THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cts. for six mouths,

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) .- One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$2 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$5 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 90; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Built Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local volume at

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 or triple-column advertisements.

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. Amusement, Azotion and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to cocupy any special place, will be charged extra apporting to the resition desired. ding to the position desired Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. 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 recemmendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Fostal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the rise of the publisher

Advertisers should always specify the issue of issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is hamed 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 advertisement.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVENING EDITION.

Thursday, March 8, 6 P. M.

THE SUGAR TAX.

The tax on sugar is about the only one that a fair trader could well tolerate upon necessaries and because it is strictly a tax for revenue. The tax goes into the treasury and not into the pockets of monopolists and trusts. This is so. There is strong foreign competition. There is no article taxed under the Tariff that is so remunerative to the Government, and that is so strictly and entirely one for revenue. In no sense is the sugar tax one for protection. It is, as we have said, one for revenue only. It benefits the Louisiana planter it is true, but because it is impossible to levy a tax for revenue without favoring the rival interests in this country. The able New Orleans States takes the right and liberal view when it

"It yields nearly sixty millions of revenue and affords an insignificant fraction of protection. It is not a tax, the benefits of which accrue to a few rich and powerful corporations, and the expenses of which are borne by the consumer. It is a tax which goes bodily into the people's treasury, and which is employed directly for their benefit in the maintenance of the government. It is, in short, a tax which the revenue reformers have no interest in abolishing; which, in fact, they can not afford to dispense with, and which the Protectionists have no interest, quite the contrary, in perpetuating."

But the Louisiana planters, or many of them, do not regard the tax in the true light. They think it is a great protection to them and that without the tax their sugar interests would languish. Hence, many of them are with the Republicans and desire to retain the tax in full.

The bill now before the Congress proposes to reduce the tax. It is no doubt a concession to the Republicans who are clamoring, not for reduction, but for an entire wiping out of the sugar tax. If it was a protective tax-that is if the fifty or sixty millions went for the most part into the pockets of Monopoly, the STAR would say let it go -let it be abolished. But it is really the one tax of which the Government gets nearly all of it.

Now what will be the effect of the reduction as is proposed in the new bill? Will it relieve the consumers and give them cheaper sugarsi? Is would seem so, but the able New York Times, an Independent Repub. lican paper, takes another view. It 8ays :

"We have reason to believe that these changes would not give to consumers the relief to which they are entitled, but would simply transfer several millions of dollars from the Teeasury of the United States to the coffers of the Sugar Trust."

The reason given for this opinion is one well worth thinking over. It

"At present the entire supply of sugar for consumption in this country comes from the refiners. They buy the raw sugars which are brought from Ouba and

elsewhere, and prepare them for use. The | sincerity interwoven with a charming, duties on refined sugars, or upon foreign sugars that might go into consumption without passing through the refiners' factory are prohibitory. It is plain that a reduction of the duties on raw sugars alone would simply deprive the Treasury of a certain amount of revenue which could be taken by the Trust if it should maintain unchanged the price of its products. If such a reduction were accompanied by a reduction of the duties on the high grades and the refined sugars which would leave these duties still prohibitory, the effect would be the same.

It is proposed by the bill to reduce the tax on raw sugars about } a cent a pound. The Times estimated that by this \$11,000,000 would be taken from the revenues of the Government. Reductions are proposed on sugars of different grades. The bill will not give the relief proposed it is thought. The tax left on the high grades is prohibitory. So say those best qualified to know, men in the sugar business. So if this view 18 correct the production will take eleven million dollars from the Treasury and yet it may not make sugars cheaper.

It should be remembered that several European nations are producing immense quantities of sugar, but by the bounty system. In one year they have expended nearly or quite fifty million dollars in producing su-

For this outlay they have got nothing in return. Will they keep up the bounties? Can they afford to make such an annual outlay without return? If they should cease to bestow the bounties, then European sugars would be so costly to the producers that they could not compete with sugars produced in other countries at less price. So it is not improbable that sugars can be produced in Louisiana even with the proposed 20 per cent. reduction and with profit to the planters.

ANOTHER CRITICISM UPON LA-NIER.

It really gratifies us to see the poetry of Sidney Lanier so much studied and criticised in the North by the eighteenth of March. Probably men of talents and learning. We have already called attention to two recent critical discussions of our wonderfully endowed Southron. In the American, of Philadelphia, an able, scholarly political and literary weekly edited by Prof. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, there is a thoughtful, strong, felicitous discussion of Lanter which is worth reading. It is exceedingly well done and shows taste, discrimination and insight. While able pens in the North are elaborately examining the gifts and works of the great genius of Georgia, no competent hand has essayed the task in the South. We suspect that Lanier's poetry and prose works are really but little known in the South. The reading people read something else, and talk of Lanier with a sort of pride because he is read and praised in the literary circles in the North and to some extent in England. But as a matter of fact, but few South erners have read his two volumes of prose essays and his volume of verse.

The writer of this fine critique on Lapier in the American is Mr. Harri son S. Morris. The whole perform ance is cleverly done. We would see this true genius better understood and appreciated at home, and this is our excuse for referring again to him so soon after a long editorial discussion of his gifts and works. We must copy a paragraph or so from the paper in the American. The critic

"Sidney Lanier was one who strove to express beauty first and above all else, and he therefore takes a commanding place amongst the artists in verse. It is venturesome at this day to say what that place will be in the years to come. To many thoughtful readers it would seem that Lanier will hereafter be crowned as one of the great poets of our era. His ideal was high, his ife was beautiful, and his art, though he died in its formative period, was strong and original. That he fell short of his high ideal is very true-true in the sense that none who dream ever reach a fulfilment of their dreams; true in a more personal sense, that he could not be one of the great kings of song. But that he deserves a high place among those who have written lasting poetry is seen in his perception of the axiom that the aim of art is the production of beauty, not directly the conveyance of

It is noticeable that the Northern writers do not mince their words of commendation, They do not hesitate to claim for him merits that belong to the established poets. They recognize the lofty ideals, the masterly art, the perfect purity, the sweetness and light of his noble and winsome verse, and they do not refuse to institute comparisons with the men who have produced enduring works. Mr. Morris says of him, for instance:

"He was saturated with the feeling of the older English poets. His love-making poems have the courtliness and music of Drummond of Hawthorden, and he constantly gives us an echo of Shakespeare.

* His love poems addressed to his wife are all in this tone of knightly love. Indeed he seems to have been a latter-day Knight of the Round Table in his reverence and manly courtesy toward women **

His psalm—it ought to be called sc—to his wife, entitled 'My Springs,' is one of the sweetest love songs that English literature

dainty music, and it has moreover, the stamp of thorough originality. 'In Absence' is another love song in four sonuels, which reminds the reader of Shakespeare without seeming to be servile in imitation. slity was too strong for that."

Lanier could never be so-his own person If some enterprising bookseller would order a few copies of Lapier's entire works he might find pur-

A GREAT MEETING.

The famous revivalist Moody has had a great meeting at Louisville. The preparations for his arrival were extended and costly. A tabernacle was built for the occasion that cost \$12,000. It seats 5,000 people, but was far too small. It is said that more than that number of people were turned away on some of the nights. In all it is calculated that 250,000 people heard the Gospel from the great revivalist. The meeting was protracted for five weeks. People were so anxious to hear Moody that they took lunch with them and held their seats from one service to the next. There were 500 picked singers who led the music. Mr. Sankey, with assistants conducted the music. There have been more than 1000 people added to the Louisville Churches as a result. All of the Protestant Churches were represented. Bishop Penick, of the Episcopal Church, attended.

The preparations were such as to guarantee a great work of revival. Public expectation was on tip-toe, and the ministers and their helpers were at work in advance of the coming of Moody. It is interesting to read of the Louisville work and especially as Wilmington is preparing for the coming of a Southern revivalist who in his chosen field is doing a grand and imperishable work for God and humanity. The pastors and people of Wilmington are hard at work making straight the way for Mr. Pearson, who is to preach his first sermon on the night of Sunday, there has never been in this town such a general religious seriousness and activity as pervade most of the churches. For weeks nightly services have been held and the people are interested and the believers in Jesus are praying for another Pentecost when a great work of saving shall be perfected. God grant in mercy that the expectations and hopes and prayers of His people may be more than realized and that it shall be recorded that thousands have been added to the churches!

WHAT THE ENEMIES ARE FIGHT

The present tax on orockery and glass is enormous. On crockery, &c., it is 56.97. It is 30 per cent. higher than it was during the great war. L is proposed now to reduce the tax some-to not more than 43 per cent average. And yet the Republican Protectionists and Randall fight this. It is not enough say these enemies of the people to have a tax of 43 per cent. on the plain crockery used by the laboring classes. That 43 per cent. 18 some 17 per cent. higher than the tax in the war was. What do you think of men who will advocate such oppression? What can honest Democrats think of Randall and his

The duty on window glass is now some 61 per cent. and upwards, according to size. It is proposed to cut down this tax, not remove it. It is proposed to have a great tax upon it -a tax that runs from 45 per cent. on glass 10x15 and upward to 66 per cent. on glass above 24x30 inches. The common size common window glass is still to be taxed 45 per cent., and yet that is resisted by the Republican-Randall crowd. Shame up

We publish to-day a part of a report of Capt. W. H. Bixby, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., setting forth the benefits derived already and to be derived hereafter from certain river and harbor improvements in the Corolinas. The figures presented are instructive.

From an editorial in the Danville Register it appears that there are leading citizens of-Norfolk who are in favor of moving their town into North Carolina-that is, to get the State line so changed as to have Norfolk and Portsmouth a part of North Carolina. The Register is pleased to

"This proposition is startling, truly, but Norfolk & Co. could go much farther and fare worse. North Carolina is a grand and prosperous State, and has no State debt of consequence to worry its people and excite its politicians. It has splendid re-ources and has advertised them well, and Norfolk has no doubt read the advertisements in the papers. Norfolk always has an eye to business and knows a good situation when

she sees it. "We should be very sorry, of course, to

may seem. Richmond and Petersburg have long aspired to be seaport towns and Norfolk has always stood in their way."

North Carolina has about built up Norfolk, and it would not object to baying such additions as Norfolk and Portsmouth could give.

CURRENT COMMENT.

--- Parrot politicians and organs will denounce the bill, of course, as a free trade measure, and it is given out that Bordall and his faction will not vote for it. But a careful study of its provisions will fail to material. ize the charge. It has a large free list, and is so far a free trade measure, just as the Dawes Republican bill of 1872 was, and just as the Tariff Commission bill of 1883 was. And it is just the sort of free trade that the great industries of this country stand in most need of .-Springfield Republican, Independent --- The dispute between Western railway and the Brotherhood of En-

gineers is in a nut shell, but a disputed fact precludes correct outside judgment as to the party in the right. The Brotherhood alleges that classi fied engineers were discharged, as a rule, when their riper experience and tested fidelity entitled them to the highest standard of wages. If that be true, the Brotherhood is.right; the railway direction is wrong. The railroad direction alleges that engineers were not discharged because of the higher wages which experience and fidelity commanded under the classification. If that be true, then then the Brotherhood is wrong; the ralway direction is right. The demand for uniform wages for engineers rendering the same service, regardless of experience and tested fidelity, is utterly inexcusable as a naked proposition; but it is possible to make it not only excusable but recovery. justifiable, if ripe experience and tested fidelity are made the ground of dismissal. - Phil. Times. ing certain hostile elements, Mr.

-- For the purpose of conciliat-Sherman has been explaining things. He has written a letter in which he tries to show that his "New South" speech, delivered at Nashville some months ago, and the bloody shirt oration delivered by him a few days later in Springfield, Ills., were harmonious, or not inconsistent. If we understand the Senator—and we honestly try to do so -he means to say that at Nashville be stood with his back to the past, his face to the future, and spoke of the South that is to be; but at Springfield he about faced, so as to stand with his back to the future, his face to the past and spoke of the South that had been. In other words, it was Grady's South in Tennessee, and Halstead's South in Illinois. Mr. Sherman lacks the dexterity required for artful dodging. His explanation fails to explain. In this matter, as in many others, Mr. Sherman's record is extremely incon-

River and Harbor Improvements.

sistent. Washington Post, Dem.

*	A	Work under Fresent Project	resent Proje	set		Results	
NAME OF RIVER OR HARBOR.	Date of Com- mence ment	Durat lon.	Rivers Worked.	1	Reducation of Freight Charges.	Develorment of Angua Commerce Commerce P. r Dol ar of Total Expendi- tures	Commerce P. r Dol ar of Broendi-
	Year.	Years	Mnes.	Dollar.	Per Cent.	Pollars.	Doll-14
Trent blyer, N. C.	1878	30 %	e 8	34.00	222	250 000	°1
amiloo and Tar Rivers, N. C.	1876	=	31	90	10 25	18 - 000	26.7
euce biyer, N C. shows Wilmington.	1881	> 0	5 01	98.00	Stouck 28	1.40.00	13.0
acompar River. S. C.	18-0	7	7.0	45,00		1,900,09	92
reat Pee Dee River, S. C.	1830	-	000	87,000	M to 60	1,600.00	\$
AVERAGE		• •	- ±	81,000	28	1 860 000	124

1. The two towns on the river bank have nearly doubled in population and property.

2 The town of Greenville, on this river, has increased from 912 population and

\$266,000 real estate in 1880 up to 2 505 population and \$600,000 real estate in 1886 almost entirely due to the river improve-8. The neighborhood of the river is steadily gaining in settlement and property under the influence of better transporta-

On the recently commenced but unfinished improvements of waterway between New Bern and Beaufort, N. C : Beaufort harbor, N. C.; waterway between Beaufort harbor and New River, N. C., (through Bogue Sound); New River, N. O.; Black River, N. C.; Georgetown harbor, S. C.; Winyaw Bay, S. C.; Sante River to Win vaw Bay, S. C.; Sante River, S. C.; Cape Fear River, N. C., below Wilmington the work is of too recent date or not sufficient-

ly advanced to have produced the expected W. H. BIXBY. Captain of Engineers U. S. A. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28, '88.

His psalm—it ought to be called sc—to his wife, entitled 'My Springs,' is one of the sweetest love songs that English literature contains. It has the ring of truth and deep glad to get rid of Norfolk, strange as it variably cure his animal.

PROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DEATH OF EMPEROR WIL-LIAM OF GERMANY.

The Great Monarch Pays the Last Debt of Nature-Incidents of his Dying Moments-All Business and Amusements Suspended in Berlin -Prince William to Succeed bim by Imperial Becree - Several of his Children and Many Nobles Present at his Death-The Palace Surround. ed with an Immense but Silent

By Cable to the Morning Star. BERLIN, March 8, noon .- The following bulletin was issued at 10.40 o'clock this morning: "The Emperor had a very restless night and is very weak this morning. VON LAUER." Bigned,

11 a. · m .- Drs. Leuthold and Tiemson remained with the Emperor throughout the night. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and the Crown Princess of Sweden arrived this morning in a special train.

The National Zeitung says the Emperor was in half-waking, half-sleeping condition yesterday. He showed a slight increase of strength in the evening after taking nourishment, which appeared to be maintained. The Emperor has recognized his daughter, the Duchess of Baden. Prince Bismarck is at the Palace; Count Von Stolberg-Weirngerode, Court Chamberlain, is also present.

BERLIN, March 8 .- An Imperial decree, which was signed November 17, was promulgated to day. It provides for repre-sentation of the Emperor and King by Prince William, in the discharge of current government business.

LONDON, March 8 .- A Berlin dispatch timed noon, says: Since 9 o'clock this morning the Emperor has elightly improved, he suffers less pain, but is still greatly exhausted Prince and Princess William, Prince Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke and Herr Von Pultkamer, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, are in attendance at the Palace. A large rowd is collected outside the Palace.

London, March 8 .- A Berlin dispatch, timed 2 p. m., says the Emperor is weakening. The doctors have faint hopes of his

BERLIN, March S. 4 P. M -The Emperor is not now able to recognize even the Empress, and is gradually sinking An immense but silent crowd is standing near the Palace, not withstanding the fact that a cold rain is falling. The Palace is guarded by a force of cavalry. Business in the city is virtually surpended, and the theatres are LONDON, March 8 -At 612 the Ex-

change Telegraph Company received s telegram, announcing that the Emperor of Germany is dead.

London, March 8 -A despatch from Berlin states that the Emperor died this

NEW Yoak, March 8 .- A private des patch from London, which reached this city at 1 o'clock, says there is no doubt that the Emperor is dead, but the hour of his demise is not known.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

His Condition Continues to Improve -much Agitated Concerning his Father-Will Leave San Remo on Saturday-Bismarck Desires him to go to Beriin. By Cable to the Morning Star.

SAN REMO, March 8 .- The German Crown Prince slept soundly all night and awoke refreshed. He breakfasted with a good appetite. His condition continues to improve. The weather is of the finest.

SAN REMO, March 8 .- The Crown Prince will leave here Saturday morning. He was much agitated when he heard of the Emperor's serious condition. He receives telegrams from Berlin about the Emperor every half hour. Prince Bismarck has telegraphed to Dr. Mackenzie, inquiring whether the Crown Prince could not come to Berlin instead of going to Wiesbaden, as is proposed. Prince Henry and Princess Charlotte, of Saxe-Meininge, grandchildren of the Emperor, and the Grand Duke of Hesse will leave

San Remo to-night for Berlin LONDON, March 8. - The British Medical Journal has a dispatch from San Remo, timed 3.47 to-day, stating that the German Crown Prince's larynx is a little more swollen.



Economical! 33 COLORS. 10 cents each

The PUREST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Warranted to Dye the most goods, and give the best colors. One package colors one to four pounds of Dress Goods, Carpet Rags, Yarns, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Any one can use them.

The Only Safe and Unadulterated Dyes.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. For Gilding or Bronzing Pancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only IO Cents. feb 1 D&W3m we fr sun nrm 2 or 4 p

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full parties are sent seeled tree ERIE MED.OO., BUFFALO, M.Y. iani I &W:Iv an we tr

If You Are in Want F PIANOS OR ORGANS SEND FOR CATA

logues and Circulars or examine our Instruments. We keep on hand all grades of Instruments, and offer them very low for Cash or Instalments. Parties purchaing from us can absolutely rely on the quality of our instruments, for being thoroughly posted in our business we accept from no maker an Instrument which is imperfect. Old Instruments taken in exchange B. VARLABR, 408 and 409 Red Cross St.

VERY NICE.

10 KEGS PICKLED MULLET ROE FOR family use. Seed Potatoes, Early Rose and Peach Bloom. New Crop Cuba Molasses, Dry Salt and Smoked Meats, Flour, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco and Spuff, &c., &c Pally additions to our stock, insuring fresh saleable goods.

HALL & PEARSALL WHOLESALE GROCERS, mh 4 DaW sf

11 and 18 Water St.

feb 4 tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, March 8, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 86 cents per gallon, and

closed firm at 351 cents ROSIN-Market firm at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 171 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 nominal on a basis of 94 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

Ordinary...... 62 cts Good Ordinary...... 8 3-16 " Low Middling.... 91 Middling...... 94 · Good Middling..... 94

RECEIPTS.

13 bales. Cotton.... Spirits, Turpentine..... Rosin.... Tar..... Crude Turpentine.....

MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Produce Exchange.) NEW YORK, March 8, 1 P. M.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 8-16c. Spirits turpentine at 394 cents per gallon. Rosin

\$1 15@1 20. Tar nominal. Cotton futures firm; opened and closed March 9.99@9.96; April 10.00@10.07

May 10 10@10 17; June 10 15@10 24; July 10.20@10.29; August 10 23@10 33; Septem ber 9 85@9 91; October 9.64@9 70; Novem ber 9.55@9 60; December 9 55@9 60; January 9.65@9.68.

LIVERPOOL, March, 8, 1 P. M.-Cotton -business fair; middling uplands 5#d. Futures closed steady. March delivery 5 21-64d, sellers; March and April 5 21-64d, seller; April and May 5 23-64d, seller; May and June 5 23 64d, buyer; June and July 5 25-64d, seller; July and August 5 27-64d, seller; August and September 5 27-64d, seller; September and October 5 18-64d, seller: September 5 27-64d, seller.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1 P. M.-Wheat-May, 80fc Corn-May, 2fc. Oats-May, 314c. Mess pork-Msy \$14 05. Short ribs-Cash \$7 121; May, \$7.221. Lard-May, \$7 70.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 86c per gallon. Rosin steady CHARLESTON, March 8 .- Spirits turpen-

tine 364c. 'Rosin quiet at 85c. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

> By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Winancia!

NEW YORK, March 8 .- Noon. - Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4841@4832 and 4871@4872. State2bonds neglected. Government securities dull and

NEW YORK, March 8 .- Noon .- Cotton quiet; sales of 115 bales; middling uplands 10 3-16 cents; middling Orleans 10 5-16 cents. Flour steady. Wheat lower. Corn lower. Pork firm at \$15 00@15 25. Lard weak at \$8 00. Spirits turpentine easy at 40c. Rosin easy at \$1 174@1 224

Old mess pork \$14 75@15 000. BALTIMORE, March 8 .- Flour firm and quiet. Wheat-southern strong and quiet; red 92@95c; amber 94@96c; western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red on spot 88tc bid Corn-southern higher and firm; white 56@57c; yellow 55@56c

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 7. There is a good even trading, and on the whole a firm position as to prices, which are without change. Quotations are as follows: Carolina and Louisiana full standard fair at 51 cents; good at 51 cents; prime at 6 cents; choice at 61 cents extra lots at 6½c; Rangoon, duty paid at 4½@4½ cents; do in bond at 2½ cents; Patna, duty paid, common to good, at 4½@4½c; do. in bond at 2½@3 cents.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES

150 Boxes D. S. C. R. SIDES, 250 Cases LARD, 1500 Bbis FLOUR, all grades. 25 Bbls GLANULATED SUGAR, 25 Bbls White Extra C. " 50 Bbls Golden C. 50 Bble CAROLINA RICE, 100 Sacks Choice RIO COFFEE.

100 Hhds Choice P. R. MOLASSES, $200^{\,\mathrm{Bbls}}$ 100 Bbls Few Orleans 250 Kegs NAILS,

 $\overline{500}$ Bundles HOOP IRON, 25 Bbls DISTILLER'S GLUE, Soda, Lye, Potash. Starch. Soap, Snuff, To acco, Candles, Candy, Crackers, &c., &c., &c.

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Constantly in stock Every2Variety of Paper used in Newspaper and Job Printing Offices.

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

Wilmington, N. C.

NOW

WE HAVE OPENED THIS DAY A HANDsome lot of Plaid and Striped FLANNELS, suitable for Children's Cloaks or Ladles' Wrappers. Also, fifty pieces of yard-wide SATTERNS, elegant styles and superior quality, at 125 per yard. A full line of INDIA LINEN, from 8c per yard up to finest quality. A few handsome styles PLAID BATISTS and INDIA LINEN; fine fabric and low price.

JNO.J. HEDRICE.

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneye

WEAK NERVES

Paine's Celery Compound is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful stimulants, it speed. fly cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM PAINE'S CELEBY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood. making organs to a healthy condition. The

true remedy for Rheumatism

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

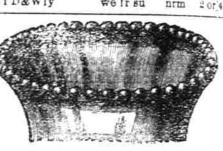
DYSPEPSIA PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the diges-

tive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathar. tic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely fol-

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book. Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

feb 1 D&Wly we fr su nrm 2 or 4 p



This is the Top of the Genuine Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

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