



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

DYSPEPSIA

It is that misery experienced when we suddenly become aware that we possess a diabolical arrangement called a stomach.

It will correct Acidity of the Stomach, Expel foul gases, Alleviate Irritations, Assist Digestion, and, at the same time

Start the Liver to Working, when all other troubles soon disappear.

My wife was afflicted with dyspepsia. Some three years ago by the advice of Dr. Steiner, of Augusta she was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator.

NEW STYLES OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING HATS.

OF SPRING HATS.

We have this day opened the LATEST STYLES OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING HATS.

OF SPRING HATS. RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

Which we will offer at a small advance.

ABOVE COST. 100 Books, Standard Works, at 80c, cheap at 75c.

500 pair ladies Black Hosiery at 10c, worth 20c a pair.

A new lot of Tin Ware.

10,000 SPOOLS OF COTTON. 200 yds each at

2 Cents a Spool.

A new lot of Latta & Taylor's Folding "Bustles."

WOOLCOTT & SON, 14 East Martin Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE BODY OF A YOUNG CHILD. Special to the News and Observer.

DANVILLE, Va., March 1.—Quite a sensation was created in North Danville this evening, over the discovery of a young child in a well on Main street.

Orders for Picture Frames, Etc. Crank Art Notions, Artist Materials, Window-shades, Wall Paper, Cornice Paper, etc.

CONGRESS. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE CREDENTIALS OF MR. WILSON PRESENTED IN THE SENATE—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, for the Senatorial term beginning the 4th of March, 1889, were presented by the presiding officer and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Dargan of South Carolina, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the trustees of the Porter Academy of Charleston, S. C., certain property belonging to the government and formerly used as an arsenal.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China, containing the provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was taken up, discussed and adopted.

The pension bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to add the words "from the infirmities of age."

Mr. Beck said that he understood the meaning of the amendment to be that every man who served in the late war or in the war with Mexico or in any Indian war and who was suffering under the "infirmities of age" would be entitled to a pension of \$12 a month.

He supposed that every man over 50 or 60 years of age would consider himself as suffering under the infirmities of age. Could the Senator from Iowa or any other Senator guess how much money that amendment, if adopted, would take out of the treasury? He ventured to assert that five hundred millions would not half cover the amount of the expenditure under it.

There was no use, he said, in talking of the surplus in the treasury. This bill would settle that for all time to come. The moment Congress undertook to pension all men who became old the country would be bankrupt unless taxes were doubled, trebled and quadrupled.

The protected robber baron monopolists could not have drawn a bill in their own interest more adverse than this bill was drawn. Incidental to this phase of the bill Mr. Beck digressed to a discussion of the tariff, and later on the demonetization of silver and the treaty.

Interruptions and questions by other Senators turned the discussion into an interlocking debate, participated in by Messrs. Hawley, Plumb, Sherman, Aldrich, Platt, Teller and McPherson. Without a vote on the pending amendment the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Blount, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported adversely the bill for prohibiting the transmission through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. House calendar.

Mr. Dibble, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported the bill to enlarge the public building at Atlanta. Committee of the whole.

Public buildings were then provided for Bridgeport, Conn., and Hoboken, N. J., and the floor was accorded to the committee on foreign affairs, and Mr. Belmont, under instructions from that committee, called up the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic for the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

Mr. Belmont explained and advocated the resolution. Several Western members, while favoring the objects of the resolution, thought the present a good time to enter a protest against the discrimination by France against American hog products.

Accordingly Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare for gratuitous distribution to the Paris Exposition a concise statement descriptive of swine-raising in the United States and the method used in preparing pork for export, and giving information as to the relative wholesomeness of pork raised in the United States and in other countries. The amendment, which appropriates \$25,000 to carry out its provisions, was agreed to.

The joint resolution was agreed to in committee of the whole, where it was considered and ordered to be favorably reported to the House.

Mr. Belmont then called up the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference to be held in Washington in 1889 for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil. Several speeches were made in favor of the resolution on both sides of the House. Nobody opposed it. An amendment was adopted making one of the questions to be considered by the conference the means of direct communication between the United States and other countries. The resolution was then agreed to, and the committee having risen, both the joint resolutions considered by it were passed. The joint resolution was also passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to tender a war vessel for the conveyance of the mortal remains of Gen. Jose Baz from New York to Gen. Zulueta. The House then at 5:15 adjourned.

IN A WELL. THE BODY OF A YOUNG CHILD. Special to the News and Observer.

DANVILLE, Va., March 1.—Quite a sensation was created in North Danville this evening, over the discovery of a young child in a well on Main street. It appears that the infant had been murdered several days. The inquest will be held tomorrow morning, but perhaps the cruel murderer will be found.

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions. By the News and Observer.

Williamson vs. Boykin. The writ of certiorari as a substitute for an appeal will be granted only when the petitioner shows that he has been diligent, that there has been no laches on his part, and further that his failure to perfect his appeal was occasioned by some act or misleading misrepresentation of the opposing party &c.

The writ is granted in the sound discretion of the court. Where an appeal being taken the parties undertake a compromise and by agreement the appeal is not to be perfected pending the negotiations; and the appellant alleging these facts afterwards seeks a writ of certiorari, the writ will not be allowed when it appears that the compromise was either wholly or in part effected and carried out.

Simmons vs. Bigby, administrator. Where a husband insured his life for the benefit of his wife and children and then the husband died and the administrator of the wife received one-third of the amount of his policy, held, that the amount so received is to be held as assets of the estate of the husband, the husband being the sole distributee of his wife's estate. 79 N. C. 303.

Held, That a complaint after a statement of facts constituting a cause of action concludes with no demand for specific relief, but "for costs and such other relief as to the court shall seem just" is defective. Particular relief should be demanded.

Held, Where after complaint to reform a contract for specific performance and the answer was read, there being conflicting allegations, the court remarked that when a cause of action was stated in complaint sufficient to warrant a rescission of the contract, if sustained by proof, it could not be reformed and, as corrected, specifically enforced. Such a hypothetical remark was no ground for an abrupt termination of the action by the plaintiff's taking a non-suit and appeal. Such a fragmentary and inclusive appeal will not be entertained.

Appeals will not be entertained where no right is lost if exception to the ruling be noted so that it may be reviewed on appeal in the final determination. The policy of the practice is to bring litigation to an early close, and the proceedings are not to be unnecessarily interrupted by appeals from rulings leading to no present injurious consequences.

Edwards vs. Bowden. While, if the description of land intended to be described in a deed is so uncertain and indefinite that it fails to designate the land meant, the deed will be inoperative, yet as deeds must be upheld if possible the description will be interpreted to that end, if this can be reasonably done.

The descriptive words "a tract of land lying in Greene county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Patrick Lynch and R. N. Bowden, situate on the outside of the road leading from Jerusalem church to Patrick Lynch's, it being a portion of their part of the original Gray R. Pridgen tract and containing fifty acres" is sufficient in law, as it points to a particular tract, not an indefinite and undefined part of a tract. The latter part of the description, "it being a portion, &c.," only further particularizes the tract previously described. 7 Ireland's Eq. 190; 98 N. C. Reports 199. The parties by proper evidence must identify the land as described in the deed.

W. & W. R. vs. Smith. Commissioners had been regularly appointed to assess the damage to defendant's land by reason of the Nashville branch of the plaintiff's road, and they assessed the damages at \$12.50 per acre, making \$92.75, and found "Benefit derived from said road \$300."

Defendant excepted that the commissioners took into consideration the supposed benefits which might arise from the construction of said road and while they said the defendant's land was damaged at \$12.50 per acre, they extinguished it in the estimate of benefits, which defendant is advised is unlawful. Held, that as defendant was present and did not insist on a different rule from that adopted by the commissioners in arriving at the benefits, it is to be assumed that they understood and acted on the proper rule in estimating them.

Held, that the report of the commissioners is not too vague, and that accruing benefits might be estimated to extinguish damages, but affording no ground for counter claim for the excess.

THE TARIFF BILL. If anybody thinks he understands all about the tariff, we refer him to the brief synopsis of the new bill elsewhere printed. It will be seen that leaf tobacco bears a tax of 35 a pound. Cotton thread and yarns are fixed at 35 per cent ad valorem, and cotton cloths at 40 per cent. Linens are taxed 25 per cent. Wool is put on the free list. Woollens are taxed 40 per cent ad valorem. The sugar tax is reduced and molasses materially so. Salt is on the free list. Peanuts bear a tax of 2 of a cent per pound and rice 20 per cent as heretofore.

The changes in the Internal Revenue system will be made in a separate bill.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of February to be \$7,756,366.67; decrease of the debt since June 30, 1887, \$76,974,022.20; cash in treasury \$572,399,989.34; gold certificates outstanding \$96,697,913; silver certificates \$184,452,659; certificates of deposit \$11,215,000; legal tenders outstanding \$13,246,021; fractional currency (not including the amount cancelled as lost or destroyed) \$6,941,825.12; total interest-bearing debt \$1,041,764,052; total debt of all classes, \$1,707,755,778.64; total debt less available cash items and less net cash in treasury \$1,202,454,714.52.

C. B. & Q. THE PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE

EVERYTHING QUIET AS IT HAS BEEN ALL THE TIME—OTHER NEWS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—A dispatch from McCook, Neb., says: Several coaches and mail cars were brought in from the east over the Burlington road last evening in charge of a U. S. Marshal and twenty-five deputies. Some of these went west with the deputies while others remained here and guarded the cars around the depot. Four engines were arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of obstructing the mails. The men had nothing to do with the removal of a non-union engineer from a train on Monday. Everything is quiet here and has been all the time.

THE STRIKE ENDS. DENVER, March 1.—Members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and firemen held a secret meeting here last night which was attended by men from every road running into this city. It is learned that they adopted resolutions endorsing the Burlington strike and resolved to stand together for their demands. They denounced the company which put on their engines, and any destruction of property, and agreed in case of demonstrations of this kind to offer their services to suppress them. The company moved a passenger train east last evening, the first since Monday, but no passengers were on board. The engineer was a man who has been employed in a photograph gallery in this city for three years past.

HURRAH FOR WILMINGTON. SUBSCRIPTION CARRIED TO BTTE THE C. F. & Y. V. AND THE EAST CAROLINA ROADS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—An election was held in this city today to decide the question of municipal subscription of \$150,000 to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. and \$100,000 to the Wilmington, Onslow and E. Carolina R. R. Both subscriptions were carried by an average majority of about 300 on the registered vote.

Immediate steps will be taken to extend the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. from Fayetteville to this city, which will be its seaport terminus. Work will be commenced at an early day on the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Road which will run through Onslow County and connect with the road coming this way from New Bern.

A Fatal Dismity. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 1.—A special to the Gazette from Culpepper Court House says: A difficulty occurred at Culpepper this morning between Edward Barbour and Ellis Williams, in which the latter was shot and killed and the former slightly wounded. Barbour is a son of Hon. J. B. Barbour and one of the editors of the Alexandria News and Observer. The latter part of the description, "it being a portion, &c.," only further particularizes the tract previously described. 7 Ireland's Eq. 190; 98 N. C. Reports 199. The parties by proper evidence must identify the land as described in the deed.

Alleged Massacre of Negroes. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says: Full particulars of the massacre of negroes at Spanish Camp have not yet been obtained. The latest report is that seven men were killed and one severely wounded. The cabin was approached while the inmates were asleep and kerosene oil was poured around the bedding and then fired simultaneously. The murdering began as the half-sleeping negroes rushed from the house. Five were killed and they rushed out and two were shot in the house and their bodies cremated. Only one escaped and he was severely wounded.

Big Tobacco Sale. DANVILLE, Va., March 1.—The sales of leaf tobacco in Danville for February amounted to 4,100,000 pounds. The total for five months was 14,800,000 pounds, or nearly 6,000,000 pounds more than for the same time last year.

Southern Press Association. CHATTANOOGA, March 1.—Members of the Southern Press Association are notified that the annual meeting at New Orleans will be held Wednesday, April 4th, instead of April 7th. (Signed) A. S. Ochs, Secretary.

Shopping and Miscellaneous Notes. A splendid offer is made today in our advertising columns by W. G. Upchurch, president of the Raleigh Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, to those who try the Standard Guano. The big premiums offered are in themselves a guarantee of the excellence of the guano. Read the advertisement.

The beautiful weather suggests spring; spring suggests gardening; gardening suggests the selection of good garden seed, and when you want them call on Jas. McKimmon & Co. They have a full line in stock and they are fresh and of the most improved varieties.

Note the statement in this morning's issue of the Home Insurance Company. See the statement in this issue of the condition of the Southern Insurance Company. Note the statement in this issue of the condition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

THE TARIFF BILL. THE REDUCTION IT EFFECTS IN THE REVENUE.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—The estimates of reduction in the revenue effected by the tariff bill submitted to the ways and means committee by the Democratic majority have not been completed in detail but the aggregate according to the best information in the hands of the committee is fixed at \$5,000,000.

This total includes about twenty-two and a quarter millions on account of the free list; seventeen and a quarter millions on account of woollen goods; sixteen millions for china and glassware; three quarters of a million in the chemical schedules; something less than half a million on cotton goods; one and a half millions on flax, hemp and jute; and sugar about eleven million dollars.

There is no internal revenue proposed by the bill, the subject being purposely left for lack of time to consider it in full committee. In addition to the free list, the following are some of the most important changes proposed by the bill: China, ornamented, 45 per cent, now 60 per cent; unornamented eastern yarns 40 per cent, now 55 per cent; coarse, 35 per cent, now 50 per cent; fine, 30 per cent, now 45 per cent; green and colored glass bottles, three-fourths of a cent per pound, now one cent; There is also a provision for adding the value of the bottles when filled to value on dutiable goods. Flint and lime glass bottles and pressed glass ware 30 per cent ad valorem (now 40 per cent); cylinder and crown glass, polished and between 24x30 and 24x60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot, above that contained in 25 cents per square foot (now 20 and 40 cents respectively); unpolished cylinder crown and common window-glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches, 1 cent per pound, above that and not exceeding 16x24, 1 1/2 cents, above that and not exceeding 24x31, 1 1/2 cents; all above 1 1/2 of a cent (now 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 and 2 1/2); porcelain and bohemian glass, 40 per cent ad valorem (now 45 per cent); iron in pigs, kettles, 36 per cent (now 30 per cent); iron rails, bars, 11 per cent (now 10 per cent); steel and cast steel rails, bars and slabs and billets of steel \$11 per ton (now \$17 per ton); iron or steel "T" rails, \$14 per ton; flat rails \$15 per ton (now 9 1-10 cents per pound respectively); bound iron, one cent per pound (now 1 1/2); On sheet iron there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 per pound except tappers iron. On hoop and band iron, less than 8 inches in width, there is a reduction of 1-10 of a cent per pound on grades thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, cast iron pipe of iron one cent, cut nails and spikes (now one cent), one cent per pound (now 1 1/2); cut tacks 35 per cent ad valorem (now about 3 cents per pound); railway fish plates 8-10 cents per pound (now 1 1/2); wrought iron and steel spikes, files 35 per cent ad valorem, now ranging from 35 cents to \$250 per dozen; steel ingots, blooms, die blocks, blanks, bars, bands, sheets, crank shafts and pins, clamp shapes, gun rods, rods, castings, etc. valued at one cent a pound, 4 1-10 cents per pound, valued at more than one cent and not more than 4.45 per cent ad valorem (present rate horseshoes, etc. 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 2); anvils and forgings for machinery 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 2); rivets, iron and steel 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 1 1/2); hammers, iron bars and track tools 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 1 1/2); iron and steel axes 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 2); horseshoes, iron and wire nails 2 1/2 cents per pound, and other iron and steel, not less than 1/2 inch, 1 1/2 cents per pound; less than 1/2 inch 1 1/2 cents per pound; less than 3/4 inch, 2 cents (now 1 1/2, 2 and 2 1/2 cents respectively); saws, 30 per cent ad valorem (now 40 ad valorem); 45 per cent on all values less than 4 cents per pound and from 2 to 3 1/2 cents per pound on higher grades; iron or steel beams, posts, columns, building forms and other structural shapes 10 cents per pound (now 1 1/2); steel or partly steel rails, wagon wheels and ties or ingot for the same, 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 2 1/2); wood screws, 35 per cent ad valorem (now 2 to 12 cents per pound). Iron and steel wire remain unchanged with provision that no duty shall exceed 60 per cent ad valorem. Old copper clippings for manufacture, one cent a pound (now three cents); ingots and chill bars two cents (now 4); rolled plates, sheet rods, pipes, &c., thirty per cent ad valorem (now 35); lead ore 1/2 cents per pound (now 1 1/2); pigs, bars, etc., for manufacture, 1 1/2 (now 2); sheet pig 2 (now 3) per pound; sheathing and yellow metal 30 per cent ad valorem (now 35); zinc in pigs or for manufacturing 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 cents per pound (now 3); needles of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem (now 25 and 35); pen knives, razors, etc., 35 per cent ad valorem (now 50); pens 35 per cent ad valorem (now 12 per cent); type metal 15 per cent ad valorem (now 20); manufacturers' and wares not specially enumerated, composed wholly or in part of copper, 35 per cent ad valorem; other metals 40 per cent ad valorem (now uniform at 45 ad valorem); cabinet or house furniture, wood, 30 per cent ad valorem (now 35); manufactures of hard wood 30 per cent ad valorem (now 35); sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard as follows; tank No. 10, 75 cents; No. 11, 75 cents; No. 12, 75 cents; No. 13, 75 cents; No. 14, 75 cents; No. 15, 75 cents; No. 16, 75 cents; No. 17, 75 cents; No. 18, 75 cents; No. 19, 75 cents; No. 20, 75 cents; No. 21, 75 cents; No. 22, 75 cents; No. 23, 75 cents; No. 24, 75 cents; No. 25, 75 cents; No. 26, 75 cents; No. 27, 75 cents; No. 28, 75 cents; No. 29, 75 cents; No. 30, 75 cents; No. 31, 75 cents; No. 32, 75 cents; No. 33, 75 cents; No. 34, 75 cents; No. 35, 75 cents; No. 36, 75 cents; No. 37, 75 cents; No. 38, 75 cents; No. 39, 75 cents; No. 40, 75 cents; No. 41, 75 cents; No. 42, 75 cents; No. 43, 75 cents; No. 44, 75 cents; No. 45, 75 cents; No. 46, 75 cents; No. 47, 75 cents; No. 48, 75 cents; No. 49, 75 cents; No. 50, 75 cents; No. 51, 75 cents; No. 52, 75 cents; No. 53, 75 cents; No. 54, 75 cents; No. 55, 75 cents; No. 56, 75 cents; No. 57, 75 cents; No. 58, 75 cents; No. 59, 75 cents; No. 60, 75 cents; No. 61, 75 cents; No. 62, 75 cents; No. 63, 75 cents; No. 64, 75 cents; No. 65, 75 cents; No. 66, 75 cents; No. 67, 75 cents; No. 68, 75 cents; No. 69, 75 cents; No. 70, 75 cents; No. 71, 75 cents; No. 72, 75 cents; No. 73, 75 cents; No. 74, 75 cents; No. 75, 75 cents; No. 76, 75 cents; No. 77, 75 cents; No. 78, 75 cents; No. 79, 75 cents; No. 80, 75 cents; No. 81, 75 cents; No. 82, 75 cents; No. 83, 75 cents; No. 84, 75 cents; No. 85, 75 cents; No. 86, 75 cents; No. 87, 75 cents; No. 88, 75 cents; No. 89, 75 cents; No. 90, 75 cents; No. 91, 75 cents; No. 92, 75 cents; No. 93, 75 cents; No. 94, 75 cents; No. 95, 75 cents; No. 96, 75 cents; No. 97, 75 cents; No. 98, 75 cents; No. 99, 75 cents; No. 100, 75 cents.

ent distinction between Sunnara and ordinary is abolished. Starch 10 per lb. (now from 2 to 2 1/2 per pound); rice, cleaned, 2 cents uncleaned 1 1/2 (now 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 respectively); rice meal or flour which will pass through a No. 10 brass wire sieve 20 per cent ad valorem; present duty the same but condition is not imposed. Paddy 10 cents per pound; raisins 1 1/2 cents per pound (now 2 cents per pound (now 1 1/2 per pound); shelled, 1 cent per pound (now 1 1/2 cents); mustard in bulk, ground or preserved, 6 cents per pound (now 10); cotton thread, yarn, warps, value, not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem, valued at over 40 per pound 40 per cent ad val. (present range from 10 cents on 25 cent values to 50 ad val. on cotton valued at \$1.00 per pound); all cotton cloth 40 per cent ad val., provided mulls and crinolines shall not pay (present rate 50 per cent ad valorem (present rate 50 per cent ad valorem (now 10 to 13 different classes with Dutch ranging from 2 1/2 cents per square yard for less than 100 threads to square inch to 40 per cent ad valorem on colored cotton exceeding 200 threads to square inch); sheet cotton 40 per cent ad valorem (now at minimum duty of 7 cents per dozen sheets); ducks, linen canvas, huckaback, lawn or other manufactures of flax, cuts or hemps, specially provided for, 25 per cent ad val.; flax, hemp and jute yarns 25 per cent ad val. (now 35 per cent ad val.); linen thread, twine, etc. 25 per cent ad valorem (now 35 per cent ad val.); gunny cloths 25 per cent ad valorem (now from 3 to 4 cents per pound); oil cloths, 25 per cent ad valorem (now 40); bagging, 25 per cent ad valorem (now 40 per cent ad valorem); tarred cables and untarred cordage 25 per cent ad valorem (now from 3 to 4 cents per pound); sail cloth, Russia sheeting and unenumerated manufactures of hemp and jute, 25 per cent, (now from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem).

All wools, wools on the skin, shoddy, waste, etc., are placed on the free list after July 1st. On flannels, blankets, woollen hats, knit goods, woollens (except such as are composed in part of wool), woollen and worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem (present duties on flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, and on woollen cloths, etc., from 35 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem, to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; buttoning 40 per cent ad valorem (now 10 cents a yard and 35 per cent ad valorem); clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description of woollen knit goods, 46 per cent ad valorem (now 40 per cent ad valorem); all manufactures of wool, except such as are composed in part of wool, now ranging from 6 per cent per yard for hemp or jute to 45 cents per yard and 30 per cent ad valorem for amximeter and other high grades); endless belts for printing machinery, 30 per cent (now 20 per cent and 30 per cent ad valorem); paper sized or glazed 15 per cent ad valorem and printing paper, unsized, 12 per cent ad valorem (now 15 per cent); paper and other fancy boxes 30 per cent ad valorem (now 35); marble manufactured and not enumerated (now 40 per cent ad valorem (now 50); percussion caps 30 per cent ad valorem (now 40); philosophical instruments 25 per cent ad valorem (now 35).

The remainder of the bill of twenty-five printed pages is made up entirely of the leading features of the old Hewitt administrative bill, such as the similarity clause, the provisions intended to guard against smuggling, the exemption of theatrical scenery and wardrobes when intended for temporary use in the United States and tourists' wearing apparel; a section intended to prevent the filling of false packages and providing for the punishment of persons guilty of these offenses; the extension of the warehouse privilege to three years; the abolition of allowance for damage in warehouses; the abolition of all fees upon entries of imported goods, and the requirement that inventories shall be submitted from United States consular officers before exportation to the United States; the section relative to appeals in customs cases and limiting the time within which such suits can be brought; the bestowal of sole jurisdiction in the trials of suits against U. S. collectors upon U. S. circuit courts and the penalty clause directed against the attempted bribery of customs officials.

The Biblical Recorder. The Biblical Recorder, the organ of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina is an uncommonly vigorous paper. Besides its special work of fostering and building up the interests of its church people, and always containing something excellent for the edification and benefit of a special general value, by the introduction of a weekly essay or treatise on some popular current subject, always totally leaving out politics.

These articles are either the work of the editor or are contributed by the most learned, able and widely known writers in this and other States, and are forcible, discursive and interesting.

Altogether the publication is a happy combination of the denominational and family paper and the general magazine. It fosters thought and encourages home literature. No Baptist can well afford to be without the Recorder, and it is of great value to the public generally.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the first successful medicine ever offered to the public. This preparation is still held in the highest public estimation both at home and abroad. Its miraculous cures of all immense evils show this. Ask your druggist for it.

SMOKED JOWLS.—A fine lot of Smoked Jowls, Ferris Hams, Wagons, Vanillas and Lemon Wafers, Butter Scotch, &c., &c. E. J. HARRIS.

It is stated that the German doctors believe the Crown Prince's malady is cancer.

One hundred packages Lake Erie white fish, 10, 40, 80 and 100 lb packages, at Baltimore prices to jobbing trade, at W. C. & A. B. Stronach's.

Twenty-five and a half bbls N. C. free herring, packed especially for family use, at W. C. & A. B. Stronach's.

Blisks written, \$ 478,618.60
Premiums received, 5,131.31
Losses paid on risks taken, 8,853.71
Losses incurred, 4,736.66
Secretary, SCOTT McCLURE,
Gen'l Agt., W. D. HAY, Raleigh.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State,
Raleigh, N. C., March 1, 1888.
In compliance with section 8066 of the Code of North Carolina, I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Southern Insurance Company, on December 31, 1887, now on file in this office.

W. L. BAURDESS, Sec. of State.

BASE-BALL. THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

A WASHINGTON CITY CLUB TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE SOUTH. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Hewitt, Manager T. D. Sullivan and thirteen members of the Washington Baseball Club left this city this morning for the South. They will go direct to New Orleans, where they will play a club of that city and then visit the principal cities of the South, returning here March 31st to open the regular season.

The concert tonight at Metropolitan Hall has created an unusual amount of interest and expectancy among the musical circles of the city. The Raleigh public is to be treated to an entertainment which is by far the most refined, elegant and truly artistic of any musical concert ever rendered in this city. The names of those who are to participate in the occasion is a sufficient guarantee of its high-toned character.

The appearance of this city of Miss Linda Lee Rumble, of Salisbury, is an event in itself upon which Raleigh should be congratulated, and the fact that Miss Katie Scales will render some of her charming vocal solos is sufficient to insure a packed house. Mrs. Charles McKimmon will complete the perfection of this admirable programme by contributing some of her vocal solos, while another feature of attraction is semi-chorus by members of the vocal class of St. Mary's School, led by Dr. Kursteiner. A brilliant evening is in store for all who attend this magnificent entertainment.

Col. John S. Long's Address at Wake Forest. A gentleman who was in this city from Wake Forest yesterday was heard to speak in the most flattering terms of the address of Col. John S. Long, of New Bern, before the students and faculty of Wake Forest College. Col. Long spoke for forty minutes on the practical uses and advantages of education and its workings as an element of success. He was listened to with the most profound interest throughout, and the address was spoken in the highest terms by all who heard it. It was said to be learned and scholarly, yet practical and pregnant with thought and logic. The address was marked by Colonel Long's characteristic strength, powerful strokes and mastery oratory. The students especially were reported as wild with enthusiasm, and so captivated were they with the address that a large number assembled at the train yesterday at the Colonel's departure and so vociferously called for another speech that he was forced to respond briefly before leaving. On this occasion was a pronounced success in every particular and Col. Long's address was such an effort as all would have expected who have ever known and appreciated his happy faculty for doing honor to an occasion of that sort.

If you cannot take the baby to the country, use Ely's Cream Balm for the usual diseases of early childhood. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Every moment of our lives, every part of our body is wearing out and being replaced by new tissue. If this process is not kept going, the system is poisoned. Cleanse the blood by the use of Laxador, the golden remedy.

The English physicians attending the Crown Prince of Germany take a less hopeful view of the case than heretofore.