I hear it in the blue, Does this day's lark rob Homer's lark? Sweet critic, tell me true. -Texas Siftings.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAMS.

J. Randalt's Letter to Augusta Chron-(Mr. R. is we believe a Catholic. He is a highly accomplished gentleman, not in sympathy with Methodism or the revival system, and is, therefore, a more interesting witness. He attended a meeting in Baltimore last week, and heard both Sams on the same evening when there were

four or five thousand people present. Here is what he says - STAR: Just as I contrived to slip in, my old friend Sam Small was telling how he feit and did when he was a drunkard. He was dressed to an elegant suit of broadcloth, with spotless lines trimmings at the neck and cuffs. He paced to and fro on a large platform, his most frequent gesture being to mop his neck and forehead with a pocket handkerchief. His discourse came in snatches. He walked a little bit and then talked a he ever drank had been called temperance bitters. His peroration was a labored one, painfully mixed with metaphor and allegory of a confusing stupendousness. The applause that greeted him occasionally was feeble and only half hearted. He was too much like the regulation preacher and therefore no novelty. But when Sam Jones rose at the far end of the building there was an instantaneous change, like the ripple that comes begins to stir. His presence and voice were at once magnetic. I felt the difference myself in a twinkling, and listened to him with an unction that Small had not inspired. You instinctively discerned, by some subtle psychologic process, that a strange being was before you. He captured his hearers from the jump, and made them laugh and appland boisterously. His humor is

rouse extremes of friendship and TENDENCIES TOWARD CEN-TE I.IZATION

of his dectrines and expressions, but there is no question of his power and

talents, which have not failed to

lience expected a treat and they

were not disappointed, except when

he closed his remarks. He is the su-

R W. S. in Louisville Courier-Journal, In very department of life-in the week-hop and in the school, in posities and in the Church, among aborers and among capitalists -there is an almost presistible tendency toward the centralization of power, which results in the subjugation of the individual and the substitution of

organization for free will. While this tendency does much to multiply and cheapen the necessities of life - while it supplies the many with comforts which a century ago were confined to the few-it puts a great strain on our system of government and invites evils, social, moral, and political, against which it is the part of wisdom to provide. The absointe subjugation of the individual to the will of the many is tyranny no less than the subjection of the many to the will of one; or, as Tennyson puts it, the tyranny of one is prelude to the tyranny of all; the tyranny of all leads backward to the tyranny of

The only adequate influence against this tendency to which we can appeal is an observance of the limitation imposed by the Constitution, alike against the centralization of power at Washington and the abuse of power at the various State capitals. The only check which can be interposed is the Constitutional check. By the Constitution the province of government was clearly defined.
Under that Constitution the rights of the State, which is only another phrase for local self government, can be upheld. Any breach of that Constitution, any perversion of its provisions, any denial of its authority leads to a disregard of local rights and angments the evils to be feared from the concentration of power.

To insist on the maintenance of this Constitution is, therefore, the duty of every one who cares for the continuance among men of popular government. It is easy enough to denounce the strict constructionists as Bourbons or as doctrinaires, but it is certain it is they who to-day are maintaining the right of man to liberty of thought and action. Local government is the only possible free government, either in Ireland, in paid into the sinking fund. Germany, in France, or in America. Gladstone's appeal for Ireland was simply the American argument for States' rights, and in an address delivered to his constituents a year ago Mr. Chamberlain stated the philoso-

phy of both positions in these words: "In this way only is there any chance of being able to remove the deeply-rooted discontent which follows as a natural consequence from the attempt of one nation to control and interfere with the domestic and social economy of another, whose genius it does not understand; whose pressing necessities it is not in a condition to appreciate; whose business it has not time to attend to, and whose prejudices and whose preferences it is impossible even with the very best intentions to avoid sometimes ignoring or offending."

It is not to be supposed, therefore, hat the States, in forming a more perfect union for the purpose of reng foreign aggression and in ting a written constitution to restrain domestic tyranny, would neglect any precaution for maintain the control by the State of its local affairs

FORTY - NINTH CONGRESS.

PIENT SESSION

SENATE. Washington, May 17.—After the routine business in the Senate to day, Mr. Frezil called up the House Shipping bill entitled, "a bill to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels; and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels."

This is the bill passed by the House of Representatives, February 4th last, abolishing the fees for measuring tonnage, for issuing licenses, registry certificates and a great variety of other fees.

The bill having been read, Mr. Frye moved to add to it as a new section, the provision of the bill recently reported by

provision of the bill recently reported by him from the Committee on Commerce, ng the President to issue a proauthorizing the President to issue a pro-clamation, whenever he may deem proper, denying to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are de-nied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. This is a pro-vision authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada in ex-cluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports, but the pro-visions of Mr. Frye's bill are not confined to Canada but are made general so as to apply

Canada but are made general so as to apply to all foreign countries.

After some inquiry by Messrs, McPherson and Vest, and a word of reply by Mr. Frye, the amendment was agreed to without debate.

The bill, as amended by the Senate, was then passed, and, on motion of Mr. Frye, a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses

The chair appointed as conference committee on the Shipping bill, passed this morning, Messrs. Miller, Dolph and Vest. little bit, pausing for a moment be-tween times. He was serious and rhetorical. The only approach to grim wit was when he declared that the most damnable liquor tee on Shipping and take its chances on the calendar with many measures ahead to an

At 2 o'clock the Pension bill was laid before the Senate. The pending amend-ment was that heretofore offered by Mr. Van Wyck, providing that no soldier un-der this act shall receive less than \$8 per

Mr. Blair moved to amend the amend ment by substituting four dollars for eight.
Mr. Logan moved an amendment providing that "all pensions heretofore granted under any previous act to any soldier shall, where less than \$8 a month has been allowover a becalmed sea, when a breeze ed, be increased to \$8 a month, and no less herring to stir. His presence and amount shall be allowed to any pensioner being a soldier under this or any previous

The first question being taken on the Blair amendment to the Van Wyck amendment, it was rejected—18 to 25 The question recurred on the Logan amendment to the Van Wyck amendment, and it was rejected—22 to 27.

Mr. Blair moved as a substitute for the

pending amendment a proviso that no pen-sion hereafter to be paid under any law to any soldier shall be rated at less than \$4 a Mr. Butler submitted an amendment, to his great faculty, aided and abetted by a mimiery all his own. The au-

be proposed by him at the proper time, providing for a pension of \$8 a month to each surviving soldier of the Mexican war. Without further action the Senate, at 4 40 p. m., went into executive session, and at 5.55 the doors were reopened and the perior attraction beyond all compari-son. Without that queer Georgia won-Senate adjourned. der, Small would not be a pronounced HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES success. A great many persons will not hear Sam Jones, and thousands detest him and his methods, just as

Under the call of States a number of bills c , were introduced and referred.

Dr. Kirkus does, but, since the Wo-man's Convention, I have not been so singularly entertained, and he may be doing good in quarters little suspected. I do not altogether fancy his peculiar style and repudiate some the Whole (Mr. Crisp of Georgia in the chair) on the Urgent Deficiency bill.

The bill was considered briefly, and having been reported to the House it was

A call of the committees for motions A call of the committees for motions to suspend the rules resting with the Committee on Pacific Railways, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behalf of that committee, withdrew the motion made by him on the last committee suspension day, to suspend the rules and put on its passage the bill requiring the Northern Pacific to pay the cost of conveying and surveying its land grant, and in lieu thereof moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions setting apart the 5th and 8th of June for the consideration of business reported by that commit-

the 5th and 8th of June for the considera-tion of business reported by that commit-tee. Mr. Richardson explained that more important measures that would be called up were the joint resolution providing for investigation of accounts of Pacific Rail-roads and the bill providing for the fund ing of the debt of those roads.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said that the action of the committee in reporting the funding bill had been grossly misrepresented in some quarters, for some purposes, and while he knew that this was not the time to cuss the question on its merits, yet he discuss the question on its merits, yet he took the opportunity to put on record the substance of that important measure. At the present time the Pacific Companies owed the government \$102,800,000, but the debt would not be due until 1898. The debt would not be due until 1898. The debt was growing at the rate of \$1,600,000 a year, and in 1898 would amount to \$128,500,000. Before the government could be paid the Companies must pay an outstanding debt—which was a prior lien—which added to the government debt would amount to \$193,000,000. The property, from the best information the committee could get, could be built to-day for one-half the money. If there was default in the payment of their first mortgage bonds, what would be the result? Franchises would be sold and the government would what would be the result? Franchises would be sold and the government would get literally nothing. For many years there had been suggestions made in regard to protecting the interests of the government in these great corporations. In 1878 the Thurman act had been passed, but the results expected from it had not been realized. By reason of the building of competing lines, the receipts of the roads had fallen off, and while there had been an increase in the per centage paid into the

an increase in the per centage paid into the sinking fund, there had been no great increase in the amount. Something must be done to protect the government. The committee had thought that the first The committee had thought that the first thing to do was to try to benefit the government security. It had thought the question not so much a question of when the government should be paid, as it was a question of certainty of payment. He was aware that when looking to the prejudice which had been excited by bad practices of the companies in the past they were not always able to take a business view of the question. The committee, he thought, had taken such a view. It had provided that this debt, which would be due in 1898, should be divided into 140 parts, two of which should be paid each year, beginning immediately. This was twelve years before the government would receive anything under the existing law. Under this plan, instead of waiting twelve years before receiving a dollar, the govern-Under this plan, instead of waiting twelve years before receiving a dollar, the government would begin at once receiving \$3,500,000, and before 1898 the government would have received about \$41,000,000. The bill provided for partial extinction and partial anticipation of the debt. If the companies refused to accept the provisions of the act, the Thurman act would be so smended as to increase from 25 per cent. to

fect of arousing the antagonism of f the friends of that measure, and t agonism was hardly appeased when Mr. Willis of Kentucky, speaking as a friend of the bill, said that as a matter of fair play to the Committee on Labor a day should be given to the consideration of its bills. He would trust to the generosity of that committee to give the House an opportunity in due time to consider the Education bill. Mr. O'Neill thought that it was un

Mr. O'Neill thought that it was unitar and ungenerous in men who pretended to be friends of the Educational bill, which had been referred to a committee to which it did not belong, to put their legs around the neck of that committee and throttle everything else, unless the Educational bill were called up.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., was opposed to the inching the Laborall accessory to carrying naking the Labor bill accessory to carrying the Educational bill through. The day for the Educational bill through.

which the Labor committee asked should be confined to consideration of matters that related to the laboring interest.

Mr. Cabell, of Va, thought that if the majority of the House was in fayor of the Educational bill it ought to be allowed to

Mr. Dunn, of Ark., energetically af-firmed that the Educational bill had not had fair play. He had never before seen a great measure throttled by such unwar-rantable means as had been resorted to in order to stifle that bill. Mr. O'Neill-The gentleman does not

apply that to our committee?

Mr. Dunn—I apply it to those who have governed this house.
"And." broke in Mr. Morrison, tapping himself upon his shoulder, "whatever re-sponsibility attaches to me I take." [Laugh-

Mr. Reagan protested against the prac-tice of assigning days for the consideration of petty business reported by some unim-portant committees, on the ground that it prevented action upon great public mea-sures, such as the inter-State commerce bill, the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and the land forfeiture bill.

Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, expressed

his sorrow that nothwithstanding the dec-larations of National and State Democratic conventions, he should find himself among so few who were willing openly to chamon the cause of public edu Mr. Morrison suggested that the gentle-man forgot what party he was in. The education plank had been in the Republi-can platform, not in the Democratic.

Mr. Dunn opposed the resolutions on ac-count of what he considered an unfair liserimination against the Educations bill. The opponents of that measure were afraid to let the House vote upon it. The most remarkable and extraordinary fortifications had been erected against it. He had found among his file of reports, a report on the bill extending the bonded whiskey period. That was the same old bill that had been kicked ignominiously out of the House during two or three Congresses. Some gentlemen seemed willing to vote millions for whiskey, but not one dollar for education. [Laughter]. That was not his platform.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to—yeas 196, nays 18-and the House then at 4 25,

SENATE. Washington, May 18.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Post-master General transmitting in compliance with a resolution of inquiry, information as to the readjustment of postmasters' sala ries under the act of March 3, 1883. The Postmaster General says that the Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, affirms upon his experience and judgment that it will require the services of ten clerks probable period of fourte months to perform the work mentioned in the resolution. He prays consideration of the Senate whether the department should not be discharged from the duty of fur-nishing the information desired. The letter was referred to the Committee on Post

offices and Postroads. At 2 o'clock the Pension bill was placed before the Senate, but was temporarily laid saide to permit Mr. Coke to address the Senate on the House Labor Arbitration

After a short speech from Mr. Logan on the same subject, the Pension bill was laid before the Senate. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Blair to the Van Wyck amendment. The Van Wyck amendment is to add to the bill a proviso that no soldier under the act should hereafter receive less than \$8 a month. The Blair amendment is to provide, instead, that no pension paid hereafter under any law to any soldier should be rated at less than four dollars a month.

Mr. Blair said the Senate was not defi-

Mr. Blair said the Senate was not definitely informed as to the amount the bill would take from the Treasury. In order to get some information as to the approximate amount he moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Pensions Discussion arose as to the precise meaning of certain provisions of the bill, but without action on Mr. Blair's motion the Senate, at 4.25, went into executive session. After an hour so spent the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Blount, of Ga., from the Committee on Postoffices and PostRoads, reported back the Postoffice Appropriation bill with Senate amendment, and it having been referred to the Committee of the Whole, the House went into such committee for the purpose of considering these smend-

Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to that Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause which is known as the "subsidy" amendment, and made an argument in opposition to it. The appropriation of \$800,-000, he contended, would not secure any advantage in the way of obtaining additional mail trips, but would, indeed, have a contrary effect. Under the clause the Postmaster General would be required to contract, if he contracted at all, for not less there three nor more than five years, and than three nor more than five years, and this would act as an absolute inhibition this would act as an absolute inhibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract attempting to traverse the same line; increase in the number of lines would be stopped, and while the contract was in force any increase of the foreign postal service would be prevented. He denied the correctness of the declaration that the decline of American commerce was due to the fact that the United States refused to pay subsidies to its steamship companies, and asserted that the decline was attributable to the narrow-minded policy which forbade American citizens

policy which forbade American citizens from purchasing ships abroad.

Mr. Burrows, of Mich., in supporting idment, drew a comparison between the pay for mail service to coastwise companies and that allowed to foreign mail companies, and instanced the fact mail companies, and instanced the fact that last year the government paid for mail service between Tampa and Key West \$28,600, while it paid only \$287 for service between Key West and Havana. The Senate amendment only authorized the Postmaster General to do with foreign service exactly what he did with the Star route and coastwice service, and all this route and coastwise service, and all this talk about subsidy was simply an appeal to prejudice, instead of an appeal to the reason of a reasonable man. The United States paid more for mail service between commerce or in commerce between the United States and South and Central Ame

Mr. Riggs, of Ills., opposed the foreign mail service amendment, and contended that the figures cited by Mr. Burrows, instead of showing that too little was paid for foreign service, showed that too much The bill provided for partial extinction and partial anticipation of the debt. If the figures cited by Mr. Burrows, instead of showing that too little was paid for foreign service, showed that too much of the act, the Thurman act would be so amended as to increase from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. the amount required to be paid into the sinking fund.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to without division.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. C'Donnell of Michigan.

Mail service amendment, and contended that the American marine reached the highest standard of prosperity. Then 84 highest standard of prosperity. Then 84

the resolution was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, from the Committee on Education, the rules were anspended and the House passed, by a vote of 203 yeas to 8 nays, the Senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of slcoholio drieks and narcotics, and of their effect upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the Territorics and of the District of Columbia, and in military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, moved to suspend the voiced under any circumstances to vote for the 3d of June and subsequent days for the consideration of business presented by the 3d of June and subsequent days for the consideration of business presented by the 3d of June and subsequent days for the consideration of business presented by the sension conditional on the adoption of this misappropriation of physical endurance, he for nothing the employment of alien and convict labor on public works; to protect servants and mechanics in their wages,

nd in the language of an immortal hero— Fight it out on this line if it takes all immer." [Applause] Pending further discussion the commit-

ee rose and the House adjourn SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 19.—After routine business in the Senate to-day Mr. Hear gave notice that to morrow morning he would call up the bill disposing of the labama awards.

labama awarda.

The Staten Island bridge bill was taken in and Mr. McPherson addressed the Benate upon it until 2 o'clock.

The Pension bill was then placed before the pending question being a the pending question being The Pension of the was the place of the Pension of Mr. McPherson to recommit the lit to the committee, with instructions to bmit to the Senate an estimate of the excesse that would be incurred by its passes

The motion to recommit was rejected-5 to 28. The question recurred on Mr. Blair's amendment to Mr. Van Wyck's amendment is to add to the bill a section providing that no soldier under this act shall receive a pension of less than eight dollars a month. Mr. Blair's motion is to make the provision read: "No pension paid under any law to any soldier hereafter shall be rated at less than four dollars a month." Mr. Blair mod fied his amendment so as to include so iers, marines, etc., and it was agreed to.

Mr. Logan moved to make the minimum pension \$6. Lost—20 to 21.

The Van Wyck amendment as amended by Mr. Blair was then agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Logan, extending the provisions of the bill to men who had served three months was the

At Mr. Ingalls' suggestion the bill was amended so as to apply to men dependent upon their own exertion, instead of upon their own labor, so that there might be no question as to its application to men who carned a livelihood by intellectual labor. Mr. Brown said that inasmuch as people of the Northern States had sent here Senators and Representatives of both political parties who favored the passing of laws to parties who favored the passing of laws to increase pensions, he did not believe the people of the South would object to it, though some people of the North thought Congress was going too far. Yet the Senate saw that Northern constituencies of both parties sent to Congress men who favored these pensions and we must favored these pensions, and we must conclude that the majority of the tax payers of the North approved their action It was to be supposed that if the people of the South had been in the Union at the time of the war, and the army had been their army, and the war had been with a foreign army, and the war had been with a foreign nation—the people of the South would have gone as far in granting pensions as had the people of the North. He (Brown) would therefore yote for the bill, but pressed on the Senate the propriety and date of pession as possible the duty of passing as soon as possible the Mexican Pension bill. Also, the bill to pension the few surviving soldiers of the Indian war, some of whom, he said, resided in Georgia. Unless something were done for the Mexican soldiers, Mr. Brown would have to withhold his assent from luture

The bill was then passed-yeas 34 The Bankruptcy bill was again laid be-fore the Senate and after an ineffectual at-tempt of Mr. Riddleberger to secure an executive session, the Senate at 5.45 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Laws Regulating the Election of the President, reported a joint reso-lution proposing a constitutional amend-ment creating and defining the office of Vice President of the United States.

House calendar.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgis, in the chair), on the Senate amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill.
In the course of the discussion, which

asumed the remainder of the session, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, announced his oppoercive legislation; because it assumed to aid commerce at the expense of the foreign pos tal service; because it held out the persuasive idea of competition when in fact there was no competition except on two lines; be cause it would operate as a hindrance to the restoration of American commerce; because it was a positive violation of the interna-tional treate of Berne; because it was a gift tional treate of Berne; because it was a gift of public money to private corporations, the larger part of which would go to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, officered, owned and controlled by Russell Sage, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon. Criticizing the amendment in detail, he called attention to the fact that even England did not restrict the transportation of her mails to English vessels, but placed many of them upon ships belonging to the North German Lloyd Co. He also commented severely upon Co. He also commented severely upon the action of the Senate in adopting the amendment in violation of its own rules.
"Was not," he asked, "the amendment strong enough to commend itself to Constrong enough to commend itself to Congress and the country without having behind it the pressure and power of an appropriation bill?" This proposition came here from the Senate as its smaller twin brother had come from the Senate last year. Glad as he would be to go home to the free air of grand old Missouri—not, however, to look after his fences; they were in good repair; strongly as he desired to hail the hour that should witness the close of the session, he was willing to stay here until the snow of winter should mantle the heights of Arlington before he would be coerced into accepting legislation of this kind. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He then proceeded to argue that the sub-sidy would not have the effect of building up the commerce of the country, and in support of his argument he quoted statistics to show that from 1866 to 1877 (which he termed the "subsidy period,") the tonnage and commerce of the country steadily fell off. Much of the country steadily fell off. Much of the subsidy proposed would go to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He had heard it said that this line was owned by seven hundred different persons, but he declared that it was largely owned and officered by Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, Russell Sage and C. P. Huntington. These were the men who were to get this appropriation, which assumed to go to the building up of the commerce of the country and merchant marine. No man would go further than he in restoring the merchant marine, but if this could only be done now by means of contributions to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., he wanted to wait and look out for some other remedy. Un-der this amendment the Pacific Mail Co., of unsavory record, would get \$359,198— nearly half the appropriation. He called upon his party friends to halt and hesitate put into the coffers of this corrupting cor-poration \$326,308 more than it had received

sideration of this question, he stood on the doctrine of equal rights to all and exclusive Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania supported the amendment, denying that there was anything coercive in it, or that there was giving fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered in carrying the mails without any regard to the ownership of the corporation performing the services. He replied to Mr. Dockery's argument that subsidies did not assist the merchant marine by stating that the real subsidy period was from 1848 to 1859, and that it was in

nosed the policy of subsidies and contended that that policy dould not have the effect of building up American commerce. This policy which it was sought to engraft anew upon legislation had in the past brought shame and dishonor upon the House of Representatives. One of the great corporations which was now asking for this increased compensation had come to a previous House and corrupted the legislators of the country. This closed the general debate and the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock

ROWN'S IRON BITTERS BEFECTUALLY RE-lleved Mr. S. A. Baldwin, Payetteville, N. C.,

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, May 18, 4 P. M., SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted stea-

dy at 314 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quotations. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 771 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2 00 for K, \$2 50 for M, \$2 75 for N. \$3 00 for W G. and \$3 25

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 75 for Yellow Dip

and \$1 00 for Hard COTTON-Market quoted quiet on basis of 9 cents per lb for Middling, with sales reported of 80 bales at 81 cents The following are the official quotations: Ordinary . . . . . 62 Good Ordinary . . . . 71 Low Middling . . . . 8 9-16 Middling...... 9 Good Middling..... 9 7-16

RICE-Market steady and unchanged We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@44 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents;

Choice 61@61 cents per pound. TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows. Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime. \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 fbs.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS COMPLETELY RE-rah Gwynn, 2% W. Jones Street, Raleigh, N. C. when suffering from weakness and distressing liver and kidney affection.

STAR OFFICE, May 14, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at 30 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quotations.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 774 cts per bbl for Strained and 80 cts for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2 00 for K, \$2 50 for M, \$3 75 for N, \$3 00 for W G, and \$3 25 for W W. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 20 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 84 cents per lb. for Middling, with sales reported of 100 bales at quotations. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary....... 61 Good Ordinary..... 71 Low Middling..... 8 7-16

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged.
We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per
bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN:
Common 41@42 cents; Fair 42@52 cents;
Good 52@52 cents; Prime 52@52 cents;
Choice 62@62 cents per lb. TIMBER.-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MISS MAUD and invigorated her whole system. She recom-mends it to all troubled as she was.

STAR OFFICE, May 15, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted stea dy at 30 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 25 casks at quotations. Later, sales were

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 77‡ cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2 00 for K, \$2 50 for M, \$2 75 for N, \$3 00 for W G, and \$3 25 for W W.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 20 per bbl of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cents per \$\frac{1}{2}\$. for Middling. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations;

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged.
We quote: Rough: Upland 80c@\$1 00.
Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common
41@42 cents; Fair 42@52 cents; Good 52
@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 62
@61 cents per 1b.

TIMBER—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY RE-disordered liver and stomach, and she has had no return of the trouble.

STAR OFFICE, May 17, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm 29 cents per gallon bid, with sales of 150

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 774 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2 00 K, \$2 50 for M, \$2 75 for N, \$3 00 for W G, and \$3 25 for W W. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2 00 for Virgin, \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON—Market quoted dull on a basis of 84 cents per lb for Middling. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

RICE-Market steady and unchanged.

We quote: Rough: Upland 80cts@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per ib. TIMBER—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Faney 60 cents per bushel of 28 fbs.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS IS RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Annie M. Wigging, West Lane Street, Raleigh, N. C., as the best tonic made. She took it for nervousness and it acted like a charm.

STAR OFFICE, May 18, 4 P. M. SPIRITSTURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at these figures

ROSIN-The market was quoted quiet at 771 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at \$2 00 for K, \$2 25 for M, \$2 50 for N, and \$2 75 for W G and W W. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin, \$1 60 for Yellow Dip and 75c for Hant. COTTON-Market quoted nominal on a

basis of 81 cents per ib for Middling, No sales reported. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary...... 6‡ Good Ordinary..... 7‡ Low Middling..... 8 7-16

Middling..... 85 Good Middling..... 9 5-16 RICE-Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rouen: Upland 80 ets@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 41@49 cents; Fair 44@54 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@51 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per pound.

TMIBER-Market stendy with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@-5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents, per bushel of 28 lbs.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY Street, Raleigh, N. C., of malaria and general de bility. Nothing else would furnish any relief.

STAR OFFICE, May 19, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales of 250 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 77; cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained Fine rosins are quoted \$2 00 K, \$2 25 for M, \$2 50 for N, \$2 75 for W G and \$2 87; for W W. TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 25 per bbl of 280 fbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE- Market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin, \$1 60 for Yellow Dip and 75 cts for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted nominal on a

basis of &1 cents per fb. for Middling. Sales reported of 40 bales at 8 13-16c. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary ..... 61 Good Ordinary ..... 78 Low Middling..... 8 7-16

Middling . . . . . . . . 81 Good Middling . . . . 9 5-16 RICE.-Market steady and unchanged We quote: Rouen: Upland 80c@\$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1 00@1 15 CLEAN: Common 41@44 cents; Fair 41@54 cents; Good 51@51 cents; Prime 51@52 cents; Choice 61@61 cents per lb.

TIMBER-Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill. \$4 00 @5 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00@4 00, PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 40@ 45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS IS ENDORSED BY Mr. Jos Turner, 9 South Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., as a reliable remedy in nervous headache and constipation. Nothing e se gave him any benefit. COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-

WEEKLY STATEMENT. For the week ending May 15, 1886. Cotton. Spirite. Rosin. Tar. Orude, 684 1,200 5,700 678 385

RECEIPTS For the week ending May 16, 1885. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude 1,394 7,147 978 433 **EXPORTS** 

For the week ending May 15, 1886. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude Domestic 000 208 15 317 168 Foreign. 000 2 19,449 3,260 000 Total.. 000 210 19,464 3,577 168 EXPORTS

For the week ending May 16, 1885. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude Domestic 78 676 466 826 233 Foreign. 000 1,560 9,296 2,260 000 78 2,236 9,762 3,086 233 STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, May 15, 1886. Tar..... 2,595 STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, May 16, 1885.

May 16, 1885. May 15, 1886.

\$1 15 @ BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MRS. W. R of malaria and weakness, and she recommend it as a most excellent tonic. Her family use i with entire success

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, May 18. Receipts to-day, 368 bbls rosin, 242 do spirits turpentine. Spirits turpentine have not received much attention, and on liberal receipts sellers were a trifle anxious, and offered stock at 334c. Sales were in small parcels, and reached about 150 bbls. Options continue slow, with June and July offered at 33c, while bids did not reach beyond 30c. There was a small retail demand for rosins, and sellers supplied all demands at about current quotations.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MR. K. M Terry, 317 S. Huntington Street, Balelsh. N.C. when suffering with dysentery and chills. Physi-cian's prescriptions afforded no relief, but this medicine made him feel better than for years

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Nor barque Ararat, 467 tons, Axelsen Barbadoes, Heide & Co. Barbadoes, Heide & Co.

Nor brig Kong Sverre, 549 tons, Jonassen, Barbadoes; Paterson, Downing & Co.

Nor barque Frey, 294 tons, Halversen,
Buenos Ayres, Heide & Co.

Schr Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Stetsen, Perth Amboy, George Harriss & Co,
with railroad from to W & W R R. Schr Minuie A Bonsal, 459 tous, Lodge, Perth Amboy, with railroad iron to C F & Y V R R.

Schr Mary E Bacon, — tons, Eskridge, Baltimore, George Harriss & Co, with coal to Wilmington Gas Co.

Schr Carrie Belle, 247 tons, Seavy, Bangor, E G Barker & Co, with ice to B H J Ahrens. Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York

CLEARED. stmr Carn Marth, Hurr Kingdom, via Fernandina, Fla, C P Me-

Nor brig Eden, Andersen, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Ettie H Lister, Mason, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss & Co, cargo by Geo Harriss & Co and John J Fowler. Steamship Benefactor, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones. Nor brig San Juan, Bache, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Schr William & Richard, Patrick, Ponce P R, Geo Harriss & Co; cargo by E Kidder

Son.
Schr Belle Brown, Perry, Port-auPrince, Hayti, E Kidder & Son.
Ger barque Sonnabend, Pust, Wolgast,
Ger, W Walter & Finke. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS GAVE ALMOST IM-mediate relief to Mr. Wm. R. Thompson Greensboro, N. C., in a case of annoying indiges-tion, and he considers it a most reliable medi-

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

FOREIGN UNITED KINGDOM-Br steamer Carr

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYRE-Nor brig Elet LIVERPOOL-Nor beig Son Juan-3,225

Poncs, P R-Schr William and Richard -220,063 feet tumber, 105,000 shingles PORT-AU-PRINCE-Schr Belle Brown-WOLGASE, GER -Ger barque Sonnabend

COASTWISE. PHILADELPHIA-Schr Ettie H Lister-263,000 ft lumner, 7,624 juniper bolts. NEW YORK-Steamship Renefactor-409 casks spts turp, 357 bels roam, 160 de tar, 32 de ciu le hurp, 24 de pitch, 45 de off, 36 empty barrels, 50 bags fertilizer, 30 de peanuts, 72 pgks mdse, 92 bags chaif, 178, 013 ft humber, 247 bales cotton.

New York Pennut Market. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 18. Peacuts meet with moderate attention at steady prices, as follows: 6c for best hand-picked, and 41@41c for farmers' grades.

The Rosadalis Remedy.

ROSADALIS is a sovereign remedy for all dis eases of the Blood. It has no equal for the our of nervous disorders. Read this: I would like to bear testimony to the merits losadalis, by saying that some eight years ago I was totally prostrated, and could get no relief from our family physician but after taking one pottle of Rosadalis I became entirely restored to health. I now weigh 175 lbs., but when I first took your medicine I weighed only 180. I cheerfully recommend it to all, and especially to those fflicted with nervous debility.

MRS. A. A MARON, Baltimore, Mt. oc 27 D&Wly tu th sat

BROWN'S IRON BIFTERS COMPLETELY oured are. K. A. Altohie Salisbury, N. C. when she was greatly troubled with rheumatism. She advises others suffering from this tortion to the the suffering from this tortion to the suffering from the tortion to the suffering from the suffering fr

BROWN

**CURES** Headache Indigestion Biliousness Dyspepsia Nervous Prostration Malaria Chills & Fevers Tired Feeling GeneralDebility Pain in the Back and Sides Impure Blood Constipation Female Infirmities Rheumatism Neuralgia Kidney & Liver Troubles

ForSaleEverywhere The Genuine has this Trade-Mark QUANTY And crossed Red lines on Wrapper.

to Try Something Else. REMEMBER B. B. CURES

Don't be Persuaded

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MRS. W. C., when thoroughly prostrated from malaria fever and mind was in a depressed state. Also proved of equal benefit to her husband.

The Poison Springs, FIVE WILES SOUTH OF STATESVILLE N. C

Tonic known. It is the ONLY SPRING of the kind in America. Healthy location, good accom-

Poison Water at 25c per gallon.

P. O. Address—Poison Springs, my 21 Wim fredell Co , N. C. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS GREATLY BENE-fited Mrs. E. R. Creasy, Concord, Cabarrus Co., N. C., when she took it for nervous exhaus-tion and general debility. She recommends it to others suffering from the same troubles.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF N. SMITH & CO., Fayetteville, N.C., having been forced into liquidation owing to the ill health of the senior partner and manager, is offered for sale on most advantageous terms, embracing the entire stock of Daugs, Christian Cals, Paints, Ohls, Dyrs, do. tosether with the good will of the business. This is a most destrable opportunity, the house having been established for thirty-five years.

Address

my 18 Dawgt DR. H. T. IVY, Assignee.

My Life. at, and painful to bear; people turned saids when they saw me in disgust, and I was ashamed to be on the street or in society. Physioians and their treatment and all medicines falled to do any good. In a moment of despair I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES—CUTICURA, the great Skin Beautifier, anternally, and CUTICURA ENERGY. The small cumps (as I called them) gradually disappeared, and the large ones broke, in about two weeks, discharging large quantities of matter, leaving two slight scars on my neck to-day to tell the story of my suffering. My weight then was one hundred and fifteen sickly pounds; my weight now is one hundred and sixty one solid, healthy pounds, and my height is only five feet five inches. In my travels I purchased the CUTICURA REMEDIES I OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINESS, and MY LIFE A PROMISENT New York druggist asked me the other day, "Do you still use the CUTICURA REMEDIES I, OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINES, HONE OF THE WAS "I do, and shall always. I have never known what sickness is since I commenced using the CUTICURA BENEDIES. Sometimes I am laughed at by praising them to people not acquainted with their merits, but sooner or later they will come to their senses and believe the same as those that use them, as dozens have whom I have told. May the time come when there shall be a large CUTICURA REMEDIES and Book of the benefit of humanity, where the CUTICURA REMEDIES and Book of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA Sensent Book of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA Sensent Book of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA Sensent Book of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA Sensent Book of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA Sensent Book of Skin and Blood Diseases."

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

From 115 to 161 Lbs.

To the Cuticara Remedies I owe My

Health, My Happiness, and

Send for "How to Cure Shin Diseases"

HACKING COUGH, PLEU-RISY, Chest Pains, Inflammation, Difficult Breathing, Asthma, and Soreness of the Chest and Pectoral Muscles, at once relieved and assist-ed to a speedy cure by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25C. my 1 Dewim wed sat toe or frm

present the wholesale prices generally. La paking up small orders higher prices have to he BROWN'S IRON BITTERS IS RECOMMENDED by Mr. J. C. Davis, 418 Red Cross St., Wilmington, N. C., to any one troubled with dyspepsia. He derived great benefit from it when suffering from this malady.

CORN MRAL—# bush., in sacks, virginia Meal..... COTTON TIES—# bundle.... DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4, # y



PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blewishes, and Baby Humors, use Currouna Soap.

BHOWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY cured Mr. T. H. Thompson, 22 N. Front St., Vilmington, N. C., of dyspepsia and indigestion, and he cordially recommends it. WHOLESALE PRICES.

These Springs have a reputation for curing the

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MRS. H. J.
N. C., of kidney and liver complaint, when all
other remedies failed to relieve.

A Bargain in Business.