The Weekly Star.

THE CROATAN INDIANS.

An Eloquent Plea in Their Behalf in the House of Representatives by Hon. John D. Bellamy.

In support of his bill for a Government appropriation for the support and education of the Croatan Indians of North Carolina, Hon. John D. Bellamy, in the House of Representatives, delivered, February 2d, the following eloquent speech:

Mr. Chairman, I had the honor some time since of introducing into the House a bill providing for the education and support of children of the Croatan Indians of North Carolina. On yesterday the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs very courteously accorded to me an opportunity to address the committee upon the subject. Several of the members requested me to reduce my remarks to manuscript and to present them.

Mr Chairman, the Indians of the United States are peculiarly the wards of the nation, and very justly they should be so regarded and so dealt with They were once the proud possessors of our soil, but to the inexorable decree of fate they have succumbed, and the Teutonic race, against which in its progress all less civilized people have given away and retired, has pressed them westward, and the plains and forests of the eastern slope and seaboard of America, once their haunts and hunting grounds, is inhabited no longer by them except by the remnants of a few scattered tribes which almost have been, but not entirely, absorbed by contact with the white man and his allies

The white settlers of America, while they wrested from the aborignes the soil on which they dwelt, which on account of the nomadic habits of the Indian tribes could hardly be said to be possessed by them, have been from the earliest period of our history imbued with a laudable feeling that justice and humanity required that the Indians should receive Government consideration and protection, that they might acquire fixed abodes and by civilizing influences they might, in the course of time, become co sharers in the blessings of a free Government

The last tribe left lingering on the scene of these once royal domains is the Croatans or Hatteras Indians, inhabiting the State of North Carolina, about 60 miles from the seaboard, in the counties of Robeson, Scotland, Richmond, and Columbus, and there they have been for a period so long that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary thereof." That they have not claimed the attention of the National Government before is a matter which excites great surprise and is hard to be explained, unless the smallness of their number and the lack of education and enlightenment among them, and the want of proper philanthropy among their neighbors, has caused them to be entirely overlooked. And yet the public mind has been directed to them on more than one occasion when they have shocked the country by some atrocity which is incident to the Indian character.

There are in the settlement in Robeson county, where they chiefly reside, about 3 000 souls, and with the scattered families in adjoining counties the number may run to 2,000 more, making the tribe about 5,000 people. A number of them have migrated to Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida, where they have become absorbed in the body politic. They are the most interesting people in America, and no tribe can appeal stronger to the tender sympathies and the generous beneficence of the American people than the Croatan Indians of North Carolina. They, beyond cavil or doubt, are the descendants of the lost colony of Sir Walter Raleigh, about which there have been for over three hundred years so many sad reflections

Those at all familiar with the attempts at colonization made by our English ancestors may recall the efforts of that gallant knight and learned and ambitious favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

Not only could Sir Walter throw his cloak on the wet ground that it might serve a footcloth for the dainty shoe of Elizabeth, but he sought to extend the domains of her Most Gracious Majesty that her reign might become memorable in the annals of history and her Empire strengthened and enriched.

In the year 1584 Raleigh fitted out a fleet of ships under Amadas and Barlow and discovered the country that is known as North Carolina, but then called Virginia, in honor of the virgin Queen. Soon thereafter he began to make efforts to colonize the new Eldorado. Two attempts failed; but undaunted, in 1587, in three ships under John White, whom he appointed governor, he sent over 117 persons, including seventeen women, and of the fate of these people nothing is known or has been discovered with absolute certainty from that day to this, unless this is shown by the remarks I shall now make, and which was first attempted by my old friend and preceptor, Hamilton McMillan. These 117 colonists were left on Roanoke Island, near the "harbor of Hatorask," and there, on August 18, 1587, the daughter of Governor White, the wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter, the first white child born on American soil, and named and baptized, in honor of Her Majesty, Virginia Dare.

The ships, leaving the colony, returned for supplies and recruits, but when they reached England the King dom was agitated by a threatened invasion from Spain. Afterwards the Spanish Armada was defeated, and when peace was once more restored Raleigh looked around to provide for the relief of his colony which he had planted in the new world a few years before. But it was not until 1590 that Governor White was dispatched to their rescue, and when he reached Roanoke, in August, he found the island deserted; no trace of a human being could be found, but at the site of the village where the settlers were left nearly three years before there was found a tree which had been deprived of its bark and bore, in clear and well cut characters, the word "Croatan."

There had been an understanding by White with the colonists before leaving that if they should remove their location they should carve on a tree the name of the place to which they had gone; and if they were in danger or sore distress they should carve a cross above the name on the tree. White finding the absence of the cross was buoyed with the hope of their discovery, but after all efforts to trace them had proved fruitless, he was forced to abandon the search and reluctantly returned to England.

"The lost colony was never heard of, and their sad fate is a matter of deep and pathetic interest to the American people. Whether they went to Croatan voluntarily or whether the men were massacred and the women taken for wives, or whether both men and women intermarried with the Hatteras Indians, is only a matter of conjecture. But one fact is known, and that is that Lawson, in his history of Carolina, written in the year 1714, imparts to us that—

"The Hatteras Indians, who lived on Roanoke Island or much frequented it, tell us that several of their ancestors where white people and could talk in a book, as we do; the truth of which is confirmed by gray eyes being found frequently among those Indians and others. They value themselves extremely for their affinity to the English, and are ready to do them all friendly offices It is probable that the settlement miscarried for want of timely supplies from England or through the treachery of the natives, for we may reasonably suppose that the English were forced to cohabit with them for relief and conversation, and that in the process of time they confined themselves to the manners of their Indian relations, and thus we see how apt human nature is to degenerate."

Long prior to the Revolutionary war there was found settled near Lumber river, in Robeson county, N. C., a tribe of Indians. Many of them had blue eyes, and while possessing all other traits and characteristics of Indians—the copper color, the high cheek bone, the erect form—yet they lacked the nomadic habit. They were settled in a neighborhood where they still remain, then, as now, cultivating maize and potatoes and fruits. Their traditions then, as now, were that their ancestors, Indian men, married white women; that they came from Roanoke (in Virginia, they say); that they were driven away by bad Indians, and, as one now about 90 years of age told your speaker, that they were driven across the river. Most of them own their land, which they either bought from the early settlers—who, on account of the Indian being already in possession, quitclaimed it for a nominal consideration—or obtained it by an entry and grant from the Commonwealth. The names of the 117 lost colonists are still preserved in Hakluyt, Volume III, wherein is given an account of "The fourth voyage made to Virginia with three ships in the year 1587, wherein was transported the second colony."

From the list of names are many now and from the earliest times borne by men of this tribe, such as John Sampson, Robert Wilkinson, Henry Berry, Richard Berry, John Burden, Henry Dorrel (Dial), John Cheven, William Berden, and many others. Thus it is seen that their blue eyes, the tradition of the white mothers, the locality from which they came, the lack of the nomadic habit derived from the infusion of English blood, the similarity of names, the tradition of being driven by the bad Indians across the river, doubtless by the warlike and hostile Tuscaroras, who inhabited also the neighboring coast country, prove conclusively to the student of the question that the lost colony of Raleigh has been found. They are a remarkable people. It is said by old residents that some of these Indians were volunteers in the Revolutionary war. That they sent two companies to the war of 1812 is well authenticated.

They made gallant soldiers, as a number of our oldest inhabitants can testify. From the earliest times up to the year 1835 they went to school with the whites, voted and shared in the privileges of citizenship. But in that year the constitution of North Carolina was amended and therefore for a period of thirty-three years they were deprived, not only of the right to vote, but even of the privileges of education, until the constitution of 1868 was passed, whereby they became restored to a citizenship and to school privileges of the most meager character, but such as other citizens enjoyed.

They were not permitted to attend the schools for whites, and therefore were forced, if they received any education, to attend the negro schools. They refused to a very great degree, on account of the intense antipathy they now have for the negro, the education in the negro schools until, through the instrumentality of Hamilton McMillan, Esq, the legislature of North Carolina, in 1887, gave them separate schools of their own.

At the breaking out of the hostilities between the North and the South in 1861 these people, grown up in ignorance, but quietly cultivating their little farms, were rudely awakened by the Confederate authorities conscripting them and using them as laborers to build the immense sand fortifications at New Inlet, on the Cape Fear River, known as Fort Fisher; the same fortifications so celebrated as having been the scene of the greatest naval bombardment of the world's history, as compared with which an officer who was at Sebastopol said:

"The siege of Sebastopol as compared with the siege of Fort Fisher was but child's play."

The work was hard, the Croatan murmured; he then deserted and fled to the swamps of his native heath. The conscripting officers pursued them. Arresting an old Indian, they asked him why he deserted. He told them that he did not want to work or fight for a people who treated him so unjustly; that before 1835 he voted, he went to school, but since then he had been deprived of both, and that he would neither work nor fight for the Confederacy. And thus it was they were arrested and deserted. When at the close of the war many of them were in hiding, they committed acts of depredation, for which they were properly outlawed, and then arose the band known as the Henry Berry Lowery gang. For years they became a terror to the country, and in the early seventies this band of Indians shot down and killed twenty seven white men from first to last among the wealthiest, the bravest, and best men of that county. The leader, Henry Berry Lowery, was finally killed, peace and quiet was again restored, and under the benign influence and rule of our people, inaugurated in the year 1887, they are becoming good citizens.

There is still much ignorance and a strong propensity to violate the internal revenue laws among some few of them, but it is because they know not the sinfulness of the violation of law. They from time immemorial have raised fine fruit and grain, and have always distilled brandy and whiskey, and, like some other citizens, they feel that it is an unjust interference with their natural rights to prevent them from converting their waste products into a salable article. Many of the cases in our United States courts for manufacturing without license are from among these people. They are and have always been a distinct people. They are true friends, but bitter and implacable enemies.

They are brave, but reckless. They are honest in their dealings. They are intensely religious. They are restless, active, and energetic. Indolence and sloth are not known among them. They are eager for education. They are capable of intellectual and moral development, as is attested among some of them. A number have become successful merchants One of them filled the position of United States Senator from one of our sister Southern States. The descendant of another has become a member of Congress.

Now, these are the people I commend to the kind consideration of the American Congress. Their school facilities are poor. By extending them aid you are giving expression in substantial form to that noble sentiment of justice inherent in our people and which has urged our Government to make large appropriations for the education and support of Indian tribes which pass each session of Congress. No tribe is entitled to more at our hands; and if in the providence of God they be elevated by a sound moral and mental training inaugurated by the Government, history will yet say that Sir Walter Raleigh did not plant his colony in vain, and there will yet arise some gifted American writer who will perpetuate in song and weave in fiction the history and career of the Croatan Indians, the descendants of the Indian chief, Manteo, created the first Lord of Roanoke, and of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil. [Applause.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Latest News Concerning the Hostilities There This Week.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 15, 4.20 A. M.—The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts, with at least 40,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks, and, with half of his corps, is already operating on Free State territory. A battle has not yet been fought, but large tactical advantages have been gained The relief of Kimberley is within measureable reach, and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

The dispatches of Lord Roberts sketch three day's work. The forward movement began on Saturday, when Colonel Hannay set out with a brigade of mounted infantry for Ramah, on the Riet river, eight miles from Jacobsdal, one of the Boer supply bases On Monday General French with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet river at Dekib drift, south of Jacobsdal and eighteen miles east of Honey Nest kloof. He skirmished with the Boers and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry who followed across.

General French has now fixed himself on General Cronje's main line of communication with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry with 72 guns are being pushed up to support him there.

A Battle is Imminent.

Lord Roberts' dispatches, wired from inside the Free State and on the Riet river, left him Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force. Their patrols melted away as the British moved forward. The Boer army is likely to be felt in a day or two, and a battle is consequently imminent.

As to what forces General Cronje has now at his disposal, and as to where he purposes making a stand against the invaders no one here connected with the War Office knows anything.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 50,000 in a general way. The incidents at Rensburg have been seen out of all proportion. Merely skeleton lines were maintained there, while the British were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder river. The facility with which 30,000 men have already been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transportation. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transport. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division, so that Lord Kitchener, who is reputed to have more skill than a circus manager in handling field transport, has immense labors in hand.

French Crossed Modder River.

LONDON, February 14.—The War Office has issued the following further message from Lord Roberts, received this evening:

"*DeKiel's Drift, February 14, 8 10 A. M*—General French left this point at 11 30 yesterday morning with three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, including several colonial contingents, in order to seize a crossing of the Modder river, distant about twenty-five miles He reports by dispatch, dated 5.35 P. M, that he has forced a passage of Clip drift and occupied the hills north of the river, capturing three of the enemy's laagers, with their supplies, while General Gordon, of the Fifteenth Hussars, with his brigade, who had made a feint at Rondeval drift, four miles, has seized it and a second drift between that and Clip drift, together with two more laagers.

"General French's performance is brilliant, considering the excessive heat and a blinding dust storm which raged during the latter part of the day. Owing to the rapidity of his movements General French met with but slight opposition and his losses were small. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Inniskilling dragoons, is the only officer reported severely wounded.

"The Sixth division was last night on the north bank of the Reit, at Waterval drift.

"Four officers and fifty-three men had to be sent last evening in the returning ox-wagons to the railway line, prostrated by heat and exhaustion."

A Slight Engagement.

"Colonel Hannay, in command of a brigade of mounted infantry, marching from Orange river to Ramah, had a slight engagement February 11th (Sunday) with the Boers holding the hills and threatening his right flank. With a detached part of his force Colonel Hannay detained the enemy while he pushed his baggage and main body through to Ramah. The object of the march was successfully carried out. Four men were killed, twenty-two were wounded and thirteen are missing."

LONDON, February 14, 6.20 P. M.—It is officially announced that the British cavalry division under General French, Monday, February 12th, seized the crossing of the Reit river, at De kil's drift, on the east bank of which the Sixth and Seventh divisions are now camped.

Advices From Buller.

LONDON, February 14 —A dispatch from General Buller at Chiveley was received to-day announcing a reconnoissance at Springfield, resulting in no gain of ground on either side. Captain Hamilton Russell, Lieutenant Churchill and ten men were wounded, and Lieutenant Pilkington and six men were captured by the Boers. Churchill is said to be Winston Churchill's brother, recently given a commission in the South African light horse. The dispatch proves that the Boers are actively following General Buller's every move.

A dispatch from Mafeking says the garrison there can hold out until June.

British Casualty Returns.

LONDON, February 14.—The total British casualty returns up to to-night are: Officers killed, 152; wounded, 380; missing, 120. Men killed, 1 477; wounded, 5,050; missing, 2,781; other fatilities reported, 563. Grand total, 10,505.

Boers Shelling Mafeking.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes the following dispatch from Mafeking dated January 29:

"The Boers shelled the Woman's laager for two hours on Saturday, January 27th. Boer women, warned by spies evidently, went into the treaches, clapped their hands and hurrahed when the shells fell near the English women. Lady Sarah Wilson was slightly wounded.

"Major Gould-Adams and Captain Wilson received contusions from shell fragments."

Boers Cross The Tugela.

LONDON, Februray 14 —The *Daily Telegram* has received the following dated Tuesday, from its special correspondent at Frere:

"On Sunday the Boers advanced down the Ladysmith road toward Potgieters. Three hundred men on horseback, with others proceeded to a point where they began to construct new rows of trenches at right angle to the road. This was about two miles north of the drift.

"A party of Boers also crossed the Tugela, now very low, about six miles below Potgieters Drift, where they snipped the South African light horse, who repulsed them."

Prof. E. E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D.,

DISCOVERED AND FIRST PRESCRIBED

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Prof. Phelps was born in Connecticut and graduated in medicine at Yale. His unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medica botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he first formulated his most remarkable prescription.

Prof. Phelps has given to his profession in Paine's Celery Compound a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. It is the only specific recognized and prescribed to-day by the best physicians for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. For such complaints Paine's Celery Compound succeeds again and again where everything else fails. No remedy was ever so highly recommended. Read our testimonials, because no other remedy ever accomplished so much.

Paine's Celery Compound sustains vitality, keeps the body healthy and free from nervous exhaustion and pain.

FLOODS IN GEORGIA.

Many Bridges Carried Away—Part of West Point Under Water—The Waters Subsiding.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 14.—The waters of the Chattahoochee are falling rapidly. Three thousand cotton mill operatives have been idle four days on account of high water and it will be Thursday or Friday before they can resume. As many as 25 bridges on the streams north of Columbus running into the Chattahoochee have been carried away by the high water. It will be several days before the extent of the damage is known.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, February 14.—The Alabama river is higher than for several years, and is still rising. The water has already reached the under path at the Union Station. All creeks and streams, surrounding the city are out of their banks and many bridges of public roads have been swept away.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 12.—Some of the inhabitants of Augusta, living in the neighborhood of the Savannah river, were forced to abandon their homes to-day owing to high water. The cotton mills were shut down, but will resume to-morrow. Work has been stopped on the new Southern Railroad bridge over the Savannah river here, and the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad bridge below the city is in a dangerous condition owing to drift wood, which has piled against it and apparently weakened it. The Atlantic Coast Line is using the Southern's bridge at this point and making its connections over the Charleston division of the Southern Railway.

Red Hot From The Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

The British steamer Ariosto, ashore at Ocracoke, has been driven further on the beach by recent winds and is in a bad condition. The wreckers have little hope of saving her.

For over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Suit Brought by Taylor to Restrain Beckham from Acting as Governor--Judge Taft's Injunction Decision.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14.—Suit was filed in the Circuit Court to day by counsel for Governor Taylor, seeking to restrain J. C. W. Beckham from acting as Governor and General John B Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of Adjutant General. Summonses were served on the defendants this afternoon. The suit will be allotted to one of the Circuit Judges by a drawing. This drawing may not be held for several days. When it is held, an application for a restraining order will be made.

The Senate met to day without a quorum and adjourned until to morrow. In the House a Senate resolution calling upon Governor Taylor to withdraw the militia from the capital and surrender the executive offices to Governor Beckham was adopted after some debate, the feature of which was a speech by Representative Emmett Orr, taking exception to the clause of the resolution asserting that the shot which killed Governor Goebel was fired from the executive building. The House then adjourned until to morrow.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Holding that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the contests in Kentucky, Judge Taft this afternoon refused to grant the application for injunctions against the Kentucky State Board of Elections and the Democratic contestants for State offices, other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The case can go ultimately to the United States Supreme Court.

FRANKFORT, KY, February 14.—The suit of Beckham vs Taylor, for the possession of the office of Governor, was filed to day in the Circuit Court at Frankfort and will be heard at Georgetown Friday. Up to a late hour the sheriff had not succeeded in serving notice on Governor Taylor, and all visitors to his office or house had to run a gauntlet of guards. The petition in the suit holds that W. S. Taylor is not the Governor of the State and that, with an armed force, he holds possession of the executive building.

Governor Taylor to-night sent the visiting delegation of Democratic members notice that, though the troops would not be removed, legislators would not be molested.

Working Night And Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag to mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25 cents per box. Sold by R. R BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 53½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels. Prices unchanged.

SAVANNAH, February 14—Spirits turpentine was firm at 53½c; sales 52 casks; receipts 74 casks; exports 110 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,628 barrels; receipts 1,314 barrels; exports 7,176 barrels. Quote: A B, C, D, $1 40; E, $1 50; F, $1 50; G, $1 65 H, $1 95; I, $2 05; K, $2 10; M, $2 35; N, $2 75; W G, $3 50; W W, $3 65.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅞c.

Cotton futures closed steady at quotations: February 8 58, March 8 56, April 8 61, May 8 60, June 8 60, July 8.61, August 8.54, September 7 94, October 7.73, November 7.59, December 7.59, January 7 62.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady and ⅛c higher; middling uplands 8⅞; middling gulf 9⅛c; sales 515 bales.

Net receipts 1.044 bales: gross receipts 6.161 bales; exports to Great Britain 225 bales; exports to the Continent 2,146 bales; exports to France 2,971 bales; stock 122,749 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 31,501 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,874 bales; exports to France 2,971 bales; exports to the Continent 9,446 bales; stock 1,085,447 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 133,352 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,141 bales; exports to France 2,971 bales; exports to the Continent 33.647 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 5,088.563 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,369,713 bales; exports to France 545,919 bales; exports to the Continent 1 609 941 bales.

Feb. 14 —Galveston, firm at 8 9 16c, net receipts 9.151 bales: Norfolk, firm at 8¾c, net receipts 2.155 bales; Baltimore, steady at 8⅞c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 8¾c, net receipts 526 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8¼c, net receipts 1,516 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 9¼, net receipts 3 bales; Savannah, firm at 8 9 16c, net receipts 5,813 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8⅝c, net receipts 10,280 bales; Mobile, steady at 8¼c, net receipts 15 bales; Memphis, firm at 8½c, net receipts 846 bales; Augusta, firm at 8⅝c, net receipts 605 bales; Charleston, firm at 8½c, net receipts 1,308 bales.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and a good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at R. R BELLAMY'S drug store. Every bottle guaranteed. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 54 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for strained and $1.40 for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2.00 per barrel for hard, $3.25 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 41½@41c; rosin firm at 90@95c bid; tar steady at $1 00; crude turpentine quiet at $1.35 @2.40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	29
Rosin	471
Tar	519
Crude turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year.—15 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 454 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 9-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 15-16	" "
Low middling	7 9-16	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good middling	8⅜	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—1,170 bales; same day last year, 27.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 62½c. Extra prime, 67½c per bushel f 28 pounds; fancy, 75c Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10 upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00: seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54½ cts per gallon for machine made casks and 54 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.35 per bbl for strained and $1 40 for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2.00 per barrel for hard, $3.25 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 41½@41c; rosin firm at 90@95c bid; tar steady at $1.00; crude turpentine quiet at $1.35@2.40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	35
Rosin	1,043
Tar	308
Crude turpentine	7

Receipts same day last year. — 19 casks spirits turpentine, 561 bbls rosin, 260 bbls tar, 24 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordiuary	5 9 16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 15 16	" "
Low middling	7 9-16	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good middling	8⅜	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—856 bales; same day last year, 133.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 62½c. Extra prime, 67½c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 54 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.35 per bbl for strained and $1.40 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.00 per barrel for hard, $3.25 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 43@42½c; rosin firm at 90@95c bid; tar steady at $1.00; crude turpentine quiet at $1.35 @2.40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	23
Rosin	292
Tar	280
Crude turpentine	20

Receipts same day last year.—24 casks spirits turpentine, 309 bbls rosin, 260 bbls tar, 58 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 9 16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 15-16	" "
Low middling	7 9-16	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good middling	8⅜	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—812 bales; same day last year, 187.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime 62½c. Extra prime, 67½c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm: 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 54 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for strained and $1.40 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2.00 per barrel for hard, $3.25 for dip and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin, nothing doing; tar, nothing doing; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	50
Rosin	819
Tar	281
Crude turpentine	26

Receipts same day last year.—1 cask spirits turpentine, 6 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 9-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good ordinary	6 15-16	" "
Low middling	7 9-16	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good middling	8⅜	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—406 bales; same day last year, 33.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 62½c; extra prime, 67½c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to $3.25; six inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to $9.00 per M.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per barrel for strained and $1.40 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.00 per barrel for hard, $3.25 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin, nothing doing; tar, nothing doing; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	47
Rosin	628
Tar	462
Crude turpentine	17

Receipts same day last year.—2 casks spirits turpentine, 286 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8⅛c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 13-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	7 3 16	" "
Low middling	7 13-16	" "
Middling	8¼	" "
Good middling	8⅝	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅞c.

Receipts—1,347 bales; same day last year, —.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 62½c. Extra prime, 67½c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Prime, 50c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 52 to 52½ cents per bushel for white.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 7 to 8c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $2.25 to 3.25; six-inch, $4.00 to 5.00; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.50 to 9.00 per M.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Br barquentine Edith Sheraton, 314 tons, Michelson, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Oliver Scofield, 337 tons, Bragg, Lewes, Deleware, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Edith and May, 103 tons, Sawyer, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Barque Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Charleston, Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.

CLEARED.

Schr B I Hazard, Blatchford, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Alma, Small, Fajardo, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Br schr Julia Elizabeth, Sweeting, Nassau, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Nor barque Leif, Jensen London, Heide & Co

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr B I Hazard—278,000 feet lumber; cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co, vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

NEW YORK—Clyde steamship Richmond—400 bales cotton, 203 bbls rosin, 35 bbls rosin, 654 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude, 64 cases cotton goods, 125 pkgs mdse, 97 bales warps, 190 bags clams, 32 bbls clams; cargo by various consignees; vessel by H G Smallbones.

FOREIGN.

FAJARDO—Schr Alma—150,018 feet rough and 5 500 feet dressed lumber, valued at $2,385; cargo by Kidder Lumber Co; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

LONDON—Nor barque Leif—2,500 bbls rosin, valued at $3,784; 1,098 casks tar, valued at $3,568; cargo by Murchison & Co; vessel by Heide & Co.