The Weekly Star.

A MARCHING SONG.

Browning's Last Volume.

Fife, trump, drum, sound! and singers then
Marching say "Pym, the man of men!"
Up, heads, your proudest—out, throats, your loudest—
"Somerset's Pym."

Strafford from the block, Eliot from the den,
Foes, friends, shout "Pym, our citizen!"
Wail, the foes he quelled—hail the friends he held,
"Tavistock's Pym!"

Hearts prompt heads, hands that ply the pen
Teach babes unborn that where and when
—Tyrants, he braved them—patriots, he saved them—
"Westminster's Pym."

For the Star.

"THE WILMINGTON FLORA."

MR. EDITOR:—It is a source of gratification to the members of the Mitchell Society to find in the STAR of the 16th an editorial nearly a column in length devoted to the Journal of the Society for 1886, just published. "The Wilmington Flora" occupies by far the most prominent and important position in the Journal and in your editorial notice, and is also doubtless that portion of the Journal of most interest to your readers. The prominence of Wilmington had become widely known mainly on account of the many rare and interesting plants growing in her vicinity; but her repution is due in no small measure to the labors of botanists who have lived there—Dr. Curtis, Dr. G. F. McRee, Sr., and Dr. Thomas F. Wood.

Dr. Curtis came to Wilmington in October, 1830. He left late in 1833 or early in 1834, and at about this time published a list of the plants he had found growing in the vicinity. This list included over a thousand species (1,031) and for the first time gave botanists a correct notion as to the richness of the Wilmington flora. To find and identify all of these plants in so short a time was a prodigious work on the part of Dr. Curtis, and in accomplishing it he gave evidence of that capacity for continuous and accurate scientific work which characterised the remaining years of his life. The publication of this list of plants which did so much to bring Wilmington into botanical prominence, at the same time served the purpose of introducing Dr. Curtis to his fellow botanists. Dr. McRee, who was a co-worker with Dr. Curtis during the latter's stay in Wilmington and who continued to cultivate the study of botany for some years thereafter, did much towards keeping up an interest in the subject. Subsequent to Dr. Curtis's departure he added 34 new plants to the list.

Of late years botanists desiring information concerning the plants of the Wilmington region, and in large measure of the entire State, have turned to Dr. Wood. Of his devotion, his enthusiasm and uniform kindness in this connection, I need not undertake to inform such readers of the STAR as have taken any interest in these matters. One of the results of his work is the "Wilmington Flora," referred to above. This catalogue of plants is based upon that published by Dr. Curtis in 1834. It includes the 34 species of plants added by Dr. McRee and about 187 species and varieties added by Dr. Wood, and Mr. McCarthy, a few of which were discovered by Maj. Young. In addition it contains a large amount of interesting information concerning the localities where the rare plants occur, the dates of flowering, and colors of the flowers. The total number of species and varieties of flowering plants growing around Wilmington is now given at 1,218, of which 1,046 are supposed to be native to the region.

The preparation of this valuable catalogue has required an amount of careful and patient work which no one save a botanist can estimate. The authors have done their work well. The publication of The "Flora" will add still more to Wilmington's reputation abroad, and what is of equal, if not greater importance, it is hoped that it may stimulate the study of botany at home.

J. A. HOLMES,
University of North Carolina.

A MOST IMPORTANT BILL.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Our present law provides that a man shall pay taxes on his solvent credits but that he shall deduct from such credits his debts. This is proper; but the same law provides that he shall pay taxes on the value of his land and makes no provision for deducting from the value of his land the amount of his indebtedness. For example: A has notes to the value of $1,000, but he owes $500—he pays tax on $500. B owns a farm valued at $1,000. He owes $500; but still he has to pay taxes on the $1,000. Thus while B is worth no more than A he has to pay twice as much tax. To make the illustration more striking let it be stated thus: A holds a mortgage on B's land for $1,000; but A owes C $500, and therefore only pays taxes on $500. B's farm is worth $1,000, but he owes A $1,000, and is, therefore, worth nothing, still he is required to pay tax on $1,000.

This system of taxation proceeds, we suppose, upon the Bible doctrine: "From him that hath not shall be taken away even which he hath." It is unjust, and is not making all men pay to the support of the government in proportion to their ability.

We are glad to see that Representative R. P. Felton, of Tyrrell, has been giving his attention to this subject, and has introduced a bill that will obviate this great injustice.

Greater Than the Greatest.

Hickory Press.

Ex-Gov. Brogden is now a member of the State House of Representatives from Wayne county. The Wilmington STAR of February 9 called Mr. Brogden dull and stupid. This Mr. Brogden resents, and on February 15, at the night session, he arose to a question of personal privilege. He repelled the accusations of stupidity by declaring that he had been in public life longer than any other man in the State, and had never abused a trust. He claimed that he was Comptroller for ten years, and all the finance committees during that time had endorsed him. "He held the highest office within the gift of the people, and had often been told *that he made the best Governor the State ever had.*" The speech is said to have created a good deal of laughter, and well it might, especially this last claim, which was never made by Graham, Morehead, Vance, or Jarvis, or any other Governor or ex-Governor that we have heard of.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—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. 18) the total receipts have reached 86,582 bales, against 108,257 bales last week, 130,753 bales the previous week, and 132,531 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 4,681,221 bales, against 4,443,980 bales for the same period of 1885, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1886, of 237,241 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 101,878 bales, of which 70,639 were to Great Britain, 7,945 to France and 23,294 to the rest of the Continent.

European advices, which were quite peaceful early in the week, again assumed a warlike aspect; and the situation came to be regarded as involving so many uncertainties that that all classes of operators became very cautious. To-day there was an early advance of 4@5 points on the reduced receipts at interior towns and the rather better reports from Liverpool, but the demand fell off and the advance was not sustained. Cotton on the spot was quiet and unchanged, and the close is nearly nominal at 9½c. for middling uplands.

Total sales for forward delivery for the week are 267,700 bales.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says; "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents a box, by W. H. Green & Co.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrated in Many Places with Parades and Other Observances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—To-day was generally observed as a holiday. All the executive departments and many business houses were closed. Both houses of Congress, however, were in session, and several street parades took place during the day. The first was composed of veterans of the old volunteer fire departments of this city and Baltimore, who subsequently participated in a celebration in Alexandria. The National Rifles, Washington Light Infantry Corps, Capital City Guards, and the High School Cadets also paraded during the afternoon. The Washington Continentals made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, where appropriate exercises were held, including addresses by Rep. Herman, of Oregon, and others. The Oldest Inhabitants Association also celebrated the day in an old fashioned way.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 22.—The recurrence of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington is more generally observed to-day than for years past. All the banks and business exchanges are closed, as well as the postoffice and custom house, and the courts, State and Federal, are not in session. Flags are displayed throughout the city and the throngs of people on the streets are very large. Many of the stores are open, but no business is done; the people seeming to have given themselves up to an enjoyment of the occasion. The day has been pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—The anniversary of the birth of Washington is being appropriately observed. All banks, banking houses, commercial, stock and petroleum exchanges and other public institutions are closed, as well as nearly all the business houses. There were military parades in the morning, and the city is profusely decorated with bunting.

THE BAPTIST VIEW.

Raleigh Recorder.

No loyal citizen of the State wishes to see the University destroyed. All are willing for it to be properly fostered and supported, provided it is conducted honestly and honorably. That the uses made of the county student law are fraudulent and therefore demoralizing to the young men of the State, is beyond dispute. If every county in the State sent a young man to the University who needed the assistance provided by the law and who had taken the oath prescribed in the Code there would then be less ground for opposition to the county student law; but when only a fuw counties send a student and some of these men are abundantly able to pay tuition, then we unhesitatingly pronounce the whole matter a fraud upon the people and a reproach to the State. We deplore the demoralizing influences of such practices at the leading seat of learning in our State.

The county student law should be repealed.

We wish to see the University sustained and we wish to see it with a large number of students, but we cannot wish to see it prosper at the expense of honor or by methods calculated to sap the foundation of all sense of honor and fair dealing.

A PRESBYTERIAN VIEW.

N. C. Presbyterian.

We have not discussed the movement made by friends of the University of North Carolina for the securing of aid in its behalf from our Legislature; but we give place in this issue to some articles published in the interest of the University. We do so willingly. The editor, as a North Carolinian, to the manner-born, desires that the University shall be maintained and fostered; desires that its power for good shall be largely increased.

Still we do not shut our eyes to the fact that the Legislature should not aid or protect the University in a way that will inure to the detriment of vested interests of other schools of learning. It behooves our law-makers to do all that is possible without infringing upon what is due to others. The free-scholarship system is one exceedingly liable to abuse. * * The friends and supporters of the denominational colleges of the State ought not in simple justice be taxed to enable any rival institution to educate those able to pay for their own tuition.

The University has claims upon us as a North Carolinian—we have never disowned them—but our own denominational college has claims upon us both as a North Carolinian and a Presbyterian.

Indorsed by all—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

"Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover, fades in his eye and pales upon the sense." But a bottle of Salvation Oil will look well as long as people suffer with headache, rheumatism and neuralgia.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Penitentiary—Bills Introduced—Application for Convict Labor by Railroad Companies.

[Special Star Report.]

HOUSE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—Rev. Mr. Beeson offered the opening prayer.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Asking the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the State has power to remove the political disabilities of certain citizens.

To allow the penitentiary authorities to draw on the appropriation to be made for that institution. This resolution was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, it being represented that the penitentiary was out of funds.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

To amend the law relative to dutch nets.

To allow Dare county to levy a special tax.

To incorporate Silver City, Chatham county.

To construct a public road in Caldwell or Alexander counties.

To regulate the collection of taxes in Murfreesboro.

To regulate ferries on the Roanoke river.

To amend the charter of the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railway.

To prevent the sale of convict-made goods.

To provide free trade in Goldsboro. (By Brogden.)

THE CALENDAR.

The following bills were taken up and passed final reading:

To authorize the Penitentiary to hire 50 convicts to the town of Madison, Rockingham county, to grade a railway.

To provide for the better protection of cattle owners in Wayne county.

To incorporate the Durham & Southern Railroad Co.

To incorporate the East Carolina Railway & Land Co.

To incorporate the Shelby, Glen Alpine & Cranberry Railroad.

To incorporate the towns of Swepsonville, Alamance county; Liberty, Randolph county; Victoria, Buncombe county; Red Springs, Robeson county; Silverboro, Wilson county; Pactolus, Pitt county; Whittier, Swain county.

To amend the charter of the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad.

To amend and consolidate the acts incorporating Morehead City.

To charter Elizabeth City.

To authorize Murfreesboro township, Hertford county, to issue bonds in aid of a railway.

To authorize Graham county to levy a special tax.

To amend the charter of Hickory.

To allow counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Carolina Central Railway.

To extend the Durham, Blue Wing & Clarksville Railroad.

To incorporate the N. C. Baptist Students' Aid Fund.

The following passed second reading:

To incorporate the Murfreesboro Railway.

To amend the law in regard to the support of Asheville graded school.

The incorporate the Kinston & Snow Hill Railway Co.

To settle the indebtedness of Madison county.

To incorporate the Central & Northwestern Railroad Co.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The House took up the bill to allow the South Atlantic & Northwestern 350 and the Central and Northwestern Railways 150 convicts, to be paid for at the rate of $125 a year for each. (Convicts not otherwise appropriated).

There was some debate. Thomas offered an amendment excepting the 225 convicts allowed the State Board of Education.

Sutton offered an amendment excepting the 250 convicts allowed the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R.

Leazar said that the bill did not interfere with either of the others named. The convicts were to be taken from any convicts not heretofore appropriated. The bill could not, therefore, interfere with any other. There was no clap-trap in this bill. It is a fair and square proposition. There could not be a fairer. Bonds or cash will be deposited in the treasury to guarantee the payment of the amount due for convicts each three months. This great enterprise must be fostered. He bade it God speed.

Bennett said it was a most meritorious bill. He called the previous question. On Sutton's amendment he called the ayes and noes. The amendment was lost.

Thomas withdrew his amendment.

Horner offered an amendment providing that convicts be granted only when honest labor cannot be secured at the same price. On this Horner called the ayes and noes. The result was as follows: Ayes 34, noes 24, (no quorum,) so the amendment was lost and Horner's political scheme failed.

(In the explanation of votes Holt said that as convicts must either be kept in the penitentary at great cost to the State or else be put on such public work or works of improvement as this, they must always come in competition more or less, in this way with free labor. Horner said he thought that 500 more convicts had already been appropriated than there were in the Penitentiary. He spoke of the fact that men were sent to the Penitentiary for petty crimes and for long terms, and hinted that there was a plan, a deep laid scheme, to arrange to get sufficient convicts in the Penitentiary to fill all these demands. Pritchard favored the use of convicts on State schemes of public improvements, which otherwise would not be carried out, and opposed their use on private enterprises of this character.)

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Committee on Magistrates, of which Senator Kape Elias is chairman, is now holding daily sessions. To-day it called the counties in the First District, and will devote a day to each district, until all are completed. This will cause the call of the Sixth District to fall on next Saturday.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, Feb. 23.—The following bills were introduced:

To protect owners of live stock in Pitt county.

For the construction of certain highways in Greene and Lenoir.

Relating to the appointment of overseers of roads.

To amend the charter of Rutherfordton.

To incorporate Vineland, Columbus county

The bill to establish a bureau of labor statistic was taken up as unfinished business. A substitute was offered by Alexder to annex the bureau to the Department of Agriculture. A sharp passage occurred between Elias and Lockey. The amendment to make the appropriation $3,000 for the first year, and $2,000 afterwards, and the salary of the commissioner $1,000, and a clerk $500, was adopted; ayes 31, nays 12. Alexander's substitute was adopted, ayes 22, nays 20. The bill then passed its second reading—ayes 28, nays 15. A motion to suspend the rules was lost.

SPECIAL ORDER

The bill to provide for working certain convicts on roads was taken up on its third reading. The discussion was prolonged and became quite heated.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced:

To enable the Carolina Central Railway to contract with other roads for right of way over their lines.

To allow register of deeds to administer oaths in certain cases.

To allow Montgomery county to levy a special tax to build a jail.

To amend the act incorporating the Danville and Carolina Railway Company.

To amend the stock law for Robeson county.

To extend the time for teaching public schools.

To amend the law in regard to solicitors' salary in New Hanover county.

To incorporate the trustees of the North Carolina Industrial Association.

To repeal act 188 of the Code, relative to contracts.

To allow Swain county to levy a special tax.

To require County Commissioners to furnish tools for working public roads.

To abolish the penitentiary.

To incorporate the Exchange Bank of Mt. Airy.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Sea Coast Railway Company. Passed second reading.

The following bills passed their third reading:

In relation to the public schools of Reidsville.

To amend the charter of the Raleigh Savings Bank so as to allow it to begin business with $5,000 capital.

The bill to prevent frauds in elections was taken up and, after a rather spicy debate, in which York attacked the system of "treating" at elections and said that revenue officers had given away fifty barrels of liquor in his district, the bill finally passed its second reading—54 to 48.

Mr. Pritchard's bill to establish a turnpike in Madison county was taken up as a special order. It was shown that the bill was perfectly just, as the State had the old turnpike as a road bed for the Western N. C. Railroad, and had never paid the county a cent for it. The bill was warmly championed by York, Lindsay, Pearson and others. The bill passed its second and third readings by a unanimous vote.

The bill to make ten hours a legal day's work was tabled.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The bill reducing the appropriation to the University was made the special order for Thursday.

The bill to repeal the appropriation of $15,000 to the University, made by the Legislature of 1885, introduced by Watts, was taken up. The committee on Education made an adverse report on it. A motion was made to table On this Check (Republican) demanded the yeas and nays. Leazar, chairman of the committee on Education, asked that the bill be passed over informally until to-morrow, when Bingham's bill proposing to abolish free scholarship at the University, comes up. Finally the bill was so passed over informally.

PEARSON'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL

was ordered printed and made the special order for next Thursday at 11 o'clock.

AN INSURANCE BILL.

The bill to amend the insurance laws so as to repeal the section requiring marks and numbers on cotton to be made a part of a contract, was taken up and passed its second reading.

A LIQUOR LICENSE BILL

The bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns was taken up as a special order. The committee reported it favorably so far as Swain county is concerned. Hayes said the people of Swain county desired this bill passed.

An amendment was offered to include Jackson in the bill; also, Greene, Dare and Mecklenburg. These amendments were adopted and the bill passed its second and third readings.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Pearson rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that he had been incorrectly reported by a newspaper in Asheville (the *Citizen*) That paper had stated that he (Pearson) had used language defamatory and denunciatory of the President of the Senate in a public speech at Asheville on the 16th. Pearson said that he used such language as he would have been entirely willing for the President of the Senate to hear if present at the meeting. Pearson said he had criticized in courteous language the course of the President of the Senate on a certain bill vitally affecting his (Pearson's) constituents. This criticism he found to be unjust, and he took pleasure in withdrawing any charge of unfairness or partiality.

JUDGES OF ELECTION

The bill to so amend the law as to place the appointment of judges of election in the hands of the board of commissioners, upon the recommendation of the executive committees of the counties.

Williamson (colored Republican) spoke in favor of this bill, saying that it would result in the choice of better and more competent men as judges of election. He said that as things now were the Democrats selected ignorant men to represent the Republicans in that capacity. The sharp Democrats fooled the ignorant Republicans and counted the Republican candidates out. Williamson said he had once been so counted out in Franklin county.

Pritchard spoke in defence of the bill, saying it was intended as a check on boards of commissioners. He said in the course of his remarks that the Republicans proposed to hold the reins of power in 1888. He said that this bill had been introduced in a spirit of fairness, by the committee, after an investigation of matters in Craven county and other counties. He went on to speak, to a question by Moore as to what would be done if there were more than two parties, by saying that the heat in the next campaign would be so quiet that all other parties save the Democratic and Republican would be fused into those two. He said that the Independents might desire to have an appointee as judge but that that party was during the fact that its destinies must be cast with the Republicans.

Lyon offered an amendment excepting Bladen. The elections in his county were fairly conducted, and to the satisfaction of both parties. He said the bill was a blow at free institutions. He asked whether the bill was lawful. The Speaker said that it was a question for the courts to consider.

Oakley favored the bill, saying it gave each party an equal share in this matter.

Macon said he was amused at this quarrel. It was this kind of thing that made Independents. He said that in some counties the boards of commissioners were unfair; in others they were the contrary. He said that in 1888 this hall would be filled with Independents.

A great number of amendments, excepting certain counties from the provisions of the bill, were sent in.

Wimberly said he had introduced the bill by request. He asserted that in Eastern North Carolina, where there was a majority of negroes, the Democrats appointed as Republican judges of election men who did not know A from B. He said that any man who opposed the bill was unfair.

Abell moved to table the bill with all its amendments.

On this motion York demanded the yeas and nays. The voted resulted: Yeas 44, nays 59—the Republicans voting solidly against it.

Wimberly called the previous question. The amendments excepting counties were voted on seriatim, and each time there was a strictly party vote The Republicans laughed and laughed loudly as they voted down each of these amendments One of the amendments was that the bill do not apply to Swain county because there are no Republicans there.

An amendment was accepted that the judges shall be residents of the proper townships or wards.

At this stage of the proceedings the House at 2 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE

RALEIGH, Feb. 23.—The following bills were introduced:

To regulate driving over public bridges in Edgecombe county.

To incorporate institutions for saving.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Davis School, Lenoir county.

Resolution affecting the fish interest.

To drain lands on Hogart's Creek, Carteret county.

Concerning Planter's Railroad.

To change the time of holding courts in the 7th Judicial District

To repeal chapter 275 Laws 1885 relating to official bonds.

To incorporate graded and normal schools in Edgecombe.

To regulate the sale of dangerous explosives.

Lockey arose to a question of personal privilege on an editorial in the *News and Courier*. He disclaimed making the bill to establish a department of labor statistics a party matter.

Bill to promote oyster culture passed its second and third readings.

Bill placing the rate of interest at 6 per cent. without the privilege of contracting for more was taken up as a special order, and passed its second reading (24 to 21), but on third reading was defeated.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS

The House took up as a special order, on its third reading, the bill to transfer the convicts on the Western North Carolina Railroad to the Murphy branch of that road. There was a long debate, but the bill passed its third reading, after the adoption of an amendment that the convicts shall be paid for as required in the original bill.

The bill to prohibit the sale of poisonous or drugged liquors, and to appoint inspectors of liquors for each county, was taken up on its third reading and passed.

The bill to so amend the public school law as to provide for the payment of the school fund into the State treasury, to be afterwards paid out to the counties upon the basis of their scholars, was tabled, on motion, by a vote of 61 to 31.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Remarkably few bills were introduced to-day. The chief were the following:

To provide polling places for every 400 voters.

To change the time of appointing overseers of roads.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The bill to so amend the law as to require county commissioners to appoint as judges of election three persons recommended by the chairmen of county executive committees of the respective political parties, was taken up as the unfinished business. Yesterday it was hotly debated. To-day there was no debate. It was put upon its second reading and passed by a party vote, the Republican side supporting it.

DIVORCE LAWS.

The bill to so amend the Code as to make the commission of a felony by a husband and his departure from the State, with absence for one year, ground for a divorce on the part of the wife, was taken up. It was supported by Sutton and Pritchard and antagonized by Leazar and Williams. The previous question was called and the ayes and noes demanded. The vote was—ayes 54, noes 47.

PASSED THIRD READING.

Bill incorporating the town of Ruffin, Rockingham county.

To apply provisions of Durham graded school to Asheville

To allow the United States to acquire property in North Carolina.

To require a majority of landowners in a township to make application for a stock law election in Jackson, Graham and Clay counties An amendment was offered to the bill, to require a majority of the voters to make the application. This was accepted. The bill passed.

AN UNFAVORABLE REPORT.

The bill to create the county of Lilington, out of parts of Iredell, Rowan and Mecklenburg, was unfavorably reported by the majority of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

A resolution was taken up providing for the payment of witnesses in the Craven and Wilson county election contests. The total is $870 28. The allowance is for mileage and per diem of witnesses, summoned by order of the Speaker of the House. There was considerable debate. It was urged that the witnesses were poor, and were summoned by the State and forced to appear. The rule had been to pay such bills. There was violent opposition to the bill, on the ground that the precedents for such payments were bad ones. The vote was as follows: Ayes 65, nays 30

THE REVENUE BILL

This bill was taken up on its third reading. Prithard offered an amendment that the $272 000 of bonds in the State treasury be sold and covered into the general fund and the tax rate reduced to 15 cents on the $100 valuation. He argued in support of this.

Worth gave Pritchard a severe verbal castigation He said that the U. S. Government had presented $197,000 in six per cent. N. C. R. R. bonds, belonging to the Indian Fund, and demanded instant payment thereof. The $272 000 in four per cent must be sold and this debt paid. This will leave $75,000 only of the four per cents in the treasury.

Holt said that if the matter were not thus settled and this debt paid, the State would virtually repudiate its bonds. The debt must be paid. The settlement would have the happiest effect. It would close out the Swazy suit matter and personally would save the State $18,000 yearly.

Pearson said that the bonds could not be sold and the proceeds turned into the general fund, because they were part of the special fund to meet the interest. The thing was impossible. It was in the very teeth of the constitution.

Leazar took the same view, and said that the bondholders could get an injunction to restrain such a proceeding.

Hayes offered an amendment to make the poll tax 60 instead of 69 cents

The House then voted on Pritchard's amendment, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The amendment was lost—34 yeas, 71 nays.

Hayes offered an amendment to section 3—making the rate of taxation 20 instead of 23 cents on the $100.

On this a debate arose. Worth said that the tax could not be reduced either to 60 cents on the poll or 20 cents on the $100

Ewart said that the increase in the value of the property in the State, as provided for by the report of the Tax Commission, would increase the volumes of taxes.

Holt said that this was uncertain. The Treasurer expected that in the western counties there would be an increase in the value of property but a decrease in the eastern counties.

Hayes' amendment was adopted.

Felton made an attack on the Penitentiary. He said the State was building a palace for its criminals, and that the money was squandered on such institutions.

Pearson also made an attack on the same institution.

Ewart said he had found that the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary cost $6,000 a year.

To section 5 fixing the amount of exemption on incomes or profits at $1,500, an amendment was offered by Lindsay, Independent, reducing the amount of exemption at $300. There were indignant protests against this amendment, as unjust to the mechanics especially. It was adopted—ayes 64, nays 34. Nearly all the Republicans voted aye

At 2 o'clock, having considered the bill as far as section 7, the House adjourned.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. H. Green & Co.

KENTUCKY.

A Vagrant to be Sold at Auction by Order of Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 23.—A special from Augusta, Ky., says: The trial of Henry Dodson, charged with being a vagrant, came off yesterday before George L. Bradford and a jury. The jury, after hearing all the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty and ordered him sold to the highest bidder at public auction for a period of seventy-five days. Judge Bradford has fixed the 5th of March as the day of sale. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred in this county for a great many years, and much interest was manifested. The proof showed Dodson to be worthless, insolent vagabond, who lived in a state of filth and misery. He ill-treated his family in every way imaginable.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at W. H. Green & Co.'s Drug Store.

Spread of Northern Civilization.

Memphis Avalanche.

The South enjoys all the luxuries of an effete civilization—million-dollar land companies, million-dollar fires, and now has had a million-dollar failure.

FORTUNE FAVORS FAITH IN A ST. LOUIS MAN.—Many persons are made happy by The Louisiana State Lottery Company. Last drawing Fortune smiled upon Mr. Cornelius Becannon, a prominent and esteemed citizen of St. Louis, Mo., who has great faith in this Company. For years he has invested in every drawing, and nine times out of ten he has drawn a prize. Last month he "went it alone," and came within one number of the capital. He this month purchased another ticket, and happily got one-tenth of No. 91,962, which drew $130,000, and at the office of the Company was given a check on the New Orleans National Bank.—New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 22.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of a week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 35 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 17, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. — Quoted firm at the opening at 36½ cts per gallon, but without sales up to 4 p. m., when the market closed dull; later 75 casks sold at 36 cts per gallon.

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 05 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 firm on a basis of 9 3-16 cents for Middling, with sales of 50 bales at these figures and 75 bale at 9½ cents. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	6 7-16	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 13-16	" "
Low Middling	8 11-16	" "
Middling	9 3-16	" "
Good Middling	9 7-16	" "

RICE. — Market steady. We quote: ROUGH: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel; tide-water 90c@$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 3¼ cents.

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. 18, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at the opening at 36 cents per gallon, with sales for the day of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cts per bbl for Strained and 80 cts for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quoted steady at $1 05 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 firm on a basis of 9 3-16 cents for Middling, with small sales at these figures. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	6 7-16	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7 13-16	" "
Low Middling	8 11-16	" "
Middling	9 3-16	" "
Good Middling	9 7-16	" "

RICE—Market steady. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 55@65 cents per bushel; Tidewater 90c@$1 10. CLEAN: Fair 3¼ cents.

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 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, Feb 19, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at the opening at 36 cents per gallon. Sales of 100 casks 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 05 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 firm on a basis of 9 3-16 cents for Middling. No sales reported The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	6 7-16	cts ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7 13-16	" "
Low Middling	8 11-16	" "
Middling	9 3-16	" "
Good Middling	9 7-16	" "

RICE.—Market steady. We quote: ROUGH: Uplands, 55@65c per bushel; Tide water 90c@$1 10 CLEAN: Fair 3¼ cents.

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 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For the week ended Feb. 19, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
857	942	6,776	2,694	480

RECEIPTS

For the week ended Feb. 20, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
1,338	569	10,091	1,705	1,086

EXPORTS

For the week ended Feb. 19, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	582	227	106	1,612	671
Foreign.	000	000	5,285	000	000
Total.	582	227	5,391	1,612	671

EXPORTS

For the week ended Feb. 20, 1886

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	277	621	000	728	776
Foreign..	000	150	5,877	000	000
Total..	277	771	5,877	728	776

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 19, 1887.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	3,126	200	3 326
Spirits	2,587	000	2 587
Rosin	86,045	6,258	92,303
Tar	10,466	000	10,466
Crude	554	000	554

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 20, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
7,229	1,357	120,381	4,275	1,180

QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 19, 1887.	Feb. 20, 1886.
Cotton	9 3-16@	8½@
Spirits	36 @	42 @
Rosin	75 @80	77 @ 82½
Tar	$1 05 @	$1 15@

New York Comparative Cotton Statement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1887.	1886
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	86,221	102,386
Total receipts to this date	4,668,197	4,395,077
Exports for the week	100,989	85,459
Total exports to this date	3,340,074	2,778,718
Stock in all United States ports	861,635	1,042,038
Stock at all interior towns*	149,393	222,134
Stock in Liverpool	914,000	674 000
American afloat for Great Britain	240,000	218,000

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Benefactor—575 bales cotton, 107 casks spts turpt, 99 bbls rosin, 807 do tar, 28 do crude, 20 do pitch, 28 do rice, 19 do peanuts, 14 do bulbs, 33 pkgs mdse, 43 bdls green hides, 220 car wheels, 25,000 shingles, 77,000 ft lumber.

BALTIMORE—Schr Frank M McGear—274,541 feet lumber.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr Edith R Seward—200,000 feet lumber.

Schr Mary E Bacon—160,000 feet lumber, 20,000 shingles.

FOREIGN.

WOLGAST, Ger—Ger Barque Bellona—272,279 feet lumber.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Ger Brig Mathilde—2,418 bbls rosin.

HUMACOA, P R—Brig Water Witch—140,000 ft lumber, 5,000 shingles, 100 bbls rosin, 100 do pork, 5