ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$650; three weeks \$850; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$3400; dx months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. An extra charge will be made for double-column

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

ment, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

pontracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Advertisers should always specify the issue of issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his added.

# The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

# EVENING EDITION. Monday, Feb. 13, 6 P. M.

NOT POSTED.

The New York Times ought to consult the religious statistics of the country before it undertakes to pronounce upon the most influential and weightiest of them. In a recent editorial it declared that there were four "religious bodies" that "carried most weight in the community," and that neither the Methodists nor Baptists were of them. The Methodists are as influential in the North in every way as any body of professing Christians. It might not be too strong to say that they led all Protestants. Numerically the Methodists far exceed all others. Their book establishments do an immense business. Their press is widely circulated and far reaching in its influence. They are the great revival force of the North. Politically, we regret to say, they are of immense force. The Northern Methodists in many fields of indeavor exert an influence that greatly exceeds any other denomination.

In the South the Methodists are strong, earnest, alive to every call that commands the energies of Christian workers. They number more than a million, and they are only surpassed in numbers by the Baptists. They have a widely circulated press, many colleges and are very active in every good word and work The Baptists are strong and earnest in both of the great sections. In the South they are particularly numerous. They, too, have a very influential and widely disseminated press. Their colleges are strong and well appointed and well filled. These two denominations have a powerful influence for good in the South and to gether number some two and a quarter millions of members. They are so strong that if they were to unite upon any measure they could carry it over all opposition.

## A BANKRUPT LAW.

There is a constant pressure bearing on the Congress to pass a national bankrupt law. It is very doubtful if this Congress passes such a law. The commercial communities seem anxious to have such a law enacted, but the rural districts are indifferent; are in fact giving it no consideration. We never hear it mentioned. It is said that delegations will visit Washington from the leading business centres, and that the Congress will be urged to pass a general law. It is insisted that an uniform bankrupt law is a positive necessity and that without it the business centres are both inconvenienced

and injured. It is manifest that there is a wide divergence of opinion even among hose who are most persuaded of its

portance. The experience of the past has been such as to shake men's confidence in the necessity or value of such a general law. The other bankrupt laws appear to have been bids for rascality and loopholes for cheating and defrauding. That a law might be framed in the interest of honesty and men embarrassed by failure, who would do right, is probably true, but it is very doubtful if such a law is framed and adopted. State laws are madequate, it is said, and there are friction and antagonism in their operations.

The Washington Post takes this view:

"A law is needed not less as a means of compelling insolvent debtors to stop business and settle, than for the purpose of setting free the thousands who have failed, have given up their assets and want a chance to try again There are more successful business men who have failed at least once than there are who have escaped that disaster. Our credit system offers too many temptations, and until business gets down a good deal nearer to a cash basis failures will be frequent and the necessity for clearing away the ruins occasionally will be imperative."

NO ISMS IN THE SOUTH.

Isms do not flourish in the South Isms have never flourished in the South and we hope most sincerely that the time will never come when 18ms shall flourish in the South. All 18ms of American origin and growth have found their original soil in the North. Every ism-Foureism, Mormonism, Free-loveism, Free-soilism, Communism, Anarchism, Socialism, Nihil ism-all that is to be found in the United States, either was born in the North or was imported into the North. Thus far the South has been but little troubled with any of these isms, and but little annoyed by any of their legitimate progeny. How soon they may come we may not guess or anticipate. At present the South is free almost entirely from the mobs and strikes and scenes of violence that wake up and shake up sections of the North The business interests of the South have not been retarded or impaired by any ism. In the North great losses have been sustained by strikes and labor troubles.

The South has been for the most part free from such annoyances. It is to be hoped that all classes in the South will avoid all disturbances and steer clear of those doubtful methods that have wrecked so many in the North and caused so much want and suffering as well as destruction of property and capital.

The pension grabbers are active. The lobby in Washington was filled by them during the last month. The Grand Army of the Republic was on hand, through their representatives. The President was interviewed, and he is reported as saying, "that he believed that every soldier who has incurred disability when in service, and who is now under disability, ought to be pensioned." It is very doubtful if he so spoke. A bill is to be introduced, it is reported, that will reproduce the exact language adopted by the Grand Army encampment. There is some change in the language of the bill that was vetoed, but the principle remains the same. If this be correctly stated, then we may expect another veto. The President always stands by his own acts and de-

The last Raleigh Chronicle has an excellently prepared statement of the finances of North Carolina, in which Republican extravagance is contrasted with Democratic economy. It shows clearly and conclusively that Republican figuring is Republican exaggeration, and that Republi can rule was Republican waste. Whoever prepared the elaborate statement did it well and thoroughly. It will be a good document for the campaign. Such work requires care and time. The Democratic voters will not be disposed to rebel against their own party and fly off to the Radicals that plucked North Carolina in 1868-'9, until she was bare and shivering and left to the tender and merciful care of needy carpetbaggers and impecunious and reckess scallawags.

A prominent farmer who was once well known business man of Wil mington, writes to us of the date of the 10th inst., as follows:

"Concerning the tax derived from inter-nal revenue, I should not be surprised if two-thirds of it came into our State from elsewhere as the great bulk of the tobacco and liquor is shipped out of the State. If the Government can run and pay the enormous pensions we will have to pay, after taking off the necessaries, without internal revenue, then abolish it and let the State tax it and do something for our own poor crippled soldiers. But when it is once off crippled soldiers. But when it is once off then it can't be put on again without raising a rumpus. I tell you the best element in N. C. is for taxing liquor, and that heavily. If it will do the farmer any good to take off the tobacco tax, I say take it off, but I very much doubt if he gets a cent on the pound more when off than now. I tell you most people say if a man don't want to pay this tax let him abstain from using the articles taxed. He will save his money and health."

Wake Forest Student, the olever monthly published at the excellent Baptist College of North Carolina, taking such intelligent, decided ground against the Blair bill. It sees the danger that lurks in this bill. Its objections are summed up

"1. It contemplates a concession of power to the General Government on the part of the States that no true Southern man would sanction, leaving out the feature of the dis tribution among the States of the \$80,000, "2. It practically transfers the control of

the public school system of each State from

the State authorities to the Secretary of the "8 We believe it will either result in the General Government's assuming entire control of the public schools, or else the final subversion of the public school system in

many of the States."

Riddleberger is not exactly model Senator, and yet he does good sometimes even when his methods may be open to criticism. He worried very much his Republican the star chamber system. He has made the secret sessions of the Senate rather odious. Of course he was the recipient of many curses and i his party friends could have blasted him they would have done so. But he served his country nevertheless in his war upon the closed doors and the star chamber processes.

Money was very low in New York last week. The average was not more than 21 per cent. The railroad earnings for January show a slight increase over last year. There are returns from but 12 roads for the first week in February, and they show a gain of 10.91 per cent. New York jobbing dry goods trade was light and irregular for last week.

STATE GUARD.

Raleigh Chronicle.

The law under which the State Guard is to be so thoroughly equipped went into force the 1st of July 1887. Decisions made in December by the Secretary of War were to the effect that under its provisions Quar termaster's stores as well as ordnance stores could be issued. This is a new departure and a most important one; certainly for North Carolina, for i permits the complete equipment with uniforms, overcoats, &c., of the State Guard. The law increased the allow ance annually to the militia in the United States from \$200,000 to \$400,000. North Carolina's annual quota is \$10.138. Of this allowance, beginning last July, \$6,000 is to the State's crrdit now, and \$10,138 more becomes available July 1st next. Out of this \$16,000, overcoats will be drawn for twelve hundred men. Four companies are to be immediately supplied with uniforms, and the issue of the latter will in all cases be based upon the report of the Inspector General that companies are in need of them. The stores are all the property of the United States. The law is entirely new. Its purpose is to make the active militia the "reserve" of the army. It practically gives each State, at Government expense, so far as clothing, arms and eamp equipage are concerned, an army of its own, ready for service always, at a moment's notice, at the call of the Governor or of the Presi dent of the United States, through the Governor. The State Guard thus becomes as near the regular army as possible. The law of the State fixes the the number of companies at 25. The same act gives each company \$300 annually. The minimum strength of a company must not fall below 32, and each organization must be at a point having railway or steamboat communication and with telegraphic facilities.

# SUPERME COURT.

Raleigh News-Observer, Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Appeals from 1st district were disposed of as follows:

Windley vs. Bonnel, from Beau fort; argued by G. H. Brown and W. B. Rodman for the plaintiff; C. F. Warren and J. H. Small for the

Evans vs. Etheridge, from Dare argued by Grandy & Aydlett for the plaintiff; E. C. Smith for the de

fendant. Topping vs. Windley (2 cases) argued by G. H. Brown and C. F. Warren for the plaintiff and W. B.

Rodman for the defendant. Brickhouse vs. Sutton, from Tyrrell; argued by Pruden, Vann and Felton (by brief) for the plaintiff; Grandy & Aydlet for the defendant. Hutson vs. Sawyer; continued by

consent. Cook vs. Moore; argued by B. B. Winborne for the plaintiff and R. B. Peebles for the defendant.

Brown vs. Commissioners of Hertford; argued by Geo. Cowper for the plaintiff and B. B. Winborne E. C. Smith for the defendant. In the following cases, the appeals were dismissed by consent: Winslow

vs. Winslow, from Perquimans; Skittlesharp vs. Swain, from Wash-ington; Dickens vs. Wilkins, from Martin, and Cumberland vs. Johnson, from Cumberland. Jones vs. Parker, from Gates, was argued by John Gatling and Leroy Smith for the plaintiff, and Pruden & Vann and T. G. Skinner by brief

for the defendant.

It is gratifying to us to see the | ling and L. L. Smith for the defen-

CURRENT COMMEN!. If the Blair bill were a meas ure to be heartily approved in 1886 and 1887, why should it have any less

hearty support in 1888 ?-- Nashville Banner, Dem. That question is anknow a great deal more about the Blair bill now than they did in 1886. 87, and to know the measure is to oppose it .-- Montgomery Dispatch,

Mr. Henry Grady's constituents in Georgia may prefer cheap whiskey to cheap clothes and blankets, but their ory will not be echoed in the frozen regions of the Northwest. The Republicans up there will be found indorsing the President's message as soon as they get thawed out in the spring, and it will be a very disastrous thaw so far as the aspirations of Jim Blaine and John Sherman are concerned .-- N.O. States, Dem.

- The thing for the Democrats in the House to do is to pass a bill brethren in his efforts to break up reducing taxes as much as possible. The country and the wise economists in it will pardon error and even inustice provided that the reduction shall be a liberal one. The most serious dangers that now threaten our constitutional Democratic Government come from the surplus in the Treasury and from tyrannical and wasteful taxation. - New York Star,

#### COTTON.

. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Feb. 10) the total receipts have reached 99,583 bales, against 98,668 bales last week, 90, 130 bales the previous week, and 105,403 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 4,682,736 bales, against 4,594,639 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 88,097 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 116,002 bales, of which 80,361 were to Great Britain, 17,447 to France and 18,194 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day the market was very unsettled, closing at some decline. Cotton on the spot declined 1 16th on Luesday, and advanced 1 16th on Thursday. Stocks in this market begin to show some accumulation, but are well held. To day the market was quiet at 10%c. for middling up-

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 685,400 bales.

#### OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

We would regret very much an adjournment of Congress without a reduction of letter postage from two cents to one cent. In our judgment, the calculations which have been made on the subject, clearly enough demonstrate that the reduction can be made, and not only the expenses of the poetal service defrayed, but a surplus left. This might not be done at first, but it would be done in a short time - Charlotte

The News-Observer stated in a recen number that the internal revenue law did not appoy the East but was oppressive and obnoxious to the West, and was saked by the Gazetts to explain this difference. The answer was about such as we expected, and here it is. The Observer says the law is objectionable and oppressive to the West because some of the people in the mounwithout paying the tax thereon We thank our friend for admitting that the East is law-abiding, or to put it differently is not oppressed because she is law-abiding But there are distilleries in the East and centre if then they pay the tax and are not op pressed, why cannot our Western friend do likewise. But Senator Vance says it le not the tax the West objects to The News Observer, as we understand it, says is is that .- Warrenton Gazette The amendments to the Constitution,

which enabled the Legislature of 1876-'77 to put in force the present county government law, has been the salvation to the counties domineered over by unscrupulous white radicals and ignorant colored people It has been a relief to them floancially. They are our brethren; they are bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. It has worked well. It has done no injury to any other part of the State. Who demands its repeal? What interest will be better served by its repeal? Do Democrats who with so much zeal voted for the Convention in 1875, and who voted with such unsaimity for the ratification of the amendments to the constitution; one among them being to give the General 'Assembly the power to adopt the present county government law, which was well understood at the time, demand its repeal ? We think not. The Re publicans demand its repeal and have done so in every campaign since 1877, but the people at every election have put their foot down upon their demands and we believe they will continue to do so. Now, shall the Democrats of North Carolina repeal s law which right, justice and common sense demand should remain, simply because the pegroes and radicals demand it ?-Hillsboro

## PERSONAL.

-Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston is visiting Washington, but does not go into

-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on July 25th next, will celebrate their golden wed--Murat Halstead has shed enough

tears over the confirmation of Lamar to

wash the bloody shirt whiter than snow .-Louisville Commercial, Ind. -It is announced that Queen Victoria will leave England for the Rivers on March 20. She will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Bat tenberg and will remain abroad about four

-Charles Dickens has now given eighty readings in this country and has one hundred and twenty more on his itinerary. He will sail for home in June with \$20,000 in American money So much for being the son of a great father.—Phil. Times.

for the defendant.

Kellogg vs. Railroad, from Gates; argued by Leroy Smith for the defendant.

Newby vs. Harrell, from Parquimans; argued by T. G. Skinner for the plaintiff and John Gates.

All Greensboro Workman: The money keeps rolling in at the People's Five Cents. Savings Bank. On yesterday the deposits rushed past the \$14,000 mark.

Judge Clark sentenced two men to jail for ten days for appearing before the grand jury in an interior.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

HON. J. G. BLAINE.

He Declines the Use of his Name for the Republican Presidential Nomipation-Thinks the Chances are Excelient for a Republican Victory-Chairman Jones Interviewed Reintive to the Letter. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

FLORENCE, ITALY. Jan 25th, 1888 To B. F. JONES, E.q., Chairman of the Republican National Committee: SIR-I wish, through you, to state to the members of the Republican party, that my name will not be presented to the National Convention, called to assemble in Chicago n June next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely per-sonal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago, but I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially, that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow politicians, and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry

the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the National contest of 1888, as compared with that of 1884 In 1882 the Republic can party throughout the Union met with disastrous defeat. Ten States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880, were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Re-publican loss in the Northern elections compared with the preceding National election, exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the basis of the result of 1830, gave to the Democrats over three hundred electors, out of s total of four hundred and one. There was partial reaction in favor of the Republicaps in the elections of 1888, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than one hundred electors in the electoral colleges of the whole country

But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years, the spirit of the Republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such a spirit that the final resu it depended upon the vote of a single state, and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurslity so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent, of the entire vote A change of a single vote in every thousand of the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded

The elections of 1886 and 1887 have de monstrated a growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political istory has a party defeated in a national election raffied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans of 1884 No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-8 and its spirit in 1886 7 The two periods present simply a contrast, the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886-7, in snything like the proportion of gain of 1884 over 1882 8, it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase The party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7, to give to its national candidate every Northern State but one with a far better prospect of carrying that

one than it has had for the past six years. Another feature of the political situation should inspire the Republicans with irre sistable strength. The present National administration was elected with, if no upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State, that no issue of the tariff was involved. However earnestly the Republicans urged that mestion as one of controlling importance in the campaign. they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concesiment and denial.
That resource the President has fortunately emoved The issue which the Republi eans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884, has been prominently and specifially brought forward by the Democratic President, and cannot be hidden out of

sight in 1888 The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured larger national growth, more rapid accumulation and broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known to history. The American people will now be openly and ormally asked to decide whether this sysem shall be recklessly abandoned, and new trial be made of the old experiment which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and wide-spread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, here is no toom for doubt,

One thing only is necessary to assure uccess -complete harmony and cordial cooperation on the part of all Republicans, on the part both of those who aspire to lead, and of those who are eager to folow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to party, whose record and whose aims are slike great, t is one demanded by the instinct of selfnterest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism. A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives me a more intense desire that the merican people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity; which give safety to capital and protects its increase; which secures political power to very citizen, comfort and culture to every nome. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated its purpose and power to wield it for the unity and honor of the Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 12.—The Pitts-burg Commercial Gasette will publish the

following to-morrow: Mr. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, has received a letter from Mr. Blaine, declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Jones, when saked whether Mr. Blaine's declination would prevent his friends from nominating him anyhow, said, "as I am Chairman of the National Committee, I do not think it would be proper for me to have anything to say on that subject." "Do you think Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if tendered to him?" "I have no authority to speak for Mr. Blaine and have no con-jectures to offer on the subject. The letter speaks for itself, and I must decline to be interviewed on this subject."

- Kernersville News and Farm:
Jather Bradford, of Forsyth county, informs the Winston Republican, that 440 prisoners have been confined within the prison's walls during the past twelve months.

Nomination - Was Expecting Mr. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Curcago, Feb. 13.—A Columbus (Ohio) spatch says Hon. John Sherman, who is in the city, on hearing that Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be used before the Chicago Convention, said that he had een expecting some such utterance from Mr. Blaine for some time. He had under-stood it would be forthcoming. Mr. Blaine was one of the foremost Americans, whom every Republican would have delighted to honor, and it was a source of regret that he had concluded not to make the race again. Mr. Sherman did not care to talk much about the Blaine letter, and thought it would cause a number of other candidates to come to the front. He proposed to make the race for the Ohio delegation, and would contest honorably for the nomina-tion. Mr. Blame was a Republican who could sweep the country if nominated, but he had understood all along that he would not again seek the nomination. It was on this hypothesis that he (Sherman) had entered the list.

MINNESOTA.

Disastrous Fire in the Wholesale Dis trict of St. Paul.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Sr. Paul, Feb. 18.—Another disastrous fire visited the wholesale district this morping about 6 o'clock. The fire soon had possession of the entire portion occupied by Poote, Schulze & Co., of the Ryan block. The Ryan Drug Company occupy Nos. 225 and 227, with wholesale drugs; Foote. Schulze & Co., occupy No. 229 with boots

The Ryan Drug Company, next door to the fire, will be damaged, as near as the attaches could tell, about \$30,000, wholly by water and smoke The Company carries a stock valued at \$160,000, which is fully in-

Mr. Schurmeyer, of Foote, Schulze & Co., said this morning that his firm carried a stock of \$250,000 or \$300,000. The insurance on their stock would be about \$270,-

000 or perhaps \$290,000. J. J. Watson, Bro. & Hyndman placed the entire insurance of the building, amounting to \$85,000. The indications are that only the walls of the building will be left. Part of the \$290,000 insurance on Foote, Schulze & Co.'s stock is placed as follows: the Fire & Marine placed \$20,000, and Need & Lawrence \$48,500. There is \$12,000 insurance on the machinery in the manufacturing department.

#### BROOKLYN.

Fire in a Boarding House-Narrow Recape of Inmates-Neveral Persons Windows-Property Loss \$50,000. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star,)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 -A fire broke out early this morning in the three-story and basement frame boarding honse, Nos. 105 and 107 Clark street. Brooklyn, Several boarders were severely injured by jumping rom windows and were carried by ambuances to the hospitals. Several women eaped from windows in their night dresses, One gallant policeman got on the scene early and rescued three women from the fismes. Two men and two women were burt, one man having his skull broken and another his leg. The two women injured jumped from a third-story window and struck feet first on the pavement, breaking the ankle bones. The two men were taken to the Clinton House, in Fulton street, and from there to the hospital The name of one was Mr. Gordon. He was injured by jumping from a thirdstory window front and striking on a bal cony. He was dangerously wounded. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

## WASHINGTON

Supreme Court Decision in the Chinese Immigration Case from Call

Washington, Feb. 13.—A decision rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court to-day in the Chinese immigration case of the United States against Jung Ah Lung, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Inited States for the district of California. The decision of the lower Court, by virtue of which Jung Ah Lung was discharged from the custody of a writ of habeas corpus, is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Blatchford; Justices Harlan, Field and Lamar dissenting.

THE CROWN PRINCE. His Condition Reported Very Favor-

By Cable to the Morning Star. SAN REMO, February 13 .- The German Crown Prince passed an excellent night. He sat up three hour yesterday, and will remain up lorger to-day His appetite is good. There are no indications of fever or bronchitis The Crown Princess devotes her whole time to the invalid and scarcely quits the sick room.

The new high license law will reduce the number of legalized liquor saloons in Philadelphia from more than 6,000 to less than 2,500.

#### N. H. SMITH. REAL ESTATE AGENT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville. OFFICE AT SMITH'S DEPOT.

Corner Munford and Donaldson Sts., Where a FULL STOCK of BEST ICE, COAL AND WOOD

Can be found at LOWEST PRICES. Looklout for the sign, 'Ice, Coal, Wood je 19 Dawtf Atkinson & Manning's

Insurance Rooms NO. 118 NORTH WATER STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

Fire, Marine and Life Companies. Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000

2,000 Second-Hand Spirit Casks. 100 BBLS. GLUE, 20 TONS HOOP IRON, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Meal, 100 bales Hay. Also Meat, Molasses, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, &c., at No. 120, 122 & 124 North Water St., feb 5 Dawif Wilmington, N. C.

The Manning Times, PUBLISHED BY

A. L. DARR, Jr., at MANNING S. C. Only \$1.50 per snatm in advance. Chesp Ad-

#### COMMERCIAL WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 13, 4 P. M SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market

opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market quiet at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote at \$2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and

\$1 10 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted firm on a basis of 10 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

Good Ordinary..... 8 9-16 Low Middling... 94

Middling.....10 Good Middling.....101 CORN-Quoted firm at 61 cents for yellow in bulk, and 64 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 68 cents in bulk, and 66 cents

in sacks-for cargoes. TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Ship. ping, first-class heart, \$10 00@13 00 per M feet, Extra \$9 00@12 00; Good Common Mill, \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary.

\$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 60@55 cents; Extra Prime 70@75 cents; Fancy 80 @85 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE. - Market quiet. Fair quoted at 41@42c; Prime 51@62c per pound. Rough -90c@\$1 00 for upland; \$1 00@1 20 for tidewater per bushel.

#### RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..... 136 casks Tar.... Crude Turpentine...... 52 bbls

MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Produce Buchange.) New York, Feb. 13, 4 P. M.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10cc. Spirits turpentine 40 cents per galion. Rosin

Cotton futures easy; opened and closed as follows: February 10 57@10 54: March 10 64@ 10 60; April 10 70@10 65; May 10.74@ 10.71; June 10 81@10.77; July 10.82@ 10 79; August 10 85@10 81; September 10 37@10 33; October 10.01@10 00; November 9 90@9 87; December 9 90@9 88; January 9.96@9 94

**\$1** 10@1 15.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, 4 P. M.-Cotton steady; demand fair; middling uplands Futures closed firm. February deivery 5 34-64d, buyer: February and March 5 34 64d, buyer; March and April 5 36.64d, value; April and May 5 38-64d, value; May and June 5 40 64d, seller; June and July 5 42 64d, seller; July and August 5 44-64d, seller; August and September 5 14-64d, seller; September 5 44 64d, seller. CHICAGO, Feb. 13. 4 P. M.-Whest-May, 81tc. Corn-May, 51tc Oats-May, 334c. Mess pork-Msy, \$14 274. Short ibs-Cash, \$7 40; May, \$7 55. Lard-May,

SAVANNAH. Feb. 13 - Spirits turpentine very quiet at 37c. Rosin steady at 85c

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- Noon. - Money easy at 2028 per cent Sterling exchange 4834@484 and 4854@4854 State

bonds neglected. Government securities

dull but steady. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 -Noon. - Cotton uiet; sales of 146 bales; middling uplands 104 cents; middling Orleans 101 cents. flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet but higher. Corn better. Pork quiet it \$15 00@15 50. Lard steady at 8 00. Spirits turpentine quiet at 40c. Rosin quiet

at \$1 10@1 15. Freights steady. BALTIMORE. Feb. 13.-Flour steady and quiet; Howard St. and western super \$2 37 @2 75; extra \$3 00@3 75; family \$4 00 \$4 50; city mills super \$2 37 @2 65; extra 8 00@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75@5 00. Wheat-southern steady and quiet; red 92 @95c; amber 94@97c; western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red on spot 884@89c; March 891@90c Corn-southern quiet and firmer; white 57@584c; yellow 56@574c; western lower and dull.

## Seasonable Goods.

100 Barrels BARLY ROSE POTATOES,

" N. O. MOLASSES, medium and fine grades: FLOUR, all grades, 50 Boxes CHERSE,

80 Bags RIO COFFEE, 400 Boxes TOBACCO. 50000 Pounds C. R. SIDES, At low prices to the trade.

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# To the Public

T BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO MY CUStomers and the public generally, that I have this day sold to Messrs. M. F. Croom & Co. my entire stock of Wines and Liquors, and will in the future confine myself strictly to the Dry Geods and Grocery trade, where I will be pleased to see all my old friends and customers, and effer them everything desired in the above line at the very lowest CASH prices. Thanks for past patronage.

Respectfully, J. L. CROOM. ian 8 To Owners of Vehicles! WHEN YOU NEED ANY REPAIRING OR Painting done give us a call. Will guarantee

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