The Weekly Star.

AN ECHO.

HILDA SILLER.

Time was when Life and I linked hands
together—
A time as light as wind-blown thistle-
down,
In days when haze breathed o'er the fields
of heather
A misty lilac crown.

Time was when Love and I roved smiling,
dreaming,
Amid high castles built by Fancy fair,
On nights when lights of glimmering stars
were streaming
On summer's fragrant air.

Time came when both and I sank down
together,
When from the dark I rose, a spectre
there
Beside me stood: I gazed and wondered
whether
Aught left could e'er seem fair.

—*Boston Transcript.*

BIRD-VOICES.

A. LAMPMAN.

The robin and sparrow a-wing, in silver-
throated accord;
The low soft breath of a flute, and the deep
short pick of a chord,
A golden chord and a flute, where the
throat of the oriole swells
Fieldward, and out of the blue the passing
of bobolink bells.

—*Century*

THE OLD TESTAMENT REVISED.

London Times.

Finally an international work of fourteen years has come to a close. The revised version of the New Testament was issued in May, 1881, and now the Revised Old Testament will soon be published in all parts of the English speaking world. This revision is the most important event in the history of the English Bible since the publication of King James' Translation in 1611. The movement of the present revision was inaugurated by the Convocation of Canterbury, the mother church of Anglo Saxon Christendom, May 24, 1870. Steps towards the formation of an American Committee of Revision were taken almost immediately after the organization of the English companies. The first meeting of the New Testament Company in England was held June 22, 1870. On July 7th following the two Houses of Convocation voted to "invite the co operation of some American divines," and to Bishop Wilberforce and Dean Stanley was assigned soon afterwards the duty of securing this result. The list of the American committee was as follows:

General Officers of the Committee—Phillip Schaff, D. D., LL. D., President; George E. Day, D. D., Secretary.

Old Testament Company.—Prof. Wm. Henry Green, D. D., LL. D. (Chairman), Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. George E. Day, D. D. (Secretary), Divinity School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.; Prof. Chas. A. Aiken, D. D., Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. W. T. Chambers, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch School, New York; Prof. Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. John DeWitt, D. D., Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. Geo. Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., Divinity School, Philadelphia; Prof. Charles P. Krauth, D. D. LL. D., Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Prof. Tayler Lewis, LL. D., Union School Schenectady, N. Y.; Prof. Charles M. Meal, D. D., Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts.; Prof. Howard Osgood, D. D., LL. D., Theological Seminary, Rochester, N.Y.; Prof. Joseph Packard, D. D., Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.; Prof. Calvin Ellis Stowe, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; Prof. James Strong, S. T. D., Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Prof. Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, D. D., M. D., Theological Seminary, Beyrut, Syria (advisory member on questions of Arabic).

The meetings of the two American companies were held every month, from September to May inclusive, in each year, at Nos. 42 and 44 Bible House, New York. A summer meeting was held in the month of July, usually at New Haven, Andover or Princeton. The summer meetings continued for a week; the other meetings for two days.

In some words of frequent occurrence, the authorized version being either inadequate or inconsistent, changes have been introduced with as much uniformity as practicable. For instance, "tabernacle of the congregation" has been everywhere changed to "tent of meeting." In regard to the word "Jehovah," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the rivisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformly in place of "Lord" or "God," which when printed in small capitals represent the words substituted by Jewish custom for the ineffable name. Of technical terms from the Hebrew one in three seem to have been generally introduced. The word "grove" (Judges vi., 28), has been replaced by "ashera," with its plurals, "asherim" and "asheroth." In the poetical books "sheol" replaces "hell," which has been changed in prose passages to "the grave" and "the pit," with "sheol" in the margin.

A striking improvement is the printing of all poetical passages in poetical form. This has been done in the Psalms, Proverbs, Job and the Canticles, but the prophets have been left in prose, however, passionate their oratory. The songs of Lamech, Jacob, Miriam, Moses, Deborah and Hannah, the Psalms of Jonah and Habakkuk and David's Lament (in Second Samael I.) appear in versified ballad. The origin of Joshua's miracle, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon," is indicated by its verse character; so, also, is the triumphal cry of Samson (Judges xv., 16.)

Examination of the more familiar passages and phrases discloses the fact that care was taken in preserving intact household words of the Old Testement. The old literary form has been held sacred and the revisers cannot be charged with any pedantic training after the original text, but not all the familiar features of the Scripture have escaped untouched. The high priest no longer casts lots for the scapegoat; he does so for Azazel.

— Raleigh *Visitor:* We regret to announce the death of Mrs. W. T. Blackwell, which took place in Durham, yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, from an attack of neuralgia. Mrs. Blackwell was the daughter of Mr. W. J. Exum, of Wayne county, who died at his home in that county a week or so since. She was only about 32 years of age.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (May 15) the total receipts have reached 9,413 bales, against 8,633 bales last week, 14,746 bales the previous week, and 19,122 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1884, 4,686,968 bales, against 4,737,670 bales for the same period of 1883-'84, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1884, of 50,702 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 25,657 bales, of which 21,497 were to Great Britain, 1,305 to France and 2,855 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 493,129 bales.

Tuesday, private cables regarding the statistical position in Europe caused an active speculation for the rise. But on Wednesday the failure of Liverpool to make an adequate response to our movement caused dulness, which in the business for the next crop became a decline under improved crop prospects and an increase in the acreage. Dull accounts from Manchester and the low prices at which domestic cotton goods sold at auction were also unfavorable circumstances. Yesterday there was an improvement on stronger Liverpool accounts and better reports from the auction sale of cotton goods. To-day there was some depression under unfavorable foreign advices and improved crop accounts. Cotton on the spot became rather more active for home consumption as the stock in the country is concentrated here. Prices have been unsettled. Quotations were 1-16c. lower on Monday and 1-16c. higher on Thursday. To-day there was a fair business for home consumption, but an easier market with midling uplands quoted at 10¼c. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 271,400 bales.

MR. GARLAND COMPLIMENTED.

A Bright and Breezy View of the New Attorney General.

Washington Critic.

"What do you think of the new Attorney General?" asked "Con," the Washington correspondent of the *Omaha Bee*, of a Democratic politician.

"The best of the lot," he replied; "he's just what he seems and nothing else. He believes in rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies, and has the courage to act upon his convictions. He treats you with consideration; does not send you out word when your card is sent in that he is busy in consultation and can't be disturbed, but lets you run your chances of getting a word in edgeways with him, and he is always surrounded by people four feet deep in his office; meets you with a smile, and frankly tells you what he can do or can't do, and it is usually that he will do what he says, and he keeps his word, which is a law unto himself."

"Do you think there is any danger of his falling a victim to that fell disease that cuts off so many of our American statesmen in their early manhood—flattery?"

"Well, you might as well undertake to appease the appetite of a hungry, blood-thirsty lion with spring poetry as to suppose Attorney General Garland could be influenced or spoiled by flattery. Of course a Cabinet officer has a great deal to tempt his vanity, but Mr. Garland knows merited praise from soft flattery without using a fine seive to find it. * * It was a cold wintry day that I made my first call, after having paid my respects to the other ladies of the new Cabinet, and it was a pleasant experience to enter a home that had no suggestions of a modern city residence, but took me back to the homes of my childhood, and the homes I have entered in the far West. The relation between the mother and son is a tender, beautiful, old-fashioned one, where affection and consideration control each. Mrs. Garland—or rather Hubbard, she has been twice married seems fond of society, and you feel that her invitation to call again is sincerely given. Mr. Garland is not unmindful of what is required of him socially as a cabinet officer, and he has complied with the requirements to the extent of getting a "swallow tailed" coat, and mighty handsome he looks in it, too. His indifference to society makes him all the more at ease. People who are fond of society, and desire to please are always over anxious and thereby ill at ease. Our unmarried belles, who grow younger and younger with each new administration, have their eyes upon the "great catches"—the President, Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland. Should they ask any advice, and of course they will, I should say by all means take the Attorney General.

MR. RANDALL'S LATEST VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—To Mr. Randall's devoted admirers the appearance in Washington of Mr. Carlisle has had very much the same demoralizing effect that the display of a red rag is said to produce upon a bull. The statement made some time ago that the President does not like Mr. Carlisle and has no sympathy with his views has been revived, presumably to create the impression that the President does sympathize with Mr. Randall in his views. In order to keep up the misrepresentation about the relations of Speaker Carlisle and the President the report has been circulated that the President was cold toward Mr. Carlisle; that Mr. Carlisle would not visit the White House, and that he would probably be forced to dangle about the offices, like the Vice President, to pick up unconsidered trifles, with a train of small-fry office seekers following him as they follow Mr. Randall. Mr. Carlisle visited the White House yesterday and paid his respects to the President, who received him cordially, not coldly. To-day, which the President had reserved for himself, intending to attend to important business, he made Mr. Carlisle an exception to the very rigid rule excluding visitors, and had a talk with him which occupied fully two hours.

— Concord *Register:* Reports in regard to the condition of the growing crops are good. Cotton is coming up very well but the cool weather is against it. The stand of corn is very good. — The daughter of Mr. James Burrage was badly burned by her clothes taking fire, last Monday morning.

VIRGINIA.

Further Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution in the Cluverius Trial.

RICHMOND, May 18.—In the Cluverius murder trial this morning, a colored chambermaid, Henrietta Wimbish, was further cross examined by the defence, without eliciting anything new. In reply to a question by the prosecution, she said she saw the prisoner at the police court at the time of the examining trial, when she and the floor servant at the Exchange Hotel both recognized him.

Miss Ella Madison, first cousin of Lillian Madison, was sworn. She testified that her cousin Lillian came to Richmond on the 10th of last October, and was the guest of her aunt. She remained four days. Witness last saw her on the 14th of October. Lillian remained every night at her aunt's, except one, which she spent at her cousin's, Wm. H. Madison. She did not go on the street often. On Sunday and Monday afternoons, during that visit, she went to her cousin E. C. Jones' house. Lillian did not spend the night of the 6th of January at her aunt's. Lillian was almost an entire stranger in Richmond, and she had never to witness' knowledge been either at Hollywood cemetery or the reservoir. Lillian was in Richmond seven years ago, and again about four years ago, and again two and a half years since. At the last two visits she spent two weeks each time. Witness did not know the Dunstan family.

E. C. Jones, first cousin of Lillian, testified that she was not at his house in January. The last time she was there was on the 14th of last October. He had lived in Richmond nine years. He remembered that Lillian had visited Richmond three times in years past, but could not name the dates. He did not know where the Dunstans lived, and did not know whether Lillian ever knew the Dunstan girls or not.

Judge Crump, of the defence, here asked that the evidence of the last two witnesses be stricken from the record, as the movements of the deceased were irrelevant.

Mr. Meredith, of the prosecution, opposed the motion, because he wanted to show that it was only the prisoner who could have deceived the deceased, or who had an opportunity to do so.

The Court denied the motion and an exception was noted.

D. C. Richardson, Police Justice of Richmond, had received from Bath county a trunk and bag containing clothing, letters, and other articles, among them a number of envelopes. He removed all the letters and envelopes and kept them in his possession until he turned them over to the Commonwealth. Witness was here shown a letter and a piece of written poetry, which he said he had found at the bottom of the trunk under a newspaper spread on the bottom. He identified both. He was also shown several letters and envelopes which he identified as having been taken from the trunk by himself. He had received a note enclosed in an envelope addressed to T. J. Cluverius, which he had also turned over to the Commonwealth.

The defence objected to the last question and answer, separately, but each time the objection was overruled, and each time the defence excepted.

The trunk and bag were called for by the defence and were brought into court. A discussion ensued as to the right of the defence to examine the contents at this time. The Court reserved its decision on this point until to morrow.

The witness said he had taken out all the papers in the trunk, which was opened in the presence of an officer of this Court and the father of the deceased. He had taken out in all about one hundred articles, including twenty-five or thirty photographs. He had examined and read every paper in the trunk. Witness identified several large seal envelopes, containing a letter and a watch and chain, and other articles found on the prisoner when he was arrested.

W. R. Quarles, banker and broker, was next sworn. He said he had been connected with banks for twenty years. Did not testify as a professional expert; had seen the prisoner's handwriting, having had business transactions with him, in which his writing was necessary. A postal card which the defence admitted was in the prisoner's writing, a letter and an envelope, were shown, and witness said he thought that the writing in all three instances had been done by T. J. Cluverius. The other letters and the envelopes previously shown to Police Justice Richardson, witness thought were in the handwriting of Cluverius. The piece of poetry found in the trunk (which is of the most obscene character), was critically examined by witness, and he found that the writing on it and that on the postal card, which the defence had admitted as the prisoner's writing, were alike. The general appearance of the writing on both was about the same, and he had no doubt they were written by the same person.

James D. Craig, an expert book keeper, who is now examining books in the First Auditor's office, in connection with irregularities there, was sworn. The letters previously produced were shown to him, and he said the writing was the same on them as on the postal card admitted as written by the prisoner. The writing was not identical, but the name "Cluverius" was unmistakably the same. The piece of poetry, witness thought, was also written by the person who wrote the postal card, although there was a little variation in the general appearance, caused, possibly, by the condition of the mind; the poetry evidently having been copied. He had never read the paper through. It was a vile and vulgar composition. He did not claim to be an expert, but he did claim to be a pretty good judge of handwriting. The cross examination of the witness was severe and rigid and occupied two hours.

A. B. Cawthorn, of King & Queen county, testified that he knew the prisoner. He last saw him before the finding of Miss Madison's body in the early part of January. Cluverius was near the ladies' entrance to the Exchange Hotel. Witness did not know the exact day. It was in the morning; probably about 9 o'clock.

Mrs. J. B. Dickenson was then sworn. She said that she had lived in Bath county all her life. She knew Lillian Madison, who was a school teacher at a school-house on witness' farm. Deceased came there on the 16th of October and remained till the 12th of March, when she left. Witness was familiar with the clothing of deceased. She minutely described the red crochet shawl and hat and veil worn by Miss Madison, and positively identified the articles shown her. When Miss Madison left witness' house in March she carried a bag made of brown canvas, which witness said she had made herself. Various other articles of clothing, including a pair of woollen mittens, a blue Jersey, and dresses were described by the witness and fully identified when shown to her, as was also the canvas bag. On the 10th of March deceased received a letter which witness saw before it was given to Lillian. The trunk of deceased was left locked at witness' house and so remained until sent to Richmond. Witness saw the direction on the envelope of the letter received by Lillian on the 10th of March. The envelope was white. Witness thought she had seen the same handwriting before on letters received by Lillian. A number of envelopes were here shown to witness, who said the handwriting on them was very much like that on the letters of the 10th of March. Soon after the last mentioned letter was received, Lillian came to witness with a letter in her hand and handed it to her, and she read a part of it. Witness could identify the letter. It was handed to her, and after reading it she said it was the same letter. It was on account of this letter that Lillian had left witness' home to go Richmond.

The defence took exceptions, generally, to the questions propounded to this witness and the answers thereto.

At this point Mr. Meredith, of the prosecution, stated to the court that it was evident that the trial, as now going on, could not be concluded by the end of the term of court, and suggested the holding of two sessions a day. After some discussion it was decided that hereafter the court will meet at 9 A. M., take a recess from 2 to 4 P. M., and adjourn at dark.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow; Mrs. Dickinson still being on the witness stand.

RICHMOND, May 19.—The trial of T. J. Cluverius for the murder of Lillian Madison was resumed at 9.15 o'clock this morning. There were but few spectators outside the bar, and only a small number within the rail. Col. Aylett, of the prosecution, asked that the jury be sent out of the court room in order that the question of the admissibility of certain testimony might be argued. The defence argued in opposition to permitting the introduction by prosecution of one of the letters known as the "Curtis letter," which is said to be a forgery, and which it is claimed was addressed by Cluverius. The letter was an invitation or request from a lady of this city to Miss Madison to come to Richmond for the purpose of accompanying an invalid to Old Point Comfort. The argument occupied nearly two hours. At its conclusion the Court said it would examine authorities, and that in the meantime the case could go on in some other branch. The jury was then recalled and Mrs. J. B. Dickinson was again placed in the witness chair. She testified that she had received two postal cards from Lillian after the latter had left her house. Both were dated March 13. She burned them before she heard of Lillian's death, but could give the substance of their contents. The defence objected to witness giving the contents, and the prosecution did not press the matter. Lillian left witness' house on January 5th, and returned on the 8th, but witness did not know where she had been. She thought the trunk exhibited in court was Lillian's. Upon cross examination witness said that Lillian visited her cousin's family, who lived in the neighborhood, and other families near her home. Lillian had a lady friend named Miss Kenny, who had a grown brother. Miss Williams and her brother came to witness' house to see Lillian. Deceased at times seemed to be depressed in spirits and troubled, but witness never asked why she was so. She was never visited by any gentleman outside the immediate neighborhood. Lillian's demeanor while at witness' house was faultless. She was always kind, amiable and gentle, and was always doing little acts of kindness to contribute to witness' happiness. She did not consider Lillian a brave woman.

The prosecution sought to put in evidence the bundle of clothing found in the river and other articles found. The defence objected to the introduction of anything except the clothing found on the person of the deceased and the glove found on the reservoir embankment. The objection was overruled and the defence excepted.

John L. Oliver, county jailor of King and Queen, testified that, acting under a search warrant about two weeks ago, he had searched the house of Mrs. Tunstall, the prisoner's aunt, and there found an overcoat and hat, which prisoner's mother said belonged to "Tommie," meaning her son. On cross examination witness said he was accompanied by three officers from Richmond. Mrs. Cluverius was the only white person at the house. She seemed agitated when the warrant was read to her, and told a colored girl to go after some one, but one of the officers stopped the girl.

Emmett Richardson, of King and Queen county, testified that about March 10th or 12th he came to Richmond with Cluverius, and that he wore a light fall overcoat and slouch hat. To the best of his knowledge and belief the overcoat and hat were the same as worn by the prisoner at that time. Upon their arrival in Richmond he went with prisoner to the Davis Hotel, where Cluverius left his overshoes.

James M. Guthrie, assistant postmaster at Braers, King & Queen county, had received letters to be mailed, which to the best of his knowledge and belief were addressed in the prisoner's handwriting. He was sure that some of them were addressed to "Miss Fannie Lillian Madison," Milboro Springs, Bath county, Va. The last letter was mailed four or five days before it was reported that the prisoner had gone to Richmond. It appeared during Guthrie's testimony that a private examination of witness had taken place before by counsel for the prosecution, and that his answers under oath did not conform to all that seemed to be expected. Witness since his arrival in Richmond had roomed for a time with Wm. Cluverius, brother of the prisoner, and also with Messrs. Pollard and Evans, of counsel for the defence. He stated that there had been unkind feelings between himself and the prisoner for about six months.

Willie Dickenson, about fourteen years old, nephew of Mrs. Dickinson, testified that he lived with his aunt. He remembered getting a letter at the post office in March last for Miss Lillian, the day before she left for Richmond. Witness said he was familiar with the writing on the letter. He was shown some of the letters found in Lillian's trunk, and he said he had seen several of them before. The defence here interrupted with the statement that the relevancy of this letter testimony was now under the consideration of the Court, and that everything leading up to it should be excluded. If it did not lead up to the main question it was worthless. Witness was put aside for the present.

Judge John B. Foster, of King and Queen County Court, testified that he knew the prisoner as a practitioner in his court. He knew his overcoat and had seen his watch-key. The key was shown him, and he said it bore a general resemblance to the one he had seen the prisoner wear, but he was not positive that it was the one.

At 2 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow, so as to take time to examine the authorities on the questions upon which a decision had been reserved, and to give counsel for the defense an opportunity to examine the trunk and the bag of clothing.

RICHMOND, May 20.—In the Cluverius trial this morning the Court ruled that it would exclude the evidence of Mrs. Dickinson and little Willie Dickinson as to the superscription on the envelope containing a letter received by Lillian, in which she was asked to come to Richmond, on the ground that witnesses were not experts. The Court also stated that the letter itself could be admitted as testimony, but not as an independent fact apart from the visit to Richmond, and that the contents of the postal cards received by Mrs. Dickinson on March 13th, which she had burned, could not be taken as evidence. There was some discussion over admitting the date of the postal cards; the defence holding that there was no rule known by which the cards could be admitted. They were not part of the *res gesta* of the case. The prosecution stated what it hoped to prove by the admission of the postal cards or their dates. The Court ruled that they could not be accepted as evidence.

At this juncture Mrs. Dickinson was recalled. She testified that when Lillian brought the letter to witness, saying there was always something to bother her and that she had to come to Richmond, she gave no other reason for the trip. There was a note inclosed in the letter which Lillian did not show witness. She said the note was from Mr. Curtis, of Richmond. Several exceptions by the defence were interspersed in this re examination.

W. H. Madison, cousin of the deceased, testified that Lillian did not spend the night of January 6th at his residence. The last time he saw her was when she was on the way to Bath county. Deceased was in Richmond about nine years ago. Witness accompanied her home on that occasion. She was again in Richmond four years ago, and was taken home by her father. He did not know if Lillian ever visited the Dunstans.

Miss Laura Curtis testified that she knew Lillian at school in King & Queen county. She saw her in 1883 at her (witness) home in Richmond, for half an hour, but had never seen her since. The letter before mentioned was shown witness. She said it was not in her handwriting. It looked like Lillian's, but she would not swear to it. She had corresponded with deceased a year after leaving school.

Harry Curtis, brother of the last witness, was sworn. He knew Lillian. He became acquainted with her at school. He had never corresponded with her. He left Richmond on March 24th last to go to St. Louis, but was taken sick and stopped in Baltimore. He came back to Richmond with Mr. Wren. He went to a detective office and saw Mr. Meredith, of counsel for the prosecution, who told him that he was not much like Cluverius. Witness did not ask for any examination, but subsequently heard his name connected by reports with the murder of Miss Madison. He had heard that it was reported in King and Queen and King William counties that he was the murderer of Miss Madison. He was not at the American Hotel on March 18th; on the night of that day he was visiting a young lady. His picture found in Lillian's trunk was given her by his sister. He did not know that Lillian had his picture until recently.

J. Dodson, clerk at the American Hotel, testified that he saw the body of deceased at the alms house. He saw deceased at the hotel on March 13. He turned over to Detective Wren a piece of the paper here exhibited to witness and identified; witness said it was originally a letter. Having some suspicions, he had opened it and read it, and thrown the pieces into a waste basket. The letter was brought down into the office by a hotel waiter and handed to a negro boy who was waiting for it. The boy brought it back soon after and it remained there some time before he opened it. The defence objected successively to every question propounded to this witness, and to all his answers.

Henry Hunt, colored, office boy at the American Hotel, testified that on the morning of the 13th of March Mr. Dodson had given him a note to take to room 21. He did so and found the young lady eating breakfast. He handed her the note and received an answer which he delivered to the messenger in waiting. The messenger soon returned and said he could not find the man and left the note with Mr. Dodson. He saw the occupant of room 21 leave the hotel during the day. Witness was told to stand aside until the hotel register could be sent for, for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the occupant of room 21.

W. H. Madison, father of Lillian, was sworn. He said he thought he could recognize his daughter's writing. After looking at the name "F. L. Merton, Roanoke City," in the Exchange Hotel register, he said he had no doubt of its being his daughter's writing. He next examined the register of the American Hotel, where the same name appears, and said that all but the letter "M" seemed to be in his daughter's writing. The note mentioned in Dodson's and Hunt's testimony was shown witness, and he said he had no doubt that his daughter wrote it. The Curtis letter was then closely examined by witness, who finally said he did not believe it was in his daughter's handwriting.

Henry Hunt was recalled and the American Hotel register was produced, when it was ascertained that F. L. Merton occupied room 21. Hunt said the occupant of room 21 left the hotel about five minutes after he handed her the note. That was about 11.30 a. m. She wore a black dress, black hat and red shawl. He had identified the body at the alms-house as that of the same person who occupied room 21 at the hotel. Upon cross examination he said he saw the clothing at the alms-house, with the exception of the shawl. He had been shown a watch key at the alms house. Here prosecution said this made witness a witness for the defence. Mr. Meredith claimed the right to cross-question witness and moved the Court to stop his evidence at this point. Judge Crump, for the defence, insisted on his right to ascertain from this cross-examination what was seen by witness at the alms-house belonging to the deceased besides the clothing. The Court sustained Judge Crump, but the prosecution insisted upon arguing the case and the jury was sent out. Counsel on both sides presented their views on the subject, and at 9 o'clock the Court took a recess until 4 p. m., the decision of the question being reserved until that hour.

OHIO.

Senator Sherman a Candidate for Re-election.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The *Commercial Gazette*, to-day, referring to Gen. Beatty's statement that Senator Sherman's candidacy for the United States Senatorship was an amiable fiction, and that he would not serve if elected, says: "Senator Sherman says in a letter before us, dated March 23d, 'I have concluded to allow my name to be canvassed with the rest and to accept if elected.'"

GEN. GRANT.

Good Night's Rest—Looks and Acts Bright.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Gen. Grant had a good night last night. "He slept right hard," said Jesse Hoyt, this morning. "It was the best night's rest he has had in quite a long time, and he looks and acts bright this morning."

TO THE STATE PRESS.

The undersigned begs all members of the North Carolina Press Association who propose to attend the annual meeting to be held at Smithville, June 17th, to inform him at once of their intention, together with the routes they will take, in order that passes may be secured for them. The time in which to do this is short. Prompt action on the part of all is therefore absolutely necessary. [State papers please copy.]

J. A. ROBINSON, Sec.,
Winston, N. C.

A Singular Coincidence.

N. Y. Sun.

Mrs. De Browne—"I have seen several of your paintings Mr. Pallette, and I admire them immensely."

Mr. Pallette (amateur artist)—"Aw, thanks, my dear madame, thanks; you're very kind, I'm sure."

Mrs. De Browne—"I think that your style is very similar to that of the French artist Meissonier, particularly so as regards color and prospective."

Mr. Pallette—"Do you think so? Aw, it is not infrequent in the profession for one artist to unconsciously follow the style of another artist, y' know; but still it seems rawther strange. I am quite sure that Meissonier has never seen any of my work."

The Frauds of Dr. Loring.

Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has made a good beginning. But he has not passed the threshold even. The unusual appropriations of the last Congress have been spent almost to the last dollar, and no man can pretend that honest work was done to the extent of a quarter of the amount. Any fair investigation would establish this. For instance: One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for animal industry. It is all gone. What has become of it should be inquired into. If the Loring administration can show how twenty per cent. of the amount was honestly, intelligently spent it will be fortunate. The appropriation was made with extreme looseness.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Rev. Mr. Morrow has accepted the call to Mallard Creek church, this county. — The Mecklenburg Cornet Band, an excellent musical organization composed of twenty-three pieces, will furnish music for the 20th of May celebration. — Robert Jarvis, who was arrested Sunday morning at 1 o'clock on the charge of perpetrating the recent dynamite outrage, was sent to jail, but was yesterday released, his bond for $3,000 having been signed by Messrs. Easton and McCausland.

COTTON MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

May 20.—Galveston, dull at 10½c—net receipts 94 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 9-16c—net receipts 24 bales; Savannah, steady at 10½c—net receipts 2 bales; New Orleans, quiet and steady at 10 7-16c—net receipts 200 bales; Mobile, firm and held higher at 10 5-16c—net receipts 4 bales; Memphis, quiet and steady at 10½c—net receipts 82 bales; Augusta, quiet at 10½c—net receipts 18 bales; Charleston, dull and nominal at 10½c—net receipts 101 bales.

HAMLET'S COUNTRYMAN'S HAPPY FATE.—There was sold a number of lucky tickets in the Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Tuesday, April 14th, including a fifth of No. 19,075, which drew the capital, $75,000, held by a young Dane, named F. Spendrup, assistant overseer on Mr. Bidstrop's Gem plantation, who will return to his home across the sea with the proceeds of his speculation.—Donaldsonville (La.) Chief, April 18.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female Physician and nurse, principally to young children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething, it operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No Mother can discharge her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor, New York City.* Sold by all druggists. 25 cts. a bottle

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, May 14, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at 90c for Strained and 92½c for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was quoted steady at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted quiet, with small sales reported on a basis of 10½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9½	" "
Low Middling	9 15-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling	10 7-16	" "

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland $1 00@1 10; Tidewater $1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 4½@4¾ cents; Fair 4¾@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@6 cents; Choice 6½@6¾ cents per pound.

TIMBER—Market steady. 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.

STAR OFFICE, May 16, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 90 cents for Strained and at 92½ cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—The market was quoted steady at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 10½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9½	" "
Low Middling	10 15-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling	10 7-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland $1 00@1 10; Tidewater $1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 4½@4¾ cents; Fair 4¾@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@6 cents; Choice 6½@6¾ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady. 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.

STAR OFFICE, May 18, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 90 cents for Strained and 92½ cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—The market was quoted steady at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 10½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9½	" "
Low Middling	10 15-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling	10 7-16	" "

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland $1 00@1 10; Tidewater $1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 4½@4¾ cents; Fair 4¾@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@6 cents; Choice 6½@6¾ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady. 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.

STAR OFFICE, May 19, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 29½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 90 cents for Strained and at 92½ cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—The market was quoted steady at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 10 for Hard and $1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quoted steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 10½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9½	" "
Low Middling	10 15-16	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling	10 7-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland $1 00@1 10; Tidewater $1 15@1 30. CLEAN: Common 4½@4¾ cents; Fair 4¾@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@6 cents; Choice 6½@6¾ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady. 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.

STAR OFFICE, May 20.

[Yesterday being a legal holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, we have no transactions in cotton or naval stores to report].

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For the week ending May 16, 1885.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
39	1,294	7,147	978	433

RECEIPTS

From May 10th to May 17th, 1884

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
23	1,759	5,558	667	875

EXPORTS

For the week ending May 16th, 1885.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	78	676	466	826	233
Foreign	00	1,550	9,296	2,230	000
Total	78	2,226	9,762	3,056	233

EXPORTS

From May 10th to May 17th, 1884.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	10	54	61	37	00
Foreign	00	00	3,850	2,602	00
Total	10	54	3,911	2,639	00

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, May 16, 1885.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Totals.
Cotton	688	7	695
Spirits	870	500	1,377
Rosin	85,036	5,700	90,736
Tar	3,048	000	3,048
Crude	1,035	000	1,035

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, May 17, 1884.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
1,923	5,739	80,288	2,888	1,913

QUOTATIONS.

	May 17, 1884.	May 16, 1885.