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VOLNEY PURSELL & CO. SMOKE KRAMER'S 5 CENT PUG CIGARS. NONE BETTER on the market. MANUFACTURED BY Samuel Kramer & Co DURHAM, N. C. KING & MACY House and Sign Painting.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE CONTINUES TO DISCUSS THE BLAIR BILL.

Mr. Plumb Opposes it Because he thinks the South Would Get Most of the Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Frye introduced his international Congress bill; which was telegraphed Sunday night. Its title is "A bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of American nations." Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and resolutions which at his request were ordered printed and laid on the table for the present. They recite the first resolution in Mr. Edmunds' series and direct the committee on privileges and elections to inquire and report whether if the offense of the attorney general is as stated, therein he is liable to impeachment and removal from office.

Mr. Hoar called up the bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington City to the memory of Gen. Grant, and it was passed.

The education bill was placed before the Senate and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said he did not believe it to be within the power of Congress to enact such a law without first amending the constitution. Mr. Plumb also opposed the bill. He regarded it as an appropriation not only for a year but for eight years. He thought that at the end of eight years, if the pabulum provided were not continued, conventions would meet and delegations would be sent to Washington to urge Congress to keep on appropriating more money. We must therefore understand that in passing this bill we were arranging for expenditures for generations yet to come. Large appropriations had come to have something attractive in them and an appropriation of seventy-seven million dollars was seventy-seven times more attractive than an appropriation of one million dollars. Mr. Plumb quoted figures showing that the much larger proportion of the money would go to the States of the South and much the larger part of it be supplied by the States of the North and West. The whole theory of the bill was false; that theory being that the Southern States were not able to give a common school education to their illiterates. He held that each State was simply able to educate its own people and said if this bill be constitutional then there were no longer independent States, except as they exist in imagination.

Mr. Call spoke in favor of the bill. It was idle, he said, to deny that the war had destroyed the relations between industry and property in the South. The South had been left with disordered industries and with land property having no convertible value in money. No people had ever striven harder than the people of the South to foster education and had given money to education with a more liberal hand. Mr. Call was utterly unable to see the force of the distinction attempted to be drawn by the opponents of the bill between money in the treasury resulting from taxation, and money resulting from the sales of public lands. Mr. Call recognized the constitutional power of the general government to aid the States—with their own consent—and the constitutional power of the States to aid the general government. Such aid had been recognized as constitutional from the foundation of the government. The South was not without self-reliance. Mr. Call said its people had already taxed themselves to the utmost, but their land was not, as was the case in the North, in readily convertible assets.

Mr. Morgan denied the statement made in the debate to the effect that the legislature of Alabama had instructed its Senators to vote for this bill. A memorial, he said, had been sent from the legislature to Congress, asking that body to pass a measure in aid of education.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a resolution was adopted granting leave to the appropriations committee to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported a joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, obtained leave to file the views of the minority.

Resolved that whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of one hundred millions of dollars it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums of not less than ten millions per month, during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the government. The report, which accompanies the joint resolution says: "January 30, 1886, as shown by the official statement of assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States there was in the treasury and in United States depositories, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes and not including minor and fractional silver coin classed as assets not available, the sum of \$179,689,862 in excess of all other liabilities than the redemption of the said U. S. notes. It is believed that this sum is largely in excess of the sum required for the purpose for which it is held and that a considerable part thereof should be applied

to the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States now payable, to the end that the public finances be not unnecessarily held to lure the agents and representatives of the people to improvident and wasteful expenditures."

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the House calendar, the first bill being that authorizing the several executive departments to exhibit articles at the New Orleans exposition, the pending motion being one to lay the bill on the table. The motion to table was carried; 135 to 112.

The next bill on the calendar was that forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an amendment was adopted providing that the forfeited land shall be subject to settlement under the homestead law only. The bill was passed without division or objection.

On motion of Mr. Morrison it was ordered that Saturday of each week be devoted to general debate in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Morrison the House at 3.20 adjourned.

A Big Case of Flour Stealing.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The grand jury of the hustings court, after having held under consideration for ten days the case of the creditors of the Gallego mills manufacturing company against that corporation, today returned twelve indictments each against Peter C. Warwick and George C. Barksdale, officers of the company charged with felony in taking, stealing and carrying away flour belonging to Simpson, Bass & Co. and the Planters' savings bank and the Merchants' national bank, aggregating in value over \$35,000. The creditors claim that the flour was hypothecated to them by the company, that it was made away with and that they were never reimbursed. Bench warrants were ordered to be issued for the arrest of both parties.

Pion Pion's View of the Matter.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Prince Jerome Napoleon (Pion Pion) publishes a letter in which he protests against the proposed proscription of the French princes, and insists that that treatment would be unfair. The Bonapartists, he declares, were defenders of the revolution. What the republic requires to increase its strength and prestige, he says, is reform of its methods of government. The expulsion of the princes would tend to the destruction of the republic.

The Silver Question Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, by a vote nearly unanimous, it was voted that "the depreciation of silver and its present tendency towards disease as money are disturbing trade generally and England's eastern commerce in particular." Another resolution adopted by the meeting contained the following language: "We urge the government to unite with the other countries in an endeavor to restore silver to its former function as a legal tender, thereby giving it a permanent instead of a fluctuating value."

The Strike Virtually Over.

MR. PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 23.—The strike is virtually over, and the black smoke is pouring from the hundreds of oven-months between Mr. Pleasant and Uniontown. The Hungarians last night decided to go to work until Wednesday, when they will stop if their countrymen are not released. The Hungarian organization has gone to pieces.

Dr. Kemper's Sudden Death.

NOXON, Va., Feb. 23.—Dr. Meade Kemper, a prominent young physician, a son of Ex-Governor Kemper, was found dead in his bed this morning. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of heart disease was rendered.

Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The ways and means committee today resolved to hear arguments up to the 12th of next month by manufacturers or other persons interested in tariff revision.

CURRENCY.

A PRIORI. Impossible? Perhaps I am. In love? Well, hardly that; and yet I would indite an epigram To one I never shall forget.

Handsome? I have not seen her face. Her voice? Its tones are strange to me. Still I believe that every grace Dwells in her in option.

I base my faith upon one thing, And argue from analogy. Her hat was small, and thus I sing, I sat behind her at the play.

—J. A. WALKER.

Fond Mother—"I think Violet's voice ought to be cultivated abroad." Sensible Father—"Anywhere would suit me, except at home."—Puck.

Court officer (whispering in magistrate's ear)—A couple outside want you to join them. Magistrate—"Sh! Tell 'em I'll be around the corner in five minutes." Court officer—"It's a young couple, sir, as wants to get married." Magistrate—"Oh! Tell 'em they'll have to wait until the court is adjourned."

An Old Member: Visitor (in Senate gallery)—"Who is that tall statesman-like-looking gentleman on the left?" Washingtonian—"I don't know, but he is evidently an old member." Visitor—"Why?" Washingtonian—"Because he is paying no attention to what the chaplain is saying."—Washington Star.

First Actor—"Hullo, old fellow, back again? I thought you went West to star." Second Actor—"I did; but their spelling is so deuced bad out there, you know." F. A.—"Spelling bad? What's that got to do with it?" S. A.—"Well, I could stand most anything; but I found they spelt star with a-v, so I came back."—Rambler.

A GREAT FIRE.

A VERY GRAPHIC AND FULL DESCRIPTION OF WILMINGTON'S CALAMITY.

A Full Statement of the Losses and Their Causes—The Gallant Work of the Firemen—Incidents of the Great Calamity.

Wilmington Review, Monday.

This city, which has been remarkably exempt for many years from disastrous fires, was visited yesterday by a conflagration which at one time seriously threatened the destruction of its entire northwestern section, and which has never been equalled in the extent of damage in the history of the city. The wind blew almost a gale all day and at about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon fire was discovered on board the steamer Bladen, Capt. Robeson, when she was nearly opposite the foot of Walnut street in coming down from Fayetteville. The Bladen had a number of lady passengers on board besides freight consisting in part of 125 bales of cotton. As soon as the fire was discovered boats put off from the different vessels near by to rescue the passengers. The steamer headed directly for the wharves of the Clyde line of steamers, where the passengers who had not already been rescued were safely landed. Coming in contact with the wharf, the flames ignited the highly combustible materials which were stored there and in a moment they were beyond human control. Favored by the strong wind they were carried to the warehouses of the Clyde steamers and thence with astonishing rapidity to the costly warehouse recently erected by Col. F. W. Kerchner and thence to the building occupied by Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros. Both of these large warehouses were completely gutted and their contents destroyed, and a large portion of their walls tumbled to the ground. The flames here crossed Water street and gutted the second story of the store of Mr. M. J. Heyer, and thence in their northward course swept every building on both sides of Water street to Mulberry street. Crossing Mulberry street the fire swept up Nutt street, taking in its course the storehouses and warehouses of Messrs. Worth & Worth, Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Sons, the saw and planing mills of Mr. J. W. Taylor, the Champion compress and the magnificent warehouses of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and the Wilmington & Weldon railroads, on the west side of the street. On the east side of the street it seriously scorched a small building on the corner of Mulberry and Nutt streets, and seeming to leave this as entirely too insignificant for its work, attacked the Mariners' Home, kept by Mrs. Bryson. This building, which is of brick, resisted the fierce attack for a considerable time, but eventually yielded and nothing is now left of it but the bare walls. Next in its course it swept through the grist mill of Mr. J. G. Boney, the Cape Fear flour mills, and crossing Walnut street swept every building on the square bounded by Red Cross and Walnut and Nutt and Front streets, including the offices of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and Wilmington & Weldon railroads. Crossing to the east side of Front street the Front street M. E. church was destroyed and every building on the square bounded by Walnut and Red Cross streets and Front and Second streets, with the exception of the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. Dr. Yates, was burned.

The first dwelling house destroyed was the residence of Hon. George Davis, on Second street, between Walnut and Red Cross, which, although nearly half a mile from where the fire originated, caught on the roof from some flying embers. In a few moments after the alarm was given these could have been extinguished had there been pressure of water sufficient to have carried it to the roof, but unfortunately that was not the case and the building was destroyed, involving in its ruin the destruction of the dwellings of Mrs. V. Bunting, Col. E. R. Brink, Mr. Sol Bear and the residence of the late Mr. Henry Nutt.

The loss of the Front street M. E. church was due mainly to the fact that the cupola was of wood, made in the form of blinds for the purpose of ventilation, and some of the embers finding their way through these ignited the interior wood work, and almost in a moment it was beyond human power to arrest the progress of the flames. As the devouring element fastened itself upon the inside of the structure the bell of the church, from some cause—probably, however, by some heavy substance falling upon it—gave one sad, solemn peal as if tolling its own destruction. It was a pitiable sound which brought tears to the eyes of many of those who had worshipped there and had been born in Christ under ministrations beneath the roof of that edifice. "The old church bell," which had become a tender part of the history of many lives, bidding them welcome to the sacred service of God, ringing out joyously a wedding peal or tolling sadly for the departed spirit of some loved and saintly one, now with one great heart-throb tolled for its own destruction.

The living embers were carried by the force of the wind a great distance, and the roofs of a number of buildings were ignited, but owing to the watchfulness and exertions of the people the flames were extinguished.

The schooner Lillie Holmes, Capt. Willbert, which was lying at Kerchner's wharf, and the steamer River Queen, Capt. Worth, which was lying near by, together with the steamer Bladen, Capt. Robeson, were among the first to be destroyed by the flames. There were several other vessels in great jeopardy, but through the exertions of the steamer Passport, Alpha and Marie they were hauled to a place of safety and thus escaped destruction.

During the afternoon and late into the night the streets in the vicinity of the place where the fire had so ruthlessly and faithfully done its work were crowded with a throng of people, who, notwithstanding the cold, the wind or the dense volumes of smoke by which they were in danger at times of being suffocated, were seemingly fascinated by the work of the besom of destruction. Soon after the flames had begun their work, and when it seemed that their entire section of the city was inevitably doomed, carts, drays, wagons and other vehicles were put in requisition to aid in removing the household goods from menaced dwellings to a place of safety. But these were not sufficient for the purpose and many of the sidewalks and roads were strewn with furniture.

As night approached, and it became entirely evident that a large amount of property would necessarily be kept out of doors without adequate protection, the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. Jones, were put under arms and distributed where they could do the most effective service in guarding property. These remained on duty all night and there is no doubt that the presence of the military prevented many, who would like to thrive upon the misfortunes of others, from committing wholesale robberies. The voluntary duty of the soldiery was appreciated by the people, who ministered to their comfort by regaling them with hot coffee at times during the night.

Seeing the imminent peril which threatened the city, the fire departments of Goldsboro, Charlotte and Florence, S. C., were telegraphed to for assistance. The Goldsboro company started, but when the train got to Mt. Olive they received a dispatch that it would be impossible to reach here, as the track between this city and Rocky Point was blocked with cars which had been hauled out to escape destruction. Hearing this intelligence the company returned to Goldsboro. The Hope steam fire engine company, of Florence, S. C., Capt. J. Jelico, with thirty-five men, arrived over the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad at a quarter past 9 o'clock last night, having made the run of 108 miles in three hours and one minute. In just twenty minutes after receiving the dispatch which stated that their services were needed they were at the depot with their engine waiting for a locomotive to bring them here. They were on duty all night at the railroad warehouses at work extinguishing the flames and at the same time exercising watchful care that they did not spread to the other property in the vicinity.

All the firemen did noble work and were on duty without intermission from the first sound of the alarm at 2:30 yesterday afternoon until 8 o'clock this morning. Thus through the long and weary hours they fought the flames, sometimes parched with the intense heat and oftentimes nearly blinded and in danger of suffocation from the dense volumes of smoke with which they were frequently encompassed. There were many individual cases of intrepid daring and self-forgetting heroism. All fought bravely and well, and like heroes, and all honor is accorded them for their manly efforts.

About 8 o'clock last night it became evident that the fire had nearly spent the force of its wrath, and that should the wind continue to blow in the same direction, the work of destruction was nearly completed. Still the anxiety among the people of the menaced section of the city was intense, and they earnestly watched the fire, with many an ardent hope and prayer that it would be content with the devastation it had already effected, without seeking other food for its insatiable appetite. As the night advanced and the flames became more and more positively under the control of the firemen, this feeling of intense anxiety relaxed somewhat, and the people heaved a sigh of slight relief from their state of suspense and well-founded alarm. Some sought needed rest, but very many gazed and watched until it was nearly dawn before their fears were so far allayed as to permit them to sleep.

The schooner Lillie Holmes, Capt. Willbert, which was lying at Kerchner's wharf, and the steamer River Queen, Capt. Worth, also caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. She had about 350 tons of guano on board at the time. She was valued at \$30,000 and was not insured. She was consigned to George Harris & Co. About \$300 worth of hoisting apparatus belonging to Mr. George Doyle was burned with her.

That section of the city north of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. suffered severely. Messrs. Munds Bros., and also Mr. Feustrass' drug store, a few doors north of Honey bridge, on Fourth street, caught on fire about 4 o'clock, but fortunately, and by hard work, the flames were suppressed. A short time afterwards the flakes of fire which were carried over into the that section of the city caught on the roof of St. Barnabas schoolhouse, a building erected by St. Mark's colored Episcopal church, and located on the corner of Fifth and Harnett streets. This, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The scene of this fire is located more than a mile from the burning buildings on Water, Front and Second street, from whence the sparks were carried. From the school-house the flames extended to three houses in that neighborhood, and in the same block, owned by Mr. James Daniels, and one other house, owned by Mrs. Latimer, partially insured. These houses were all occupied by colored people,

who lost nearly everything they owned. Thence they spread to and consumed seven other houses. Some of these were occupied by white and others by colored persons, and these lost nearly all they had. Mr. M. Rathjen's store, located on the corner of Sixth and Swan streets, was also destroyed, with nearly all of its contents. Four other small dwelling houses on this block were also burned.

From these burning buildings the flames spread two blocks above, and Trinity M. E. church, colored, on the corner of Seventh and Bladen, was the first to burn on the block. There was an old church building there, considerably dilapidated, and the frame for a new structure had been erected near at hand. The old church was entirely destroyed and the new frame-work was partially burned. From the church the flames spread to two dwelling houses in the neighborhood, and occupied by colored families, which were destroyed, with nearly all of their contents. Then two more small frame dwellings in that neighborhood were burned.

In all nineteen buildings were burned in the Brooklyn section of the city and others caught on fire but were saved. We have no means at our disposal at present for locating the exact loss and insurance but it is probable that the loss will approximate \$15,000 in that section of the city, with insurance for not more than one-third of the amount.

THE INSURANCE.

The following is a pretty correct list of the insurance: J. M. Forshee, \$1,000 on merchandise; heirs of Henry Nutt, \$300 on frame store; heirs of Henry Nutt, \$400 on shed and office; Robert Robinson, \$1,800 on frame building; Samuel Bear, Sr., \$900 on merchandise; J. G. Oldenbottle, \$200 on frame building; Champion compress, \$2,000 on building; Sol. Bear, \$2,300 on furniture; Charles Wessell, \$1,500 on stock; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$2,000 on steamer; W. H. Sprunt, \$200 on horses and harness; James Sprunt, \$175 on horses and buggies; Alex. Sprunt & Sons, \$1,500 on wharf structure; M. Bear & Bros., \$400 on frame building; N. Giles & Co., \$1,000 on rice in W. & W. R. E. warehouse; estate of John McRae, \$1,000 on saw mill building; all in Phoenix, of Hartford, Samuel Bear, Sr., \$250 on merchandise; Worth & Worth, \$4,080 on cotton; all in London and Lancashire, of Liverpool, Eng., M. J. Heyer, \$1,000 on stock; D. G. Worth and estate of N. G. Daniel, \$1,500 on frame sheds; Champion compress company, \$2,500 on building and machinery; N. Giles & Co., \$2,500 on rice in W. & W. R. E. warehouse; Sol. Bear, \$3,500 on dwelling house; Hall & Pearsall, \$387 on cotton; all in Home, of New York. Champion Compress company, \$5,000 on building and machinery; Alex. Sprunt & Sons, \$2,500 on building and office furniture; Front street M. E. church, \$3,000 on building and furniture; all in Royal insurance company, of Liverpool, Front street M. E. church, \$1,800 on pipe organ; Hall & Pearsall, \$2,198 on cotton; all in Georgia Home, of Columbus, Ga. Worth & Worth, \$1,000 on mds; Champion Compress Co., \$5,000 on building and machinery; all in Lancashire, of Manchester. Champion Compress Co., \$5,000 on building and machinery; Worth & Worth, \$1,185 on cotton; George Davis, \$3,000 on dwelling; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$2,500 on building; Jno. C. Heyer, \$2,000 on building; all in New York Underwriters Agency. Worth & Worth, \$5,400 on mds; Jno. R. Tarrentine, \$1,500 on mds; Mary A. Winton, \$1,200 on furniture; all in Germania, of New York. Bladen steamboat, \$2,000, on steamer; Charles Wessell, \$1,500 on building; J. G. Oldenbottle, \$500 on frame building; Champion Compress Co., \$5,000, on building and machinery; J. W. Taylor, agent, \$1,500, on saw mill machinery; all in Western Assurance company, of Toronto, Conn. Hall & Pearsall, \$1,032, on cotton of Hall & Pearsall, \$1,720 on cotton; all in Norwich Union, of Norwich, England. John C. Heyer, \$2,000 on building; M. J. Heyer, \$2,000 on stock; E. R. Brink, \$3,750, on dwelling and furniture; Hall & Pearsall, \$4,750, on cotton; P. Donlan, \$1,600, on dwelling and furniture; Mrs. S. A. Planner, \$3,000, on dwelling and furniture; C. B. Wright, \$2,500, on building; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$3,000, on sheds; Alex. Sprunt & Son, \$4,000, on brick building and sheds; F. A. Newbury, \$500, on building; M. Rathjen, \$1,200, on building; J. W. Taylor, \$1,000, on machinery; all in Liverpool & London & Globe. Paterson, Downing & Co., \$3,000, on naval stores; C. S. Love & Co., \$2,000, on naval stores; Worth & Worth, \$2,000, on naval stores; Christine Oilman, \$500, on furniture; T. B. Henderson, \$1,000, on merchandise; Hall & Pearsall, \$344, on cotton; S. P. Shotton & Co., \$3,500, on naval stores; all in Hamburg-Bremen, of Hamburg. Hall & Pearsall, \$86, on cotton; estate of John McRae, \$1,000, on mill; C. B. Wright, \$2,000, on stock; S. P. Shotton & Co., \$900, on office furniture; all in Phoenix Assurance, of London. E. K. Pridden, \$280, on furniture; Hall & Pearsall, \$369, on cotton; Louis J. Poisson, \$150, on furniture; all in the Rochester German, of Rochester, N. Y. M. Rathjen, \$900, on stock and furniture; Jas. I. Metts, \$900, on furniture; Hall & Pearsall, \$129, on cotton; all in the Virginia Fire and Marine, of Richmond. J. W. Taylor, \$750, on machinery, in Alabama, of Mobile, and \$750, on machinery, in the Citizens', of Mobile. Pembroke Jones, \$5,625, on cotton ties; M. J. Heyer, \$2,500, on stock; Mrs. A. M. Parsley, \$1,500, on building; Worth & Worth, \$13,200, on building and stock; D. G. Worth and estate of N. G. Daniel, \$10,950, on building; Hall & Pearsall, \$24,300, on cotton; George L. Arrp, \$2,000, on guano; J. G. Oldenbottle, \$1,000, on building; Samuel Bear, Sr., \$4,325, on

dwelling and furniture; C. B. Wright, \$5,500, on building and stock; Mrs. C. R. Gause, \$300, on furniture; Bagley, Stewart & Bagley, \$1,000, on steamer River Queen; St. Barnabas schoolhouse, \$1,500; H. R. Kuhl, \$100, on dwelling-house; Thomas Rivera, \$300, on dwelling; Worth & Worth, \$12,500, on mds; Smith & Gilchrist, \$1,000, on mds; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$1,500, on steamer; M. J. Heyer, \$1,000 on stock; C. B. Wright, \$2,500 on building; Champion compress company, \$2,500 on building and machinery, all in North America, of Philadelphia. J. M. Forshee, \$1,000, on stock, in Springfield, Mass. Owen Fennell, \$3,000 on cotton; E. Lilly, \$1,600 on cotton; A. H. Greene, \$2,500 on cotton; D. L. Gore, \$1,000 on cotton; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$1,000 on frame warehouse; W. I. Gore, Son & Co., \$1,000 on mercantile; Smith & Gilchrist, \$50 on cotton seed; heirs of H. Nutt, \$1,800 on brick store; M. J. Heyer, \$2,500 on stock; Alex. Sprunt & Son, \$1,500 on spirit barrels, &c.; James Madden, \$2,200 on brick building; G. J. Boney, \$6,000 on machinery and \$2,000 on stock; Mrs. E. H. Newkirk, \$1,500 on brick building, occupied by G. J. Boney; C. B. Wright \$300 on hay; heirs of H. Nutt, \$4,300 on brick dwelling; Mrs. Emily Gerhardt, \$350 on furniture; Alex. Sprunt & Son, floating insurance. These amounts were divided as follows: \$3,000 in Continental; \$10,250 in Fire Insurance Association; \$1,800 in Germania American; \$4,950 in Sun; \$5,195 in Northern, aggregating \$30,195. Delia Bryson, on brick hotel, \$2,000; M. J. Heyer, on stock, \$1,000; H. W. Bryant, \$1,000 on stock; all in Scottish Union & National. Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$2,500 on brick building; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$1,000 on steambot; J. H. Durban, \$800 on furniture; J. A. Walker, \$2,100 on dwelling, all in Connecticut Fire. Worth & Worth, \$5,000 on naval stores; J. C. Stevenson, \$500 floating policy; C. B. Wright, \$2,500 on mill building; all in Crescent Insurance company.

To the above add about \$8,000 in the Wilmington Mutual. Aggregate about \$245,000.

THE HEAVIEST LOSSES.

(Star.) S. P. Shotton & Co., naval stores; found safe and books all right and were fully insured. Smith & Gilchrist, grocers and commission merchants, loss small, fully insured. Building owned by Kerchner & Calder Bros., C. B. Wright, merchant mill a total loss, insured for \$10,000 on mill and \$6,000 on stock. A. W. Watson, loss \$1,500; no insurance. H. W. Bryant, grocer, loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,000. Owen Fennell, thirty-six bales of cotton, fully insured. M. J. Heyer, grocer and commission merchant, damaged principally by water; loss about \$10,000; fully insured. Building owned by J. C. Heyer, insured. Worth & Worth, commission merchants and grocers; loss \$75,000; fully insured. C. H. Wessell, grocer; loss \$3,000; insurance \$1,500. Mrs. Bryson (Mariners' hotel); loss \$8,000; insurance \$2,000. John G. Oldenbottle, loss on building \$3,000; insurance \$1,200. Martin O'Brien, three brick stores and stock a total loss \$7,000; one wooden building, insured. Champion Compress company, \$50,000 loss; insurance \$27,000. Three thousand bales of cotton burned; insured. New York Steamship Co.'s wharf and sheds, owned by Kerchner & Calder Bros., insured. The officers of the Atlantic Coast Line estimate that company's total loss at \$30,000. They have purchased the residence of Mr. Calder, corner of Front and Mulberry streets, which will at once be fitted up for the company's headquarters.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company loss \$300; American Bell Company \$200.

No estimates of losses were obtained from Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., Alex. Sprunt & Son, and Kerchner & Calder Bros., which were large, but fully insured. Messrs. Sprunt & Son's loss was stated by other parties at \$120,000.

Red Star Cough Cure. Professor Chas. P. Williams, late State chemist of Delaware, says analysis shows no morphia or opium in it. It is a new and valuable remedy.

Train Hand Killed. CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 23.—Early this morning the second section of a freight train on the Western and Atlantic railway ran into the rear of the first section, causing a serious wreck. A train hand named Karnell was killed.

25 SALVATION KILLS PAIN OIL. The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Will relieve most of the following: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stomachache, Backache, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frostbite, and all other painful affections. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams & Co., Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.