fate: Content to leave a heritage of song To after ages who can do no wrong; Content, though never gained, Fame's crown to wait. Dupe of his dreams, what matter if not his, Dim in the crimson gold and purple

Of some cathedral vast, that honored Whose stones the pilgrim nations kneeling

Slumbers he overhead On a forgotten mound the grasses

-The Cornhill Magazine.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Louisville Courier Journal, Dem. The Courier-Journal opposes any interference with the internal taxes because there are taxes which bear more heavily on the tobacco grower himself than does the tobacco tax, and the clamor for the repeal comes not from the friend of the tobacco grower, but from men who are by the tariff robbing the producers of 1886 the tobacco tax yielded \$27,seems to us should make the tobacco planter patient until other producers argument as it is presented to us; allowing only from courtesy the claim that the repeal of the tobacco tax means any real relief to the growers. As a matter of fact it is not the producer but the consumer who pays this tax. But if the tax does restrict consumption, then, as nearly one half of the restriction has been removed, the tobacco grower should be willing to wait awhile, particularly as he, in common with all others. s concerned in the tariff. If the tobacco tax is repealed the revenues of the Government are reduced to that extent and the people are relieved of that amount and no more.

Instead we would get relief in another direction. For instance, the imports of pig iron in 1886 were less than 400,000 tons; the duty was \$6.72 a ton, or a revenue of \$2,688,000. The domestic production was 5,600,-000 tons, to the price of which the producer added the tariff, \$6.72 a ton, or \$37,632,000. Here we have a total-consumption of 6,000,000 tons of pig iron. The total tax is \$40,-320,000, which is paid by the people. Of this vast sum the Governmen gets a little over six per cent.; the furnace men get ninety-four per cent. If the tax on pig iron were repealed, the Government would sacrifice only \$2,688,000, and yet genuine relief to the extent of \$40,000,000 would be afforded the people.

By the repeal of the tobacco tax the Government pays \$27,000,000 for only \$27,000,000 relief for the people; by a repeal of the tax on pig et a cost of only \$2,788,000. As between these two measures there should be no hesitation.

Moreover, we are to consider how in one case cheap iron encourages all kinds of enterprises; how it cheapens the cost of railroads, of wagons, of field implements, of household utensils, of building materials, while cheap tobacco is only a slight boon to the man who smokes or chews. Great as is the difference represented by the figures we have given, even these figures fail to measure the vast difference in the good influence these measures would exert on the industries of this country.

PENSIONS AND PATRIOT-ISM.

New York Times. We have very little doubt that i the "dependent pension" bill now in the hands of the President could be submitted, after carefal discussion to the vote of all the veterans of the army of the Union who now survive and who entered the army as volunteers without bounty, it would be overwhelmingly rejected. We are not prepared to say that it is the duty of the President to veto the bill. Where a measure involves no distinct violation of the Constitution, where the demands it makes upon the Treasury are not intolerable, and where the bill has received almost no opposition in either house of Congress, it may, with some propriety, be regarded as involving only a question of expediency upon which the Executive may consider himself bound by the judgment of the legislative branch. But if Mr. Cleveland should conclude that the present bill is so mistaken and vicious in principle, so unjust to the deserving, and so intensely demoralizing to the community that he ought to ask Congress again to pass upon it, we are confident that his course would meet with the hearty respect and approval of those whose devotion to the Union and their sympathy with its sincere defenders cannot be questioned.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle NEW YORK, Feb. 4.- The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Feb. 4) the total

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

ynchburg Advance. Dem. The New York Times quotes from the private letter of a gentleman rey appointed to a post of respon-ity in one of the departments at Washington, who says to his friend, you cannot have the slightest idea of the extent to which political and personal influences have lumbered these public offices with clerks who are worse than useless. This is no doubt a true picture of most of the government offices, in which there are a large number of the class described by the Times as "barnacles, dead beats and political bummers.' We need more 'civil service reform' to be brought to bear upon these remnants of the corrupt service which have pervaded every department since the war. Practical civil service reform consists in "turning the rascals out," and putting in their comfortable places true and honest men, who will faithfully perform the duties of their offices. The more of this sort of reform we can have the betterit will be for the country, and the better for the Democratic party, which is the most im-

portant part of the country .--Lynchburg Virginian. We are glad to see that the Advance has made such a hasty and enthusiastic convert as our Tenth street neighbor to old-fashioned Jeffersothe country of millions annually. In | nian Democracy and against civil service reform. "Turn the rascals 907,363; in 1882 it yielded \$47,391,- out" has always been our motto, in-989. Here is a reduction that it cluding the large numbers classed as "barnacles, dead-beats and political bummers," who have crowded all of have had equal relief. We use the the departments for the last quarter of a century.

Brace Up. You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bit-ters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at W. H. Green & Co's Drug Store.

Applejack Statesmanship.

New Yor Times. The spectacle of Mr. Randall appealing to the magnanimity of the real tariff reformers in the House to allow him to secure a consideration for his sham tariff reform bill is too grotesque to be in the least pathetic. Mr. Randall's chief function in Congress for some years has been that of obstructing bills to reduce the war tariff taxes. If he had experienced an actual change of heart and now came forward professing a sincere purpose to serve the taxpayers as faithfully as he has served his employes, the Pennsylvania protectionists, we have no doubt that he would get a warm welcome from the tariff reformers and a hearing from the House. But the reduction of the tariff burden is not his object. He seeks rather to make such inroads upon the revenues by reducing or abolishing taxes that are not burdensome as to make impossible the reduction of these that are so. Mr. Randall's tariff bill will probably enjoy the ill fortune its insincerity merits.

Their Business Booming. Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. H. Green & Co's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

NORTH CAROLINA.

News from Asheville by Way of Chicago-Mutiny in the Convict Camp -The Rebellious Set Defy the Guards

and are Peppered with Shot. CHICAGO, February 8 .- A special from Asheville, N. C., says: A mutiny took place yesterday at the convict camp four miles from this city. For several weeks these men have been restive, complaining gang, and on Saturday night there were evidences of coming trouble. All day Sunday the men huddled closer together, and refused to talk to the guards. When dark came and the men were ordered to retire for the night, forty men refused to do so. Several officers entered the stockade and tried to reason with the men, when they were met with a fusilade of stones, which the con-victs had carried in and stored away in a barrel. The officers retired, closed the gates quickly, and put on a double watch for the night. The forty rebels set up all night night. The forty rebels set up all night, making the night hideous with their curses. Yesterday morning, when the gang was ordered out, sixty answered, but the forty still refused. The guards, who only numbered ten, fired over the heads of the men but cries of defiance were the only reply, the men saying they were not afraid of blank cartridges. Then the guard fired several volleys directly into the mutinous group, peppering them profusely with bird shot. This brought them to their senses, but secured for them a place in the hospital in-stead of on the road. They still declare that they will not work. The guard was greatly enlarged last night.

- Asheville Advance: There was a very large congregation at the Second Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon. The and Baptist Church was organized by a Presbytery consisting of Rev. G. S. Jones Rev. Mr. Carter and Dr. J. L Carroll Mr. Jones delivered the charge to Dr. Carroll, and also to the members of the Second Baptist Church, which was done in a graceful manner.

receipts have reached 130,753 bales, against 132,531 bales last week, 155,884 bales the previous week, and 142,915 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 4,486,382 bales, against 4,235,664 bales for the same period of 1885, showing an increase since scept., 1886, 4,486,382 bales, against 4,235,664 bales for the same period of 1885, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1886, of 250,718 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 131,037 bales, of which 71,798 were to Great Britain, 19,712 to France and 39,527 to the rest of the Continent.

Yesterday prices sharply declined under the war-like Continental advices. To-day a dull opening was followed by a decided advance, the foreign advices being somewhat reassuring. Cotton on the spot was quoted 1-16c, lower on Monday, but the decline was recovered on Wednesday, with a larger business for home consumption. To-day the market was quiet and unchanged at 9½c. for middling uplands.

If you wish a good article of Plue To-nacco, ask your dealer for "Old Rip." to Consider a this chance for a fortune?

STATE LEGISLATURE

Bills Introduced-Another Bomba Speech from Ex-Gov. Brogden.

(Special Star Telegram.) RALEIGH, Feb. 7 .- In the Senste to-day he following were the principal bills in-

To incorporate the Wilmington & Ses Coast Railway. To establish and maintain a normal and

ollegiate institute for negroes. To incorporate the Chowan Railway The remainder of the session was devo ted to personal bills.

The following were the principal bills in roduced in the House: To provide for instruction in norms

To prohibit the sale of poisonous or drugged liquors, and to appoint an inspector of liquors in each county. To incorporate the Real Estate Investmen

Company of Wilmington. Ex Gov. Brogden rose to a question of ersonal privilege, and after reading an editorial in the Wilmington STAR on his speech against County Government, denounced the editor of the STAR by name in unmeasured terms. He termed him a hireling and nondescript. He read a speech which was full of bombast and which made him again

the laughing stock of the entire House. Madison county.

BILLS ON CALENDAR. To direct the penitentiary authorities to return certain bonds to Louisburg township, Relating to fees of solicitors. Passed Lenoir counties Passed third reading. To exempt woolen and cotton manufac

reading. To provide for draining swamp lands on Mud creek, in Richmond county. Passed second reading.

each Superior Court clerk in the State Passed final reading. To provide for local option election is Shelby every two years. Passed third read To incorporate the town of Dunn. Har

minors or violating the Sunday law. ferred to the Judiciary Committee. To allow town commissioners to tax druggists who retail liquors. Passed second

The House was very light to day, only 71 members voting. Quite a number are absent, on visits of inspection to State charities and penal institutions. BILLS INTRODUCED.

To protect the State canal from Alliga To prevent the setting of dutch uets.

To prohibit justices of the peace from acting asc ounty commissioners. To compel railways to have agents a To add part of Chatham county to Dur-

The following bills passed their final To abolish the spring term of Wilkes Superior Court. To incorporate the town of Hot Springs, Madison county. To incorporate the town of Waco, Cleve-

To change the name of the Wilmington & Carolina Railway to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railway To incorporate the town of Harden, Gason county.

ded schools for both races To allow the people of Goldsboro to vote for the same purpose.

To allow the town of Madison, Rockingham county, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley

To reenact and consolidate the acts incorporating the town of Beaufort. To incorporate the Rosnoke and Southern Railway Company.

SPECIAL ORDER. The House took up as a special order the sill to enhance the interest of the State in the N. C. R. R. and the Atlantic and N. C. R. R., by building branch roads thereto. Remarks on it were made by Worth, Leazar, Holt and others. They said the bill marked a new departure in the State's

introduced some amendments which were accepted.

Brogden thought to occupy 100 feet on each side of the track was too much. Holt then accepted an amendment making The bill passed its second reading by a

THE CALENDAR The bill to incorporate the Atlanta, Asheville & Baltimore Railway Co. passed its second reading,

The bill to allow a magistrate to issue a

vented from so doing.

The bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous towns was made the special order for

ster) said he thought the information in the Records was bad, judging from what he had seen and heard. This raised a laugh.

Speaker Wobster, who was busily engaged in eating peanuts, ceased long enough to ask Dr. York to have the records referred This raised another laugh, being classed by experts as a "legislative joke." The bill then passed its second and third readings. The House took up the bill introduced by Williamson to forbid the giving of liens on

nd attacked the onyi money lenders.
Felton said the passage of the bill was a pressing necessity in North Carolina.
The bill was finally referred to the Com-

considered and referred to the Judiciary

in New Hanover county passed its second and third readings. Pender county was at first included but was dropped.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington Street Railway Company passed its second and third readings.

and third readings.

The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the town of Warsaw passed its second and third readings.

Wrongs.

York at this point renewed his motion to table the bill, with all its amendments. On this he demanded the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the House voted. and third readings.

The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. SENATE.

To extend the jurisdiction of instices To protect the estates of infants

To punish resistance to legal proc

To incorporate the Piedmont Bank. To incorporate the Piedmont Land Com

Raleigh road. To incorporate Harnett County Rail-

road Company. To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow To allow the town of Shelby to issue

cial tax.

The following bills passed: To prohibit the sale of liquor in South Greensboro; to incorporate the town of Hot Springs in

SENATE. RALEIGH, Feb. 8.-A bill was introduced elating to the partition of real estate.

third reading.

To establish the line between Wayne and tures in Shelby from taxation. Indefinitely

To allow the town of Warrenton to en dorse bonds of the Warrenton Railros Company to the amount \$1,000. Passed second reading. To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad. Passed second

Requiring the Adjutant General to have a roster of the soldiers of the Mexican war published, and that a copy be furnished

nett county. Passed second reading To prevent the licensing of any person who has been convicted of selling liquor to

To increase the number of free students at the University to three for each county.

To amend the law making a 44 foot fence

ham county. CALENDAR.

land county. To incorporate the Durham and Northern Railway.

To allow the people of Durham to vote on the levy of a tax for the support of gra-

The bill to remove the Boone normal school to Sparta passed its second and third

process outside of a county in cases where debt was contracted in the county where the magistrate lives, passed its second and third readings.

The House tabled the bill to allow the Governor to appoint some competent at-torney to hold court in case a judge is pre-

liquors outside of incorporated cities and

The bill to regulate the fees of solicitors failed to pass.

The bill to distribute copies of the Colonial Records of the State to the clerks of the Superior Court was taken up. Dr. York opposed it, and (striking at Speaker Webster) said by the webt the information in the

Williamson spoke in favor of the bill,

mittee on Agriculture. A resolution was introduced to suthorize the Adjutant General to prepare a roster of the North Carolina troops in the Mexican war, to be distributed among the counties. A bill to repeal the law in regard to administrators (chap. 96, Laws 1885) passed its second and third readings, but was re-

A bill to prohibit and punish the giving of free passes by railways to State officers and Judges was made the special order for Thursday evening.

The bill to make a four foot fence lawful

The bill to allow people to shoot birds on their own land at any and all seasons,

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9.—The follow-To provide for a court crier.

To provide for the comfort of jarors in

To exempt medicated bitters from liquo

To incorporate the Morganton Male Acad

To authorize the commissioners of ren county to levy a special tax.

To provide for criminal statistics.

To amend the charter of the Roanoke &

To save expense in appeals in certain PASSED THIRD READING. To authorize the town of Warrenton to subscribe to bonds of the Warrenton Kail-

BILLS ON SECOND READING. To allow special venires per diem. Tubled after wide discussion A bill was introduced by consent to provide for the exchange of coupon to regis-

Petitions were presented for and against the passage of the Railway Commission

A petition was presented from Craven county, asking the creation of a new county, to be known as Ransom. BILLS INTRODUCED To authorize Ashe county to levy a spe-

To incorporate the Kinston & Saow Hill To incorporate Liberty, in Randolph county. To prohibit the use of drag nets in Carteret county.

To incorporate the People's Bank of Fayetteville. CALENDAR The bill to iccorporate the Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore R. R. Co. passed third

The bill to regulate the sale of seed cotton, by requiring a record to be kept of all serd cotton sold, was taken up. It was stated that great quantities of stolen cotton were sold to "bucket" shops, and that farmers suffered heavy loss by this cause It was referred to the Committee on Agricul-

RAILWAY COMMISSION BILL The Speaker announced that this bill came up on its third reading as a special

Pearson said he had lodged a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had passed its second reading, (when the Speak er voted twice). The House reconsidered the vote and the bill came up on its second reading. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill and consider it by ections was tabled-47 to 38 Pearson opened the argument in favor of

the bill. He said the railways were in the possession of far greater power—uncon-trolled power—than the Legislature They violated the statutes every year; no one could gainsay this or state to the contrary. He said that in the twenty-six States where there were railway commissioners, the rates of freight were lower than in North Carolina: the roads tax the people more in North Carolina tuan in any other State, and this State taxes the railways less than any other State. The people demanded uniform rates, supervision and taxation of a railway system which taxed the people six or eight million dollars every year. A railway commission, the asserted, does not drive capital out of the State. He said the Republicans seemed to be antagonizing the bill, and that if that party continued to thus act on a matter which was in the interest of monopolies and against the peo-ple, its new lease of life would indeed be a short one. He gave a regular warning to the Republican party upon this matter.

issioners be elected by the Legislature. York spoke in reply to Pearson's statement that the railways were daily violating the law, and said if that were so the courts were to blame. He argued that outside capital would be shut out if the bill who proposed to invest \$1,250,000 in North Carolina railways would not make the investment if this bill became a law. He said the Legislature could pass a bill regulating the tariffs, and that no Commission was necessary. He went on to speak of the Republican party as the party of goodness and progress, and one always opposed to monopolists. He said that the Railway lommission could not touch the old roads. and that it would cause law suits, cases in the Supreme Court, &c. He declared that every day the bill had been discussed here they had grown weaker and weaker. He leclared that the bill would be defeated to

day. He, therefore, moved that the bill be tabled, and on this called for the ayes and Holt said that as long as section 5 was allowed to remain in the bill he would oppose it. He spoke of railway policy. He cited the case of the Raleigh & Gaston road, a private corporation, prosperous and in good order; while the North Carolina road was quite the reverse. He said the bill could not regulate the old roads. Ewart asked if this was the case why it

was that these old roads were so bitt fighting this bill if it was a matter of such perfect indifference to them. Holt said that the reason was that these roads wished to build branch lines, which would be affected, and wished to obtain capital Worth. When they desired to ob tain capital they had to go North after it, and the first question these capitalists asked would be "Have you a rallway commission?" Railway capital was pouring into the South. It would not do to check or hinder this influx of what was so greatly needed. He declared that there was no politics in this bill; it was a mere question

of common sense and reason, without prejudice Worth said that the other day the friends of this bill rushed it too strongly, but today it was the other way; the opponents of the bill were trying to gag the bill. He said the reason why, as York stated, rail-way bills would pass the first day if press-ed tut later were defeated, was that rail-way men and lawyers surrounded the members and fixed things so that the bills would be defeated. This was no political matter. The parties to it were the people and the railways. It was a square fight between these.

Ewart said that York and Holt had

clearly defined their positions, as being in favor of corporations and against the people in this great fight between these two. He attacked the lobbyists on this bill, saying that while some were honorable others were latter used were dishonorable. He said that Republicans had been told time and time again that if they did not antagonize this bill they would eternally damn their party. He said that Republican lawyers—God have mercy upon them—with Richmond and Danville money in their pockets, were busy telling Republicans these things. It was claimed that politics did not enter into this fight, yet Col. Holt, who antagonized the bill, was only able to carry twelve of his party with him, while he (Ewart) was only able to carry one-fourth of the Republican party with him. He said that though this bill might be now defeated, yet that two years hence the people of the State would send a Legislature here that would pass such a bill. He said this of the State would send a Legislature here that would pass such a bill. He said this was a fight between the people and the railways and the paid lobby of the latter. He said that a board of commissioners would act as mediators between the people and the railways; that section 5, which Col. Holt says he will always oppose, only provides that the commissioners shall have power to prevent discriminations in freights, &c. Ewart said that now it was impossible for the people to get justice and that along the lines of railroad they were actually afraid to institute suits or do anything more than complain and endure their more than complain and endure their

The roll call was heard with breathless atere were many explanations of votes a result was announced as follows: yes way made an excellent speech in

Holloway made an excellent speech in opposition to York's motion and antagonized such a plan to cut off debate. Howe also voted no. In the course of these explanations, several members, announcing that they were paired, and asking if this were a political question, the Speaker said it was not a political question. Stewart, a Republican, created a little sensation by saying that the charge made by Ewart, that Republicans had been bought up by the railways, was unworthy of a gentleman. Ewart said he had made no such insinustion. Williamson attacked Ewart and said that he had congressional aspirations. Williamson attacked Ewart and said that he had congressional aspirations. There was a decided sensation when Overman called out that lobbyists were going about in the hall, with a tally in their hands industrial and the control of the hall. ands, inducing members to change. The sair denounced this and stopped it. The chair broke the tie by voting no; so the bill was not tabled. He made an announcement that if in future lobbyists attemp to ply their vocation on the floor he would lear the ball of all persons save members J. C. Logan Harris is the man agains whom Overman's remarks were directed. [The report closes here. Debate on the neasure was probably continued until a

COMMERCIAL.

late hour.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Feb. 3, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE - Market opened quiet and closed firm at 354 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at quota-

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80

cents for Good Strained. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet at 91 cepts for Middling, with sales of 100 bales on this basis The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary..... 68 Good Ordinary..... 71

Low Middling..... 8 Middling..... 91 Good Middling..... 91 RICE - Market steady. We quote Roven: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel; tide-water 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 34

TIMBER -- Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50; Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@ 6 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@5 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 50@55 cents; Extra Prime 60@65 cents; Fancy 70

@75 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 4, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -- Market opened quiet at 35% cents per gallon, with sales of 75 casks at 354 cents ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

at 75 cts per bbl for Strained and 80 cts TAR .- Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE--Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet at 91 cents for Middling, with sales of 200 bales on this basis. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary..... cents # 1b. Good Ordinary Low Middling.... Middling..... Good Middling....

quotations

RICE - Market steady. We quote: Rouen: Upland 55@65 cents per bushel; Tidewater 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 34 TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M. feet; Expassed, and that parties from New York | tra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50: Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill

> \$4 00@6 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00 PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 @80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, Feb 5, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market open ed steady at 354 cents per gallon, with sales ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

cents for Good Strained. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales of receipts at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm

at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80

at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow, Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet at 94 bbls rice, 40 bags rice polish, 5 bbls botcents for Middling, with small sales on this basis. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange: Ordinary 68

Good Ordinary..... 71 Low Middling..... 88 Middling 91 Good Middling 93 RICE-Market steady. We quote ROUGH: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel; Tidewater 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 3ic. TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$7.50@8 50; Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill. \$4 00@ 6 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@5 00.

PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 @80 cents per bushel of 28 fbs. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 7, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted steady at the opening at 354 cents per gallon, but without sales; later 50 casks sold at 37

cents, market closing dull. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per

bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard.

for Middling, with small sales on this ha-

sis, and 50 bales at 9 3-16 cents. The fol-

lowing are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

 Ordinary
 .64

 Good Ordinary
 .71

 Low Middling
 .84

 Middling
 .91

 Good Middling
 .91

 RICE.-Market steady. We quote: ROUGH: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel. Tide water 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 31

TIMBER-Market steady, with quota-

tions as follows: Prime and Extra Ship-

ping, first class heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M.

feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50;

Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@6 00; Inferior to Ordinary. \$3 00@5 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy .75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE Feb. 86 P. M. at the opening at 364 cents per gallon, but without sales; later 50 casks sold at 364 cents, market closing dull at these figures. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm

at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady at 91 cents for Middling No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

 Ordinary
 64

 Good Ordinary
 71

 Low Middling
 84
 Good Middling9 RICE-Market steady. We Rouen: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel: Tide water 90c@\$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 31

TIMBER-Market stendy, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50; Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@6 00: Inferior to Ordinary, **\$3 Q0@5 00.** PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60

cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 @80 cents per bushel of 28 ths. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 9, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE Quoted firm at 364 cents per gallon, with sales of the

day's receipts at quotations. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm t \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted firm at 91 cents for Middling. Small sales at 9 3-16 cents. The following are the closing quo-

ountations

tations at the Produce Exchange: Low Middling.......8 RICE .- Market steady. We quote Rough: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel; Tide

water 90c@\$1 10 CLEAN: Fair 31 cents. TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations s follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$9 50@11 00 per M feet: Extra Mill, good heart, \$7 50@8 50; Mill Prime, \$7 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$4 00 @6 00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3 00@5 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime. 55@ 60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

WREKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS

For the week ended Feb. 5, 1887. Tar. Crude. 6,195 1,443 RECEIPTS For the week ended Feb. 6, 1886. Tar. Crude

5,446 EXPORTS For the week ended Feb. 6, 1887. Cotton, Spirits, Rosin. Tar. Crude 277 430 Foreign. 2,722 000 3,087 000 Total. 2,722 56 3,168 227 430 EXPORTS

For the week ended Feb. 7, 1886 Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Cruds 000 3.875 000 Foreign. 2,215 156 3,945 Total .. 2.231 333 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 5, 1887. Ashore. Afloat, Total. Cotton..... 2,992 893

Rosin..... 97,776 8,048 105,824 Tar..... 6,884 Crude...... 1,352 275 25 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 6, 1886. Rosin. 1,419 115,815 QUOTATIONS.

Spirits...... 2,392 1,095

Rosin...

Tar..... \$1 15 @ EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. COASTWISE. BALTIMORE-Schr Alice Hearn-275,000 t lumber, 21,050 shingles. NEW YORK-Steamship Benefactor-317 sales cotton, 470 casks spts turpt, 568 bbls rosin, 275 do tar, 41 do oil, 55 do crude, 50 do lightwood, 21 bbls, 25 bags peanuts, 15

75 @ 80

\$1 000

tles, 15 boxes cheese, 16 crates eggs, 2 iron safes, 20 pkgs mdse, 117,783 ft lumber. FOREIGN. AMSTERDAM-Nor barque Garfield-2,-722 bales cotton. HAMBURG-Nor brig Egden-3,087 bbl

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Feb. 8. RICE -The market was dull, but prices The sales for the day were 36 barrels, about quotations, as follows: Fair 31@31c; good 31@34c; prime 4@ le; choice 41@44c. Rough rice—Country lots 55@65c; tide-water 90c@\$1 10.

SAMANA, SAN DOMINGO-Schr Cecile-

60,000 ft lumber.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Ger barque Prospero, 387 tons, Kren-zien, Cette, France, E Peschau & Wester-

Schr Frank M McGear, 375 tons, Sharp, Baltimore, Geo Harriss & Co, with guano and oil to R N Sweet and others. Schr Edith R Seward, 232 tons, Richardson, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss & Co. with coal to Fowler & Morrison. Schr City of Philadelphia, 367 tons, Burton, Baltimore, Geo Harriss & Co, with Schr Sarah D Fell, 552 tons, Loveland, Perth Amboy, Geo Harriss & Co, with railroad iron to C C R R. Schr Jennie Hall, 312 tons, Hall, Balti-COTTON-Market quoted firm at 91 cents | more to Trinidad. Geo Harriss & Co, in

> Boston, E G Barker & Co. Schr Mary E Bacon, 180 tons, Eskridge,
> Newport News, Geo Harriss & Co, with
> coal to Wilmington Gas Light Co.
> Ger barque Medusa, 366 tons, Krouse,
> Hamburg, E G Barker & Co, kainit to
> Heide & Co. Ger barque Graf Behr Negendenk, 383 tons, Schmidt, Dakar, Africa, E G Barker & Co.

> Schr Amelia P Schmidt, 266 tons, Pash-ley, Cardenas, E G Barker & Co. with mo-lasses to Worth & Worth. CLEARED. Nor barque Garfield, Pederson, Amsterdam, Alex Sprunt & Son.
> Nor brig Egden, Berthelsen, Hamburg, Paterson, Downing & Co.
> Steamship Benefactor, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr Alice Hearn, Pennewell, Baltimore Geo Harriss & Co, cargo by Fore, Foster & Co, and C B Mallette.
> Schr Cecile, Steele, Samana, San Domingo. Geo Harriss & Co, cargo by J H Chadbourn & Co.

CUTTON MARKETS.

iBy Telegraph to the Morning Star.i

Feb. 9.—Galveston, dull at 8 13-16c—
net receipts 476 bales; Norfolk, firm
at 9 3-16c—net receipts 2,498 bales; Baltimore, steady at 9½c—net receipts 7,413
bales: Boston, quiet at 9½c—net receipts 7,613
bales: Philadelphia, quiet at 9½c—net receipts 12 bales; Savannah, quiet at 9c—
net receipts 869 bales; New Orleans, firm
at 8½c—net receipts 1,991 bales; Mobile,
steady at 8½c—net receipts 85 bales;
Memphia, steady at 8½c—net receipts 1,534
bales; Augusta, dull but firm at 8½c—net
receipts 205 bales; Charleston, steady at
9½c—net receipts 452 bales

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 8. Peanuts market steady, with a fair de-mand. Quoted at 5@5ic for fancy hand-picked: 3i@4ic for farmers' grades.

The Western National Bank, of New York city, was organized yesterday by the election of Secretary Manning as President, U. S. Tressurer Jordan as Vice President and F. Blankenhorn as Cashier. There no doubt that Manning and Jordan will leave the U. S. Treasury to accept the

above positions.

Statement Of Condition of Bank of New Hanover,

including Branches, January 31st, 1887. RESOURCES Due by other Banks..... Currency and Specie.... Checks on other Banks.... \$202,049 216,312 10,126 \$1,176,390 CS LIABILITIES

330,000 0 1,040,591 7 85,918 1 145,382 7 4 547 8 \$1,576,893 08 Statement of Condition of Bank at Wilmington, Jan. 31st, 1887. RESOURCES .

\$1,139,600 49 LIABILITIES : Capital Stock... Due Depositors... Due other Banks Due other Branc s of this Bank \$1,130,000 40 Statement of Condition of Bank a Goldsboro, Jan. 31st, 1887. RESOURCES : Loans and Discounts Due by other Banks..... \$78,294 25 . 77,074 52—155 368 77

\$370,703 25 LIABILITIES : Capital Stock. Due by other Branches of this Bank. \$ 370,702 22 Statement of Condition of Bank at Wadesboro, Jan. 31st, 1887. 43,214 . 8 5,371 33

> 638 2 14 855 9 \$ 177,105 25 S. D. WALLACE, Cashler

Capital Prize, \$150.000

LIABILITIES

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana Stale Lottery Company and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements." seauregure)

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries J. H. OGLESBY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. P. LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank.

A. BALDWIN,

Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Unprecedented Attraction OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company, Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis lature for Educational and Charitable purposes— with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTELY, AND THE SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWINGS REGULARLY EVERY SIX MONTHS, JUNE AND DECEMBER. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAW-ING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 15, 1887—2024 Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. M Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only; Halves

\$5; Fifths 182; Tenths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. APITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 GRAND PRIZE OF GRAND PRIZE OF LARGE PRIZES OF LARGE PRIZES OF PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIVES. \$535,000 2179 Prizes, amounting to... Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Or-leans. For further information, write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordit nary letter. Currency by Express (at our ex-pense) addressed Brig Water Witch, 226 tons, Kusebel,

REMEMBER that the presence of and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out say other possible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to decrive and defraud the unwary, feb 9 2aw D&W we su

A CHILD'S SKIN

Ears and Scalp Covered with Eczematous Scabs and Sores Cured by Cuticura.

MY little son, aged eight years has been afflicted with Rozema of the scalp, and at times a great portion of the body, eversince he was two years old. It began in his ears, and extended to his scalp, which became covered with scabs and sores, and from which a s leky fluid poured out, causing intense itching and distress, and leaving his hair matted and lifeless. Underneath these scabs the skin was raw like a piece of beefsteak. Gradually the hair came out and was destroyed, until but a small patch was left at the back of the head. My friends in Peabody know how my little boy has suffered. At night he would soratch his head until his pillow was covered with blood. I used to tie his hands be hind him, and in many ways tried to prevent his scratching; but it was no use, he would scratch. I took him to the hospital and to the beat physicians in Peabody without success. About this time some friends, who had been cured by the Curicula Remedies, prevailed upon me to try them. I began to use them on the 15th of January last. In seven months every particle of the disease was removed. Not a spot or scab remains on his scalp to tell the story of his suffering. His hair has returned and is thick and strong, and his scalp as sweet and clean as any child's in the world. I cannot say enough to express my gratitude for this wonderful cure by the Curicula Remedies, and wish a'l similarly affiled to know that my statement is true and without exaggeration.

I have seen Mr. McKay's boy when bidly affected with the Eczema. He was a pitiful sight to look at. I know that he has tried our best physicians, and did all a father could do for a suffering child, but availed nothing. I know that the statements he has made you as regards the curing of his boy by your Culicuan Rememes are true in every particular. true in every particular.
WILLIAM J. McCARTBY,
33 Foster St., Peabody, Mass.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticuma to cents; Cuticuma Scap, 35 cents; Cuticuma Resolvent, \$1.00. Frepared by Potter Drug and Chemical. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases" PIMPLES, Blackbeads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Curicusa Soap.

IN ONE MINUTE, Rhenmatic, Neuraigic, Sciatic, Sadden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Weaknesses relieved one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Piaster. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug Co., Boston. toc or frm

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small BAGGING-Hams, # b..... Shoulders, # b.... Sides, # b.... ESTERN SMOKED— DRY SALTE Second Hand, each
New New York, each
New City, each
BEESWAX, & D. BRICKS, Wilmington, BUTTER, & D-CANDLES, & b-Adamantine aguyra... CORN MEAL, & bus., in sacks-COTTON TIES, & bundle.

City Mills-Super \$ 177,105 25

> Corn, cargo, in bulk, white. Corn, cargo, in bags, white. Corn, cargo, mixed, in bags. Oats, from store.... HAY, 19 100 Ds-

LIME, \$\psi\$ barrel.

LUMBER, City Sawed, \$\psi\$ M ft,

Ship Stuff, resawed.

Rongh Edge Plank.

West India Cargoes, accord Porto Rico, in hhds Sugar House, in

FORK, b barre FOR

Chickens, live, grown.

BEAST! Mustang

> CURES Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints Hoof Ail. Screw Worms, Backache Galls, Sores, Spavin Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal bility. Everybody n The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work

THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY

and his stock yard.

The Steambeat man or the Heatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-faucier needs it—it is his best The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bettle in the House. Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsim use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bettle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Piencer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, Address Registered Letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Stings, Bites, Bruises

CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; thousands of cases of the worst kind and of lon have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in it that I will send TWO BOTTLES FEES, together w UABLE TREATHES on this disease, to any sufferer