The Weekly Star.

THE SWORD OF ROBERT E. LEE.

FATHER RYAN.

Out of its scabbard, never hand
Waved sword from stain so free,
Nor purer sword led braver band.
Nor braver bled for a brighter land,
Nor brighter land had a cause so grand,
Nor cause a chief like LEE.

Forth from its scabbard, how we prayed,
That sword might victor be;
And when our triumph was delayed,
And many a heart grew sore afraid,
We still hoped on while gleamed the blade
Of noble ROBERT LEE.

Forth from its scabbard, all in vain
Bright flashed the sword of Lee—
'Tis shrouded now in its sheath again,
It sleeps the sleep of our noble slain;
Defeated, yet without a stain,
Proudly and peacefully!

For the Star.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.

This institution, the only general school of theology the 1,500,000 Baptists of the South have, began operations in October, 1859. The war having interrupted its exercises it resumed operations in October, 1865. The endowment of over $200,000 having been lost by the war, and the students paying no tuition, it was deemed wise in 1872 to remove it to some part of the South which was in better financial condition than South Carolina. Offers were made by Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, and it was finally decided to locate it in Louisville, as Kentucky promised to give it $300,000, if the other States would contribute $200,000 more to its endowment. It was removed to Kentucky in in 1875. Up to this time it has had no buildings of its own, but has rented a hotel for domitories for the students and used halls in the Library building as lecture rooms. It now owns some of the best lots in the most beautiful part of the city, between 4th and 5th streets on Broadway, one of the handsomest streets in America, and a superb building is in rapid process of erection, which will accommodate 150 students, with lecture and library rooms. There are five professors of the Seminary. Dr. James P. Boyce, President; Dr. John A. Broadus, Dr. W. H. Whitsill, Dr. Basil Manly and Prof. J. A. Lampey. There are present this term 125 students, more than in any other Baptist theological Seminary in the world. There are seven students from North Carolina, and Dr. Broadus has just told me that for several years the students from our State, nearly all of whom were prepared at Wake Forest College, have ranked among the very best of the institution.

North Carolina has four seminary trustees—Rev. John Mitchell, D. D., Rev. C. Durham, Col. J. M. Heck and your correspondent, and all are present except Col. Heck. The seminary has not yet realized its endowment of $500,000, but owns $233,000 of interest bearing bonds, a student's aid fund of $25,000 and real estate, independent of the city lots for building worth nearly $100,000. It needs more revenue, and an effort will be made at an early day to increase its endowment.

T. H. PRITCHARD,

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, May 6.—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 6) the total receipts have reached 13,077 bales, against 15,141 bales last week, 14,222 bales the previous week, and 21,627 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1886, 5,135,231 bales, against 5,070,348 bales for the same period of 1885, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1886, of 56,883 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 19,175 bales, of which 13,191 were to Great Britain, —— to France and 5,984 to the rest of the Continent.

To day there was a firmer opening but the speculation was dull and the close unsettled. Cotton on the spot advanced 1-16c. on Saturday, with a continued export demand, but at a further advance of 1-16c. on Monday shippers retired. Deliveries on May contracts were quite free. Quotations were reduced 1-16c. on Tuesday. On Thursday an advance of 3-16c. was made. To-day the market was quiet and unchanged at 10 15-16c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 834,000 bales.

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 bitters, 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.

Obstructing Administrative Reform.

N. Y. Star, Ad. Organ.

The abuse of the name of civil service reform for the purpose of keeping certain Republican incumbents in Federal offices addresses itself to a narrow prejudice, and is based upon dense ignorance of public affairs.

Some gentlemen who control civil service associations inflict far greater injury upon their cause than do any of those whom they have denounced as "spoilsmen." Indeed, these self-proclaimed reformers are themselves the most unconscionable spoilsmen, and commit the sins of extreme partisanship more conspicuously and flagrantly than any other persons do.

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 New 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.

Justice Wood, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is critically ill at his home in Washington, D. C., and his death may occur at any moment.

SUPREME COURT.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and resumed the consideration of appeals from the eleventh district.

State vs. Bissner, from Mecklenburg; argued by the Attorney General and E. C. Smith for the State, and Messrs. Burwell & Walker for the defendant.

Armfield vs. Moore, from Union; argued by Messrs. Vann & Stevens and E. C. Smith for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Covington & Adams by brief for the defendant.

State vs. McBrayer, from Cleveland; argued by the Attorney General and E. C. Smith for the State, and Messrs. Hoke & Hoke for the defendant.

McAden vs. Commissioners, from Mecklenburg; argued by W. P. Bynum for the plaintiff, and Burwell & Walker for the defendant.

Kirk vs. Atlanta & Charlotte, R. R. Co., from Mecklenburg; argued by Mr. W. P. Bynum for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Chas. Price and C. M. Busbee for the defendant.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and resumed the consideration of appeals from the eleventh district.

Overman vs. Sims, from Mecklenburg: argued by Burwell & Walker for defendant no counsel *contra*.

Argument in the case of Kirk vs. Railroad was concluded.

State vs. Massey, from Lincoln; argued by Attorney General and E. C. Smith for the State, and Messrs. Hoke, Bynum, Devereux and Price for defendant.

In McDowell vs. Commissioners, and Goforth vs. Construction Co., Mr. Charles Price submitted argument for defendants.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and entered upon the call of appeals from the 11th district, resumed from yesterday:

Ireland vs. Gibbs from Pamlico; dismissed under rule 2, section 5, for want of prosecution of the appeal.

Roberts vs. Preston, from Chowan; dismissed for want of printed affidavits as directed at last term.

Baum vs. Shooting Club, from Currituck; argued by Mr. E. C. Smith for plaintiff and Mr. John Gatling for defendant.

Vaughan vs. Town of Murfreesboro, from Hertford; argued by Mr. David A. Barnes for plaintiff and Mr. R. W. Winborne for defendant.

Carter & Worrell, from Hertford; argued by Messrs. Winborne & Winborne for plaintiff and Mr. D. A. Barnes for defendant.

Opinions were filed the following cases:

Morehead vs. Western N. C. C. R. R. Co; no error.

McDowell vs. Construction Company; error.

Grant vs. Hughes (defendant's appeal; affirmed.

Grant vs. Hughes (plaintiff's appeal); dismissed.

Goforth vs. Construction Company; error.

Porter vs. Western N. C. R. R.; motion for certiorari denied.

Jones vs. Statesville; error.

State vs. Ellis; no error.

Nimrock vs. Moody; no error.

State vs. Nash; appeal dismissed.

State vs. Lorance; no error.

State vs. Banks Miller; no error.

IN RIVERS OF LAVA.

Hundreds of Lives Lost in a Mexican State.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Star.

STOCKTON, CAL., May 8.—Horrifying reports of loss of life by volcanoes and earthquakes in northwestern Mexico and near the American border have been received here. The State of Sonora appears to have had a terrible visitation. A native of Guaymas, Mexico, who arrived here to-day, furnishes fresh details of the earthquake of May 3. After the shock, or rather succession of shocks, huge fissures in the earth's crust opened in many places, in which houses with their occupants, trees and boulders disappeared. Many residences, mostly of the adobe class, were demolished and whole families killed while trying to escape. It was a day and night of slaughter.

To add to the terror of the scene two volcanoes appeared in the range of mountains in the vicinity of Bahispe. The little town is reported to have escaped the terrible eruption while the village of Montezuma was literally wiped from the face of the earth. On the night of May 4 great streams of molten lava poured down the rugged mountain sides and inundated the streets of the doomed village. Houses were quickly licked up and burned like feathers in a roaring furnace, while stone structures fared but little better. In less than an hour Montezuma was obliterated, and 160 persons found graves in the boiling sea of fire.

The almost trackless forests were ignited and burned with resistless fury, making a conflagration of appalling proportions and unequalled magnificence, the whole being distinctly visible from the waters of the bay many miles away. At Oputo great havoc was caused by earthquake. Buildings were shaken from their foundations and many people buried in the ruins. Over a score of bodies, mangled and buried almost beyond recognition, have been removed and many more people are missing. It is hoped and believed, however, that some of them may have found safety in flight.

Other towns and hamlets in the path of the earthquake were badly damaged. At Gusabar five persons were buried alive, while at Granadas three others met a similar fate. Probably thirty men, women and children were seriously if not fatally injured in the last named place. Portions of Bahispe are nearly buried by ashes from the volcano, which at last accounts was still vomiting its death-dealing rivers of fire. The remaining inhabitants in the afflicted section of the State have fled in all directions and the spot is now deserted and desolate.

TUCSON, ARIZ., May 8.—Another violent earthquake is reported in the San Jose mountains forty miles south of Fort Huachuca, in Sonora. General Forsyth has sent an exploring party to investigate. A man has just returned from the Santa Catalina mountains reports the canons full of water.

The water was brought to the surface by the earthquake. This is a great boon for this region, as there are thousands of acres of good farming land at the base of the mountains which only need water to make them valuable. Another good effect of the earthquake is the opening of two large gold veins, which were discovered in the Santa Catalina mountains at point where the whole side of the mountain slid down. Several prospecting parties left to-day to locate claims.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

This body met in Louisville, Ky., May 6th. Dr. P. H. Mell, Chancellor of the University of Georgia and the Napoleon of presiding officers, was elected president for about the twentieth time. Judge Harrelson, of Alabama, Dr. Wm. E. Hatcher, of Virginia, Hon. L. R. Ely, of Missouri, and Rev. John Pollard, D. D., of Virginia, were made vice presidents, and the former secretaries, Rev. Drs. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, and O. F. Gregory, of Maryland, were re-elected. An address of welcome was made by Prof. M. B. Almond, of Louisville, a part of which was in verse, and an eloquent response was delivered by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta. Six hundred and thirty delegates were enrolled, forty of whom were from North Carolina. Among them we note Rev. Messrs. T. E. Skinner, J. M. and A. G. McManaway, Thomas Dixon, J. L. White, J. B. Boone, J. E. Carter, John Mitchell, Theo. Whitfield, C. Dunham, A. D. Hunter, W. A. Nelson, Prof. Manly, John E. Ray, N. B. Broughton, W. H. Pace and many others I cannot now recall.

Dr. H. A. Tupper, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, located in Richmond, Va., read the report on that subject, giving details of work in Africa, China, Italy, Brazil and Mexico. It shows total receipts from all sources of $154,859.40; total disbursements of $154,347.76, leaving a balance in the treasury of $211.28. Of this sum the women have raised by their societies $11,333.28.

The report on Home Missions, located in Atlanta, was read by Dr. I. T. Tichenor, and stated that 119 churches had been constituted during the year and 60 houses of worship built at a cost of $60,000. It reported also a great work done in Cuba, one man, Rev. Dr. Diaz, having baptized 301 persons. This Board has expended $121,591.76, and has a balance in the treasury of $515.44.

After about a dozen committees on these reports and other subjects had been appointed, the Convention extended a cordial greeting to the fraternal commissioners sent by the Northern Baptists, which was responded to by Drs. G. C. Lorimer and P. S. Henson, of Chicago; Dr. A. H. Strong, president of Rochester Theological Seminary, N. Y., and others. Drs. Lorimer and Henson, two of the most eloquent pulpit orators in the Union, it will be remembered, were both from the South; the first from Kentucky, the other from Virginia. When a young man Dr. Henson was a teacher in the Chowan Female College at Murfreesboro.

Very many fine speeches have been made to-day—one of the best coming from Rev. A. C. Dixon, a native of North Carolina, but now hailing from Maryland.

To-night the subject of Foreign Missions is under discussion. Dr. Goodwin, of Richmond, has just spoken, and while I write, Dr. Edward Judson, of New York, son of the famous foreign missionary, Adoniram Judson, is delivering a thrilling and very powerful address.

The Convention is too large—there are 700 delegates here, enough to fill the church in which the Convention is held, and overflow meetings are obliged to be held in neighboring churches.

The gift of $200 to any object of the Convention entitles a church, association or convention to send one delegate—it is proposed to increase the basis of representation and make each delegate represent two or three hundred dollars. Louisville is a beautiful city, next to Washington the handsomest in America. Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, is the prettiest street in this country, but other parts of it do not equal Louisville.

The people here take more pride in having fine houses and in furnishing them with taste and elegance than in any community I know, and there is something in the limestone soil and the humid atmosphere which not only gives grace, beauty and strength to all living creatures—witness the horses and cattle of Kentucky—the splendid and lovely specimens of manhood and womanhood seen everywhere here, but they give a richness and lustre to the grass and flowers which adorn every yard which is altogether peculiar to this climate and soil. No wonder that the Kentucky preacher in trying to describe *heaven*, as the very acme of eloquence, declared that it was "a Kentucky sort of a place."

T. H. PRITCHARD.

WHEAT AND COTTON.

Chicago Daily Business.

A Galveston special contains the information that the wheat sold by George Walker yesterday was for account of a syndicate of Galveston millionaires, who netted 3c a bushel on the transaction, and who own besides 1,800,000 bushels of cash wheat in the Chicago elevators, which they are holding for $1.00, besides which they have outstanding contracts for 500,000 bushels they are willing to receive. This is the wheat that Mr. Preston, the New Orleans banker, was up here to take care of. The writer of the dispatch enlarges upon his theme as follows: "The syndicate comprises three millionaires and as many half-millionaires, who have an unlimited amount of nerve. There is another syndicate in Galveston, at the present time, comprising a portion of the wheat clique which is running a little deal in cotton, beside which the wheat deal is but a grain of mustard seed. This syndicate also took in some of its profits to-day, closing out over 20,000 bales of cotton at New Orleans at a profit of about $4 a bale. They also bought heavily in New York, and are holding future contracts for something like 100,900 bales of cotton at Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, and own some 20,000 bales of spot cotton, all bought at a cent a pound below present prices. Their cotton holdings represent over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat at 85c. This cotton syndicate embraces capitalists in New Orleans and other Southern cities, but Galveston furnishes the brains to manage the huge deal and most of the money. This syndicate represents $10,000,000 available cash, and their profits thus far have been very great.

WASHINGTON.

Daniel Manning's Bank—The Vacant Treasurership—Preparations for Unveiling the Statue of Garfield.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the Western National Bank of the city of New York to begin business with a capital of $3,500,000. The officers are Daniel Manning, President, and Ferdinand Blanington, Cashier.

Nothing is yet settled with regard to the office of U. S. Treasurer, and it is said at the White House that no appointment will be made to day. Treasurer Jordan spent yesterday in Washington and had an interview with the President and Secretary Fairchild. He returned to New York last night. Bank examiner Hyatt, of Connecticut, who has been mentioned as Jordan's successor, called on Secretary Fairchild this morning, in company with ex-Senator Barnum. These two gentlemen also called on the President. Hyatt subsequently visited the Comptroller of the Currency, who is his immediate official superior. The latest report in regard to Hyatt is that he is content with his present office and not desirous of making a change. The treasurership has not been offered to him by the President, and it is no longer thought it will be. It is believed that the office will be filled in a few days, probably to-morrow, and many persons are of the opinion that Assistant Secretary Whelpley will get the appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—By executive order, the executive offices and departments at the seat of government, including the public printing establishment, will be closed at noon on Thursday, the 12th inst., to enable persons employed therein to attend the exercises at the unveiling of the statue of the late President Garfield.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President to-day appointed James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States to succeed Conrad N. Jordan.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Acting Secretary Muldow, in the case of Daniel Mather, has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to appraise and dispose of by sale the land of the Fort Brooke (Fla.) abandoned military reservation, under the act of July 5th, 1884, except as to those tracts of not more than 160 acres settled upon prior to January 1, 1884. In cases where occupation has been continuous since that date, settlers will be allowed to enter their lands under the homestead or pre-emption laws. This reverses all former decisions in the case.

Secretary Bayard sent a telegram to-day to Minister Manning stating that reports concerning executions of Mexican army officers at Nogales have been most conflicting since the 6th inst.; that his telegram announcing an appeal is just received with satisfaction; that this government would view with deep regret the imposition of any penalty so extreme, and instructs him to say that mitigation would be regarded by the United States with favor.

Application has been made to the Treasury Department by a Chicago firm for permission to stamp and remove for consumption certain imported manufactured tobacco and snuff in packages containing quantities other than provided in Section 3362, R. S. The Department has denied the application on the ground that the law prohibits withdrawal for consumption in the United States of imported packages other than those prescribed in Section 3362.

Ever since the Treasury Department began the issue of small silver certificates, there has been a gradual return to the Treasury of standard silver dollars previously in circulation. The demand for these certificates has been so great of late, however, that the supply has become nearly exhausted. The effect of this has been to slightly increase the circulation of silver dollars during the past few days. The increase is merely temporary, however, and silver will be returned to the Treasury in large amounts as soon as an additional supply of small certificates now being printed are ready for use.

ILLINOIS.

The Trouble with the Building Trades in Chicago.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

CHICAGO, May 11.—Further complications have developed in the building trades difficulties, caused by the action taken last night by the Master Masons and Builders Association. Bricklayers want to be paid Saturday, and the bosses refuse, because as they allege their men frequently fail to report for work Monday mornings. A communication was sent to the bricklayers stating the reasons of employers for not acceding to demands, and while the messenger was absent the executive committee submitted the report of its conference with the committee of the Trades Council regarding the hod carrier's strike, in which they say they might have submitted to the first three propositions of the committee—23½ cents per hour for mason's laborers, one time and one-half for all time over eight hours per day, and double pay for Sunday work; but the fourth, which demanded recognition of their Union and employment of Union men only they could and would not submit to. The report was loudly applauded and adopted. The bricklayers utterly refused to recede from their demand for the Saturday pay-day and the masters after passing a resolution agreeing to shut down all work if bricklayers should strike on this account, adjourned.

It is asserted that leading members of the Building Trades Exchange are making preparations to "carry the war into Egypt" if it becomes necessary. A written contract has, it is said, been prepared, binding all dealers in building materials to sell to none but members of the Exchange during the strike. It is urged by the movers in this plan, that it is purely a protective measure, and without it outside contractors would secure all the work during the protracted general strike.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Nearly a thousand bricklayers and stonemasons asked the bosses this morning to change the pay-day from Monday to Saturday, and where the demand was refused the men laid down their trowels and quit work. Fully five hundred men struck work by ten o'clock, while others who had given contractors a few hours to decide, began to leave later. By noon six hundred men were out. This strike is not in any way connected with that of the carpenters or hod-carriers.

The bricklayers claim that a majority of the bosses were willing enough to give in, but they were bound by the Master Builders' Association, and would be boycotted if they acceded to the demands of the men. In that case, they could not obtain any brick from the material men who in turn were afraid of being boycotted by the association. The strikers have in anticipation the building of a large structure for a hall and stores on ground owned by their union, and say that if they can get brick from the manufacturers they will put in their time this way. As the strike is not one of sympathy with the hod-carriers, and the union is not connected with other labor organizations, it is not thought that the carpenters or any other union will be affected by the strike.

The Amalgamated Association of the Building Trades, including brick-makers, carpenters, plasterers and others, is dissatisfied with the status of affairs in the hod-carriers' troubles, and may strike Saturday.

BANK EXAMINER.

Samuel McD. Tate Appointed for States of North Carolina and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Samuel McD. Tate, of Morganton, N. C., to be examiner of National banks in the States of North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Tate is about 55 years of age, and has had a large business experience. He was at one time associated with the management of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and has served several terms as a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the State House of Representatives, and is said to have special qualifications for the position to which he has just been appointed.

KENTUCKY.

Fatal Feud—Two Men Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GATLETTSBURG, May 11.—Peter Tripp and Alexander Caldwell, well known farmers, last week quarrelled about a fence, and parted threatening to kill each other on sight. Both armed themselves, and Monday evening met on the road near town and at once opened fire on each other. Tripp was instantly killed. Caldwell lived until the morning. It is believed that the sons will continue the feud.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for May.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the condition of winter grain, progress of spring plowing and the proportion of the proposed cotton area already planted. It indicates a decline in the condition of wheat of two points since April 1, the general average for the whole country being 86, against 95 at the same date in 1886, 70 in 1885, and 94 in 1884. The changes in the condition have not been uniform throughout the winter wheat region, some States showing an increase, the majority a slight decline, and a few heavy falling off. The States of the middle Atlantic coast, from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, show some improvement, seasonable weather having aided the plant in recovering more than was expected from the injury done by the trying season during February and March. In New York and New Jersey the amount of winter killing was not fully known on April; and this, with the cold unfavorable weather during the month, has caused a serious reduction of the condition. Drought has reduced the average somewhat in the Eastern Gulf States and has wrought very serious damage in Texas and Arkansas, lowering the condition during the month 19 and 10 points respectively. Favorable temperature and seasonable rains have improved the prospect in Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, the condition being considerably higher in these States than it has averaged in May for the past five years. The most serious reduction of the month is in Ohio, where there is a falling off of eight points since the 1st of April, due to the continuing evil effects of alternate freezing and thawing noted in the last report, and to cold dry weather during the greater part of April, which gave the injured plant little chance for recuperation. A favorable season after April 1st might have in a great measure repaired the injury done up to that time, but continued unfavorable conditions have wrought still further damage and a small crop is now inevitable. Michigan and Indiana show a slight decline, while in Illinois and Missouri there is a gain of one point. Unfavorable weather in Kansas and California has caused a slight falling off, while in Oregon the prospect has advanced, it being the only State in which the condition reaches 100. The averages of the condition by States are—New York 86, Pennsylvania 72, Maryland 84, Virginia 80, North Carolina 90, Texas 60, Arkansas 93, Tennessee 96, West Virginia 89, Kentucky 95, Ohio 71, Michigan 90, Indiana 87, Illinois 93, Missouri 96, Kansas 81, California 89, Oregon 101.

Rye has suffered from the same conditions which have injured wheat, but on account of its hardier nature the general average is considerably higher, standing at 90 8, against 92.80 in April and 95.7 at the same date in 1886.

The condition of barley is lower, the average being 87.8, against 96.7 in May, 1886, and 82 in 1885.

The season has been more generally advanced in all parts of the country than usual, spring plowing being seriously behind only on the Atlantic coast south to Pennsylvania and on the Pacific slope. In these sections it has been delayed by cold and excess of moisture. Elsewhere the work is ahead of the average year, the season, especially during April, having been generally favorable, with temperature above normal and rainfall at minimum. The proportion already done on May 1 is estimated at 80 per cent. of the whole, while the amount usually completed at that date is about 76 per cent.

The proportion of cotton already planted amounts to more than four-fifths of the proposed area and is slightly greater than at the same date in any of the preceding five years, but is little less than the proportion returned by correspondents as the average planting at that date. The proportions by States are: North Carolina 70, South Carolina 80, Georgia 84, Florida 96, Alabama 88, Mississippi 84, Louisiana 85, Texas 82, Arkansas 80, Tennessee 80. There is some complaint of slow germination and poor stands on account of drought at the time of planting in some sections, but with favorable weather replanting is rapidly filling all gaps.

FOREIGN.

The Germans Excited Over Boulanger's Mobilization Bill—Serious Strife between German and Czech Deputies at the Unterhaus—Dillon's Line of Policy for the People of Ireland—Parnell—An Address by Gladstone.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, May 11.—Gen. Boulanger's mobilization bill causes much uneasiness here. The *North German Gazette* says it is of much greater importance than appears at first sight.

VIENNA, May 11.—The strife between the Germans and Czechs continues. A violent scene occurred yesterday in the Unterhaus between the German and Czech deputies, and Prof. Maasen was hooted at the University. Fierce street fights have taken place at Prague, between the German students and the Czech mob.

LONDON, May 11.—Parnell has left Avondale and will arrive in London tomorrow morning. He has sent a telegram saying that his health is improved, and that he expects to be present in Parliament to-morrow.

Gladstone was present at a luncheon given to-day to forty non-conformist ministers at the residence of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple. He made an address of an hour's length, the subject of the whole discourse being Ireland. He said there never had been any reason for charging Parnellites with complicity in Irish crime. Six years ago, while Prime Minister, he had denounced the Parnellites as dangerous. That was totally different from charging them with crime. Present utterances of Major Saunderson, Lord Randolph Churchill, and even of Salisbury, were more dangerous than any utterances the Parnellites had ever made. Mr. Gladstone held that the alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was a perfectly open one, and one that had been brought about by community of belief. It compared favorably with alliances between Conservatives and the Irish in 1881 and 1885. The coercion bill was an insidious attack on the press. The measure was designed to create new offences. It was dishonoring and disgracing the bill. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone vehemently denounced the Goverament's attitude on the *Times'* charges against Irish members, and said the prosecution of the *Times* by the Crown would be a horrible farce.

DUBLIN, May 11.—At a meeting last night of the Irish National League, Dillon said he had clearly in his mind a line of policy for the people of Ireland which he would produce at the proper moment and knock the bottom out of the Coercion bill. When the Coercion bill was passed, landlords would find that the plan of campaign would continue without the slightest interruption or inconvenience. His proposed policy would involve neither crime nor violent resistance of the law, but was a system of combination so perfect, and the people would be induced to act so loyally towards each other, that they would not revert to crime and outrage.

In the Florida Legislature yesterday the vote for U. S. Senator was as follows: Perry 31, Pasco 17, Bloxham 24, Goodrich 15, scattering 5.

CONSUMPTTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints' after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and radical cure. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149, *Powers' Block*, Rochester, N. Y.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.—The following is an extract from a letter written to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.: A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, May 5, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Market opened dull at 32 cents per gallon, without sales.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling. No sales reported. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	7⅞	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	9⅜	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling	10⅞	" "

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, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, $6 50@7 50; Mill Prime, $6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, $3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

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

STAR OFFICE, May 6, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of 350 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling, with small sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	7⅞	cts ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9⅜	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling	10⅞	" "

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

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, $6 50@7 50; Mill Prime, $6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, $3.00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, May 7, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cts for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote at $2 30 for Virgin, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	7⅞	cts ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9⅜	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling	10⅞	" "

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, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, $6 50@7 50; Mill Prime, $6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, $3.00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75, 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, May 10, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of 250 casks at quotations

ROSIN—Market steady at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 30 for Virgin, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	7⅞	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9⅜	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling	10⅞	" "

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, $8 00@10 00 per M feet; Extra $6 50@7 50; Good Common Mill, $3 00 @5 00; Inferior to Ordinary $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@ 60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75, 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, May 11, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote at $2 30 for Virgin, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and $1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 10⅛ cents for Middling, with small sales. The following are the closing quotations at the Produce Exchange:

Ordinary	7⅞	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	9⅜	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10⅛	" "
Good Middling	10⅞	" "

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, $8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, $6 50@7 50; Mill Prime, $6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill, $3 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00 @4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75, 80@82 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For week ended May 7th, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
66	1,049	6,520	1,341	685

RECEIPTS

For week ended May 8th, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
707	916	7,157	509	311

EXPORTS

For week ended May 7th, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	162	468	921	479	370
Foreign.	000	1,000	1,888	2,597	000
Total.	162	1,468	2,809	3,076	370

EXPORTS

For week ended May 8th, 1886.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	224	876	324	567	425
Foreign.	000	000	13,405	000	000
Total..	224	876	13,729	567	425

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, May 7, 1887.

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