.00@1.05 per

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES.-Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to \$2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to \$3.25; seven inch, \$5.50 to \$6.50. TIMBER. - Market steady at \$8.00 to 88.50 per M.

STAR OFFICE, January 21. quiet at 32 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 314 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.15 per bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good TAR.-Market quiet at \$1.05 per bbl CRUDE TURPENTINE .- Market firm at \$1.40 per barres for Hard, \$1.90 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine, steady, 251, 241c rosin firm, \$1.45, \$1.50; tar quiet, 90c;

crude turpentine steady, \$1.30, \$1.80. RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... casks spirits turpentine, 307 bbls rosin. 115 bbls tar, 20 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 54c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 4 15-16 cts. # fb. Good Ordinary .... 4 Low Middling .... 5 15-16 Middling..... 5t Good Middling .... 54 Same day last year, middling 67c.

Receipts-405 bales; same day last year, 439. COUNTRY PRODUJE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 5@40c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. CORN-Firm; 471@50 cents pe ROUGH RICE-\$1.00@1.05 per

N. C. BACON-steady; hams 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 SHINGLES-Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to \$2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven inch \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$8 to

STAR OFFICE, January 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Market firm at 321/2 cents per gallon for ma-chine-made casks and 32 cents for ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1.15 pe bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good TAR.-Market quiet at \$1.05 per bb

CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for Hard, \$1.90 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last spirits turpentine steady, 251/2, 25c; rosin firm, \$1.45, \$1.50; tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine steady, \$1.30

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... Tar ..... Crud Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.-42

casks spirits turpentine, 375 bbls rosin, 136 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine. Market firm on a basis of 5%c. per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary...... 2 15-16 cts. \$\mathbb{P}\$ lb Good Ordinary .... 414 Low Middling ..... 5 15-16 " Middling ..... 5% Good Middling ..... 5%

Same day last year, middling 6%c. Receipts—356 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime, 35@40c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra rime, 45c; Fancy, 50d. Virgini Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. CORN.-Firm; 471@50 cents per ROUGH RICE.-\$1.00@1.05 per N. C. BACON.-Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c. SHINGLES .- Per -thousand, inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to \$2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to \$3.25; seven inch,

8.50 per M. STAR OFFICE, January 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.-Market firm at 321/sc per gallon for machine made casks and 32c for country

\$5.50 to \$6.50.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.15 per bbl for strained and \$1.20 for good TAR.—Market quiet at \$1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for hard, \$1.90 for dip and 1,90 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year:—
Spirits turpentine steady, 25%, 24%c; rosin firm, \$1.45. 1.50, tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine steady, \$1.30, 1.80.

Spirits turpentine...... Receipts same day last year.—81 casks spirits turpentine, 121 bbls rosin, 244 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 5%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Good Ordinary..... 2 15-16 cts # lb Good Ordinary ..... 414 " " " " " Low Middling, ..... 5 15-16 " " Middling ..... 5% Good Middling ..... 5%

Same day last year, middling 6%c. Receipts—539 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE PEANUTS - North Carolina

Prime, 35 to 40c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 45c; fancy, 50c. Virginia—Extra prime, 45c; fancy, CORN-Firm; 471 to 50 cents per ROUGH RICE-\$1.00 to 1.05 per N. C, BACON—Steady; hams 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides,

SHINGLES-Per thousand, fiveinch hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2.25 six-inch, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, \$5.50 to 6.50. TIMBER-Market steady at \$8.00 to

STAR OFFICF, January 25. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Market firm at 32½ cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks and 32 cents per gallon bid for country casks:

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.15 per
bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained TAR—Market firm at \$1.00 per bbl of 280 gallons.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for Hard, \$1.90 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last year,— Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm; \$1.45 to 1.50; tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine steady, \$1.30,

Spirits turpentine...... Crude turpentin..... Receipts same day last year—123 casks spirits turpentine. 510 bbls rosin, 89 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude tur-

There was also some investment buy-COTTON. Market firm on a basis of 5%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 2 15-16 cts. # It Good Ordinary ..... 414 "Low Middling ..... 5 15-16 " Middling..... 5% Good Middling..... 5%

Same day last year, middling 5%b. Receipts-321 bales; same day last COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina--Prime, 40 to 45 cer bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 50c; Fancy, 55c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. CORN-Firm; 471 to 50 cents per

ROUGH RICE .- \$1.00 to 1.05 per N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five nch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to 2,25 six-six, \$2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; \$5.50 TIMBER-Market steady at \$8.00 to .50 per M.

STAR OFFICE, January 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - Market firm at 32½ cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks and 32 cents bid for country casks. ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.15 pe bbl for Strained and \$1.20 for Good Strained. TAR.-Market firm at \$1.00 per bbl

CRUDE TURPENTINE.-Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for Hard, \$1.90 for Dip and \$1.90 for Virgin. Quotations same day last Spirits turpentine firm, 2514, 24%c rosin firm, \$1.45, \$1.50; tar stead 90c; crude turpentine quiet, \$1.30

Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin.... Crude Turpentine..... Receipts same day last year.—4 casks spirits turpentine, 99 bbls rosin, 98 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

Market steady on a basis of 5%c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary ...... 2 15-16 cts. 15 lb Good Ordinary ..... 414 Low Middling ..... 5 15-16 " Middling ... 5% "
Good Middling ... 5% "
Same day last year, middling 6%c. Receipts-702 bales; same day last

year, 734. COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina-Prime 35@40c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. Virginia— Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c. CORN.—Firm; 47# to 50 cents per ROUGH RICE.-\$1.00 to \$1.05 per N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; SHINGLES .- Per thousand, inch, hearts and saps, \$1.60 to \$2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to \$3.25; seven inch,

TIMBER.—Market steady at \$8,00 to \$8.50 per M. Cotton and Naval Stores. WEEKLY STATEMENT.

\$5.50 to \$6.50.

RECEIPTS. For the week ended January 21, 1898 RECEIPTS. For the week ended January 22, 1897. EXPORTS. For the week ended January 21, 1898. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tor. Crude. 64 834 19 1,019 54 12,888 6 4,880 6 00 840 4,669 1,025 12,452 Cotton. Spirits, Rosin. Tar. Crude. 1,351 758 28 1,578 15 8,752 000 5,749 000 00 758 5,777 10,103 STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat January 21, 1898 Ashore. Afloat. 11,283 1,986 8,192 77 86,111 20 7,151 14 284 00 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat January 22, 189 TIMBER.-Market steady at 8.00 to

> PITCHER'S CASTORIA THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE WARK. I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Lattitude wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Cart Hitchis wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is

President. Obenut Pitches an. D. March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star. By Telegraph to The Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 26 .- The sub-Spirits turpentine firm at stantial improvement in the price of steady. cotton made yesterday was followed by a further improvement to-day of 3 to 5 points. The opening was steady 33¼@34c. CHARLESTON, January 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c; no sales. Rosin with January one point lower and other months one to four points higher. firm; no sales; quotations unchanged. Covering was a feature of the day.

There was also some investment buying. The English cables were better
than had been expected and port receipts fell materially below estimates.
Advices from Southern spot markets
indicated increased firmness and a rapid
rise in the Mississippi was reported. Reports from the dry goods market were more favorable. The close was steady at a net gain of 2 to 4 points. NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 15-16c. Cotton—the futures market

steady, with sales to-day of 109,000 bales; January 5.72c., February 5.71c., March 5.75c., April 5.78c., May 5.81c., June 5.84c., July 5.87c., August 5.90c. September 5.90c., October 5.91c., November 5.93c. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling

uplands 5 15-16c; middling gulf 6 3-16c; sales 2,100 bales. Net receipts 861 bales; gross 6,553 bales; exports to Great Britain 9.436 bales; exports to the Continent 8,255 bales; forwarded 3,284 bales; sales 2,100 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock 156,644 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 33,022 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,751 bales; to France 12,071 bales; to the Continent 8,255 bales; stock 1,267,836 Consolidated-Net receipts 150,486

bales; exports to Great Britain 68,258 bales; to France 39,337 bales; to the Continent 60,983 bales. PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 26.-Flour was strong but slow of sale at the advance. Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red \$1 05%; options opened higher on strong English cables and foreign buying, eased off a little under realizing, but finally recovered and closed very strong at %@1c net advance on European war rumors and firm closing cables; No.2 red January closed \$106% May closed 96%c. Corn—Spot firm No. 2 361/c; options opened firm or cable news, were sustained all day by wheat and closed firm at 1/6c net advance; January closed 341/4c; May closed 341/4c. Oats-Spot firm; No. 2 28% @29c; options were moderately active but firm with the other markets closing 1/4c net higher; May closed 281/4 Lard steady; refined steady. Por quieter. Butter was steady at prices Western creamery 141/20c; do. factory 11@15c; Elgins 20c; imitation creamery 13@18c; State dairy 13@18c do. creamery 14@19. Cheese dull; large white September 8½c. Cotton seed oil easy; prime crude 19c; prime yellow 22½c. Petroleum was dull Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Coffee —Spot Rio dull; mild quiet; sales 600

100 bags Mexican, all on P. T. Sugar -raw steady; refined steady. CHICAGO, January 26.—January wheat again received the attention of the Leiter brokers to-day. In the last ten minutes trading the price of that delivery was rushed up from around 96tc to \$1.01 and it closed at \$1, an advance of 21c. The effect on May was more marked than during yesterday's January bulge. May closed at 1@1c advance, the gain being di-rectly the result of the advance in January. Corn and oats were helped by the strength of wheat to the extent of tc each. Provisions declined 24@5c. CHICAGO, January 26.—Cash quotations: Flour—no report. Wheat—No.2 spring 90@921/c(hard); No.3 spring 88 @97c; No.2 red 97@1 00c. Corn—No. 2 27%@27%c. Oats-No. 2, 231/c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 25c; No. 3 white, f.o.b 24½@24½c. Rye—No. 2, 46½c. Mess pork, per barrel, \$9 87½@9 92½. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$4 85@4 87½. Short rib sides (loose) \$4 77½@4 95. Dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$4 75@5 00. clear sides (boxed) \$4 97 1/2 @5 15. Whis-

key, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 19. The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, January 961/4, 1 01, 96%, 1 01; May 94%, 94%, 93%, 94%; July 85%, 85%, 84%, 85%. Corn
—January 27%, 27%, 27%, 27%; 27%; 291/4@281/4, 291/4@293/4, 291/4, 291/4@ 293/4c; July 301/4, 303/4, 301/4, 301/4@ 303/4c. Oats—May 231/4, 231/4, 231/4, 30%c. Osts—May 23%, 23%, 23%, 23%, 23%; 23%c; July 22%, 22%, 22%, 22%c. Mess pork, per barrel, January \$9 92½, 9 92½, 9 87½, 9 87½; May \$10 02½, 10 05, 9 95, 9 87½. Lard, per 100 fbs.—January \$4 05; May \$6,131 7,185 934 92½, 4 95, 4 87½, 4 82½; July \$5 00, 5 00, 4 97½, 4 97½. Short ribs, per 100 fbs.—January \$4 90; May \$4 97½, 5 00, 4 97½, 4 95.

4 921/2, 4 95. BALTIMORE, January 26. - Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat easy; spot, month and February 99%@ 99%c; March 99c bid; May 96%@ 96%c; steamer No. 2 red 96%@96%c; Southern wheat by sample 97c@\$1.00; do on grade 96c@\$1.00. Corn steady; spot, month and February 33¼@33¾c; March 33½@33¾c; steamer mixed 32½c; Southern white corn 33@35c; do yellow 32½@34c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 29½@30c; No. 2 mixed do 28c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. NEW YORK, January 26.-Rosin

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 26.— Spirits turpentine market firm at 321/4; sales 160 casks; receipts 105 casks. Rosin, firm; sales 2,056 bbls; receipts 2,355 barrels; quotations unchanged.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nor barque Bygdo, 496 tons, Aage-sen, Dakar, Africa, Jas T Riley & Co. Nor barque Trans-Atlantic, 579 tons, Petersen, Guadaloupe, Schr Estelle, 389 tons, Hutchinson Punta Gorda, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee,

New York, H G Smallbones. CLEARED. Schr Nimrod, 257 tons, Green, New York, Jas T Riley & Co. Schr Robert F Bratton, 68 tons, Harriss, Newbern, Geo Harriss, Son Co. Schr Emma S, 63 tons, Cahoon, Charleston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Edna and Emma, 174 tons, Richardson, Georgetown, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Steamship Oneida, 1091 tons, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones. Steamship Croaton, 826 tons, McKee,

leorgetown, H G Smallbones.

Wholesale Prices Current. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

The following quotations represent Whole-Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

VESTERN SMOKED DRY SALTED— Sides % D..... Shoulders % D. BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-Second-hand, each...... North Carolina 19 15...... Per bushel, in sacks.... Virginia Meal.... COTTON TIES—9 bundle. UANDLES—9 b—

CHEESE—W 15— Northern Factory.....

Laguyra. MESTICS bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Savanilla and Choice
Straight
First Patent
UE—8 b
tAIN—8 bushel— HAY, 18 100 Ds

C. Yellow SOAP, \$ \$ \$ Northern STAVES, \$ M-W O barrel... R. O. Hogshead... TIMBER, \$ M feet—Shipping...

5x24 Hear