THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday acrains at \$1 00 per year, 50 etc. for six months, 0 etc for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50 tour days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one months, \$10 00; two months, \$10 00; three months, \$20 00, and months, \$20 00; three months, \$20 00; three months, \$20 00; three months, \$20 00; two months, \$20 00; two months, \$20 00; two months, \$20 00; two months, \$20 00.

All announcements of Pairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Plo-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, e.g., 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 Column at Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 personare 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 r 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 to 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, Auction and Official advertisons dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to coupy any special place, will be charged extra coording to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transfent advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations 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-seed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge as 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 adverse.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EVENING EDITION

Monday, March 19, 6 P. M.

"What went ye out for to see?" A great congregation-probably 3,000 people-met in the new tabernacle on Sunday night to see and hear the eminent evangelist, Rev. Mr. Pearson. Of course idle currosity carried many, but there were probably two thousand present who went with a sincere desire to be benefited-to get more fight, more spiritual power, more religion. At the close of the sermon probably more than two thousand men and women stood up declaring in the act that henceforth that would sow more to the spirit and less to the flesh.

But what about the preacher? No man can judge another by one effort. You may hear the masterpiece of his life or you may hear him when he has dropped to the lowest rung in the ladder of his intellections and successes. The time, the occasion, the physical condition, the mental health, and in preaching, the Divine illumination and baptism, have all to be considered and all contribute to the results. A man at the bar, or in the Senate, or on the rostrum, or even in the pulpit, may on some very remarkable occasion speak above his ability, as Macaulay said of Warren Hastings. But all speakers have an average. Mr. Webster once at the bar and once in the Senate rose above himself and produced speeches that deserve to live as long as the English language in which they were spoken. Even Edmund Burke, imperial and unapproached in the splender and resources of his teeming, mighty brain, in his Nabob of Arcot's Debts speech, and possibly in one or two others, ascended to the heights that even his sweeping and majestic wing never bore him again. But why multiply instances? The point is that you cannot estimate any man justly by one effort, and that all men have

Whether Mr. Pearson's first sermon in Wilmington was beyond his usual strain; or whether he fell below about his preaching?

This writer studied homileties for eight or ten years. He has heard more than a hundred men -possibly hundreds-preach the Gospel of the Hawks, Balch, Ives, Atkinson, Flagg, and other men of parts in the Episcopal Church. He has heard Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keene in the Roman Catholic Church. He has heard Peck, Anderson, J. Henry gifted men in the Presbyterian He was called of God. We have no Church. He has heard Fuller, Broad- doubt of it.

us, Williams, Hague, Ford, Wingate, Currie, Reynolds, J. R. Graves, and other eminent preachers in the Baptist Church. He has heard Hezekiah Leigh, Tom Lowe, Pierce Parker, Andrews, Deems, Morae, and other men of power in the Methodist Church. He has heard men in some few other churches. This is said to put before the reader the standard by which we propose to neasure Mr. Pearson. And now what is the judgment?

Nature has done very little for him. He has none of the natural endowments that set off the great orator. His personal appearance is youthful, homely, unimposing. His voice is peculiar, and yet not without certain fascination-penetrating and not unmusical when you get accustomed to it. He has clear articulation. His manner is deliberate, self-contained. His mind is logical, acute, responsive, aggressive. He is not eloquent in any high sense. He is not a rhetorician. He scarcely uttered in his fifty minutes' discourse one rhetorical sentence. He is not maginative. His descriptions are not remarkable. Then with all this negation, what is he? What power as he as a preacher?

We fear irreligious, worldly men will scarcely understand us. He has power and of a very wonderful kind. It is the power that comes of Godthe power of the Holy Ghost. Of him t may be said as St. Paul said of

"And my speech and my preaching was not with entising words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of

It is his closet work that makes him so effective. He has the holy unction from on High. He has that gift of speech that enables him to clothe clear thoughts in simple language. He is plain, simple, earnest, almost vehement. He is a servant of the Most High God, and he shows unto men the way of salvation. He is a preacher of the Cross of Jesus and we know how that is variously felt and estimated

"For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness: but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God."

You will hear all sorts of criticism -much that is foolish, absurd, even wicked. This is a good sign. The first shot from the Pearson gun brought down the enemy. It was indeed a centre shot. No man or woman in that vast assembly, however uncandid, however insincere, hewever depraved, will ever forget that sermon. They will remember it all through life, in spite of the stupifying effects of the deadly opiate, and they will remember it in the Day of Wrath when the congregated mil lions of earth shall stand before the great white throne to be judged by the King of kings and the Lord of

Here then is our opinion of the preacher. He is the very best Gos pel preacher we ever heard. He not an orator, mind you; nor a rhetorican, nor a sensational pulpit banger of the Talmage type. But he is a preacher of righteousness -an ambassador of God with a message; and this message must be delivered in all sincerity and faith, but with the utmost plainness, the utmost directness, the utmost simplicity. The Master preached in such language that all could understand Him. The Apostles all-Peter and the remainder - spoke to men not in the language of science or philosophy, "vainly so-called," or of poetry. Men with 1tching ears crave garrish displays and rhetorical pyrotechnics and imaginative splendors, but perishing men need the Gospel of Jesus in the words such as are used in common life. Technical language is always out of place in the pulpit. The greatest men are the simplest.

Mr. Pearson plants himself squarely on the Word of God. With him it is the law and the testimony first, last, all the time. His appeals to Holy Scripture are unanswerable, final, conclusive. His knowledge of the Bible is profound. His ability to use it most marked. It is easy to understand after hearing his average standard of execllence him once, how he succeeds so wonwe cannot undertake to decide at derfully, and why it is that dying this stage of the meeting. But what men hasten again and again to hear this minister of Jehovah preach the Word of Life. We think it can all be summed up in a few words; first, he relies solely apon God; second, he knows God's Word. He is, we Son of God. He has heard Tyng, repeat, the best preacher of the Cospel we ever heard, and because of his great plainness, his great simplicity, his intense earnestness, his unfaltering faith in God and the power of His Word, and his readiness to use that Word. The Lord Smith, Wilson, Vaughan and other God Almighty made him a preacher.

His sermon was admirably oorstructed even from a homiletic standing point. It was on Sowing and Reaping, and was simple and logical in arrangement and enforced with great power. We write him down in the best sense of that greatly abused word - a great preacher of the Gospel. His points were homethrusts and no same man will ever deny them or try to evade their force by sophism and ridicule. We have great confidence that before his five weeks have ended a mighty and glorious work will have been done in Wilmington in spite of all combinations and conspiracies to prevent it and all Satanio machina tions and influences. May the word of life-the blessed word of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners, have free course and be glorified ! Amen and Amen!!

You are always hearing from the Protectionists gushing sympathy for the laborers under their employ. They would have you believe that the only reason in the world why they favor a High Tariff is because t enables them to pay high wages. The Pennsylvanian employes can tell a story of oppression that gives the lie-direct to all of this blow and blarney. The money question is what deceives. What is the purchasing power of a dollar and how much labor is performed enters into this question of wage. If an American does three times as much as a working man in another country and gets but one and a half times as much he is not really as well paid as the other. Rev. John G. Brooks, in a recent Tariff Reform meeting held at Conord, Mass., said:

"Bricks in Germany cost three or four times as much as they do here, and in all the other products of Germany there is a similar excess of cost. If their products cost more than ours, of course they can't compete. And so the only way to convince of error those protectionists who think it absurd for our wellpaid workmen to compete with foreigners who will labor for thirteen cents a day is to compare the cost of production in Europe with the cost here. The manufacture of a watch for instance, costs in the and shoes in Vienna more than twice as much as in America. A resident of India declares that one Englishman saws more wood than a score of natives. If anybody needs protection it is the cheaply paid aborer. The cheapest labor of the world is really the most expensive labor, and where the lowest wages are paid there the least work is done.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the able and thoroughly competent Northern writer upon the Tariff, thus refers to Mr. Randall's bill in a communication in the New York Times:

"As a matter of fact, it has been complained that the very collection of the whiskey tax, or any vestige of it, is un-American and highly obnoxious. Then i was complained that the system necessitates a lot of office holders. Hence, one fails to see why Mr. Randall should still keep a fifty-cent tax on whiskey and the beer tax.

This will be hard to answer by those who believe in a total wiping out of the internal tax. It appears to a great many sensible and earnest people as absurd and unwise to relieve certain kinds of useless luxur ies and retain the tax on the absolute necessaries of life of the 20,000,000 of daily toilers in this country. Mr.

"But independent of this partial blunder, the decency as well as the patience of the 60,000,000 people in this great land seems outraged that the drunkards should be reieved and get chesper whiskey, or the manufacturers of perfumery should get ree alcohol, and the hard-working or half starved millions in the great cities should pay 15 cents a bushel on potatoes, or 80 per cent. on the augar consumed, or \$0 per cent. on common mixed woollen dress goods that only cost about 20 cents a square yard and is worn by the millions of farmers' families and the working people of the land. I don't think that the majority of the population can possibly give a preference to reduce taxation on drink to the reduction of taxes on necessary food and on

CURRENT COMMENT.

- Senator Vest says he no lonzer intends to vote for pension jobs introduced in the Senate, in order to avoid a bloody shirt howl. Mr. Vest as well as other Southern Senators should have taken this stand several years ago. There is no doubt about the fact that members of Congress from the South have voted for pension steals simply because they thought if they opposed such bills the charge would be made that their action was prompted by hatred for the Union soldier. The time has passed when they should be infuenced by the threat that they will "fire the Northern heart."-New Orleans States, Dem.

..... This is the way Democratic papers talk about the unDemocratie World: "We decline to think meanly f the Democratic party."- Werld. "Wonder if the Democratic party returns the compliment? The chances are that it has not yet forgotten November, 1887." - Jersey City Argus. Our neighbor is right. The Democracy has not forgotten the treason of November, 1887, or that against Judge Peckham's election, nor does it overlook the plain revelations of the World's Republican connections contained in such recent publications as the Blaine Florence interview .-N. Y. Star, Dem.

--- It must be plainly manifest Stamps for the defendant. to every thinking Democrat that our Turrentine vs. W . & party in Congress and the country must put itself in full fighting trim R. Purnell for the plaintiff and Geo. within the next four months if we Davis for the defendant.

would win another victory in 1888; and it must be equally manifest that to accomplish that most desirable re-sult our legislation in Congress and our platform in the National Convention must be made to conform to the creed of the party as heretofore announced, and distinctly reiterated in part in President Cleveland's last an nual message. In other words the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives must pass laws properly reducing the revenue of the government, and reforming the tariff and internal revenue system of taxa tion. Unless this is done within the next four months, it will be useless for the Democratic party to go again before the people, whether we nomi nate Mr. Cleveland or some other man; for our actions will be so far from corresponding to our creed and professions that the public sentiment of the country will be adverse to our party and cause, and involve us in overwhelming and merited defeat. As far back as 1876, when Mr. Tilden was elected, the Democratic par ty was distinct in proclaiming its creed of tariff and revenue reform, and in our platform of 1884, upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected, the same thing was done .-- Lynchburg Advance, Den.

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

. Raleigh News-Observer.

Murray vs. Hazell. Held, That the jurisdiction of a court of equity to afford relief against deeds and other instruments casting clouds on title does not extend to a case where the purpose of the deed is clear, and it cannot operate presently or in the future to the injury of the party complaining.

Therefore where an assignee in bankruptcy, having set aside the homestead of the bankrupt in a two thirds interest in a tract of land, sells and conveys the interest of the bankrupt in said land subject to the homestead of the bankrupt therein, such conveyance being authorized by the bankrupt act, is valid, but as the conveyance is subject to the homestead of the bankrupt on its face, it cannot operate to the prejudice of the bankrupt, and constitutes no cloud on his title that equity can relieve.

Williams vs. Sims. Where a testator devised two hundred acres to her son Robert and her daughter Ellen to remain undivided until Robert comes of age or until one of them marries and then to be divided, and in any clause says "I will and desire that should Ellen and Robert die leaving no heir then the surviving one to heir the estate of the deceased brother or sister;" and after the tract had been divided Robert died without issue, Held, that his share passed to his sister; the time contemplated by the testator when the contingency was to happen giving effect to the ulterior limit tation, being the death of either

tenant without children then living. Johnson vs. Allen. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages for enticing

away and harboring his wife. Held, That the trial judge may xercise a just discretion in allowing the examination of witnesses, and it is only when the exercising of his discretion is clearly erroneous and to the prejudice of a party that it constitutes ground for a new trial.

Held, That evidence which, in con section with other evidence, tended to show defendant's illisit relations with plaintiff's wife, was competent.

Heid, That while the minutes of proceedings before a Justice of the Peace are quasi recorde, yet parol testimony may be heard as to such proceedings where the purpose is not to prove anything affecting the minutes but merely to show the conduct towards each other of persons con cerned in the trial.

Held, That objections to the ad missibility of evidence must be made. in apt time. Generally the refusal of the court to exclude testimony admitted without objection is not assignable as error.

Held, That for tortious injuries gries are not confined in ascertainng damages to such as are merely compensatory, but may give punitive damages, the amount to depend upon the character of the parties, the nature of the injury, the circumstances of aggravation, the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant and ike considerations.

Held, That unless it appears that he court was requested to give paricular instructions and refused, and that there is an assignment of error n that respect, the objection cannot be heard on appeal. And where special instructions were asked by he parties, it cannot be assigned as error that some other possible view of the fact might also have been considered and submitted to the jury.

Held, That while "ill treatment" not a definite expression, yet mere "ill treatment" of the wife by the husband does not warrant a stranger in entertaining her and keeping her apart from her husband against his

Held, That jurors cannot be heard to impeach their own verdict, and evidence to impeach a verdiet must come from other sources than jurors

Supreme Court.

Raleigh News-Observer. Cases from the sixth district were disposed of yesterday morning as fol-

Lanter vs. Manning, argued by J. D. Bellamy (by brief) and W. S. Thompson for the plaintiff, and D. L. Russell for the defendant. Farrior vs. Houston, argued by

W. R. Allen for the plaintiff, and H. R. Kornegay and Strong, Gray & Turrentine vs. W. & W. R. R.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE RAILWAY HOKROR. Purther Particulars of the Terrible Railway Accident in Georgia-Firet of the Kind that has Ever Occurred

on the Soad.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, March 18 — Fred Maynard of
New York, reported killed, at the Blackshear accident, was from Utica, N. Y.; he was not killed but is slightly injured.

Some of the dead have been sent to their former homes, and the others will be embaimed and sent. Several of the wounded

The trestle of Hurricane river is about eight hundred feet in length, and the break ncludes four hundred feet at the west end The tender and engine lodged against the abutment. The baggage car left the track on the trestle, which accounts for the accident, the ties showing where the trucks cut deep into them. It was this car that careened the rear cars, and by its strain dragged the tender down, the engine having safely crossed over. Had it not been for the presence of mind

of engineer Richard Welch, a much more horrible fate would have been in store for the wounded. Hurridly despatching the engine with a fireman to Blackshear, he ran down to the wreck, and with assistance of a porter of the Pullman car Miserva, ex tinguished the fire which had broken out in the baggage car.

That part of the trestle which was destroyed is being rebuilt, and direct connection will be reopened with Florids by tomorrow morning.

The accident is the first of the kind that has ever occurred on the road since it was

built, thirty-five years ago. JACKSONVILLE, March 18 .- Mr. George Gould and wife arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In an interview with the Times Union reporter Mr. Gould said: 'Neither myself nor my wife is much injured, but our escape was a miracle. My wife, although not seriously injured, is very stiff from the abaking up caused by the sudden stop and turning over of the coach. The only injury I received was a slight cut on one ear and one on the fore-

SUPREME COURT.

head, which did not amount to anything.

Decision in the Tetephone Casco-The Bill Patents Sustained on Points. fry Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The U. S. Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the Telephone cases, which is in favor of the Bell Telephone Company on all points and in all of the cases. In considering the question of the alleged anticipation of Bell's invention by the telephone of Reis, in Germany, the Court claim that Reis discovered the means of transmitting mueical tones and nothing more. Bell's patent, being for the process or art of transmitting speech, would have been just as valid, even if he had used the apparatus that the apparatus of Reis was not successful in transmitting speech, and that his invention was not in any respect an anticipation of the discovery which was made by Bell. The decision includes the points set up in the claims of Reis, Vanderweyde and

The Court holds that the force of the testimony, showing that Drawbaugh had a telephone in use before the invention of Bell, is completely broken by his own conduct, and the indifference which he manifested with regard to his alleged invention until years after Bell's telephone was known to the whole world. The Drawbaugh claim is declared to be unsustained

Justice Bradley read an opinion dissenting from the decision of the Court. Justices Field and Harlan also dissent, and Justices Gray and Lamar did not sit with the case. The Bell patents are therefore sustained by a majority of the Court, the vote standing four to three.

FOREIGN.

Emperor Frederick's Condition-Gen Boulanger -- Proposal to Blockade Prince Ferdinand. [By Cable to the Morning Star.] BERLIN, March 18.—Emperor Frederick

passed a refreshing night, enjoying an un broken sleep. The Emperor has ordered that his proclamation be publicly placarded throughout the Empire.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge started for London to day,

Paris, March 18 -A heavy snow storm is raging here, and the streets are in a dangerous condition General Boulanger to day departed unnoticed for Clermont-Ferraud

Liberts says that the Minister of War has given General Boulanger permission to CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18 .- M. Nell-

doff, Russian Ambassador, urges a Turco-Russian naval blockade of the Bulgarian ports, with the object of forcing Prince Ferdinand to depart from Bulgaria. London, March 18 .- A requiem service for Emperor William was held in the Ger-

man Chapel-Royal here to-day. Six mem bers of the Royal family and all the foreign ambassadors were present. The edifice was crowded and hundreds of people were un-

NEW YORK.

Patal Pfre-One. Woman Killed and Many Persons Badly Hurt. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, March 19 .- The Elberon flats, at the corner of 86th street and Madison avenue, were burned this morning at 7 o'clock. There was great excitement and many people jumped out of the windows. One of them, Mrs. Frances Westlake, widow, was killed, and others of them were badly burn and burned Assistant foreman Quirk of engine 22 was badly burt by the fall of a ladder while reacuing a child from a window of the burning dwell-

FLORIDA.

Destructive Fire in Jacksonville-Less \$180,000. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, March 19 -A warehouse in the rear of the hardware store of Geo. F. Drew & Co., was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock last night, involving a loss of \$5,000, which is covered by insurance. At 10 clock the fismes broke out again

and barned down three buildings, including the new Hazelton block on Laura street, Loss about \$125,000.

MEXICO.

Volcanose in Activity-Banquet to the New American Minister. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, MARCH

18.—Recent parties visiting the volcane Pocatalapecto report increasing activity in the crater, with clouds of smoke and sul-phurous fumes. Reports from Central America show that several volcanoes are unmistakably in renewed activity.

A banques to Gen. Bragg, the new U. S.
Minister, will be given by the American
residents Wednesday.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, March 19, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 344 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market steady at 821 cents per bbl for Strained and 87 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 00 for Virgin

and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet on s basis of 91 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

Ordinary..... 64 Good Ordinary..... 8 1-16 Low Middling..... 9 Middling..... 91 Good Middling..... 92

CORN-Quoted firm at 61 cents for yelow in bulk, and 64 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 63 cents in bulk, and 66 cents n sacks-for cargoes. TIMBER-Market steady, with quota-

ping, first-class heart, \$10 00@18 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 50@55

tions as follows: Prime and Extra Ship

ents; Extra Prime 60@65 cents; Fancy 70 @75 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. RICE. - Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4@44c; Prime 51@54c per pound. Rough

-No receipts. RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine Rosin Crude Turpentine

MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Produce Exchange.) New York, March 19 -Cotton futures quiet. Middling uplands quiet at 91c spirits turpentine 38c. Rosin \$1 20@1 221.

Cotton futures quiet and steady: March 78@9 83; April 9 85@9 86; May 9 95@ 96; June 10 03@10 05; July 10 06@ 10 10; August 10 11@10 15; September 19@9 81; October 9.61@9 61; November 749@9 52; December 9.50@9.51; January

LIVERPOOL, March, 19 -Cotton dull and generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 54d. Futures closed steady. March delivery 5 19-64d, seller; March and April 19-64d, seller; April and May 5 19-64d buyer; May and June 5 21 64d, buyer; June and July 5 22-64d, buyer; July and tember 5 24-64d, buyer; September and October 5 16-64d, buyer; September 5 24-64d, buyer.

CHICAGO, March 19.-Wheat-May 78\$c. Corn—May 51\$c. Oats—May 31c. Mess pork—May \$14 10. Short ribs—May \$7 221. Lard-May \$7 60.

SAVANNAH, March 19 - Spirits turpenine quiet at 35c. Rosin firmer. CHARLESTON, March 19. - Spirits turpenine quiet at 85c. Rosin quiet at 85c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- Noon, -- Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4851@4851 and 4871@4871. State bonds Government securities dull and neglected.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- Noon. - Cotton quiet. Sales 195 bales; middling uplands 01 cents: middling Orleans 101 cents. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat stronger. Corn quiet and firm. Pork steady at \$15 00 @15 25. Lard steady at \$7 971. Spirits turpentine dull at 88c. Rosin dull at \$1 20 @1 28. Old mess pork \$14 75@15 00. reights steady.

BALTIMORE, March 19 .- Flour steady and quiet; Howard Street and western super \$2 37@2 75; extra \$3 00@3 75 family \$4 00@4 50; city mills super \$2 87 @2 60; extra \$3 00@3 75; Rio brands \$4 75 @5 00. Wheat—southern firmer; red 92@ 94c; amber 94@96c; western about steady and dull; No. 2 winter red on spot 874@ 881c. Corn—southern easier for yellow and quiet; white 57@58c; yellow 56@57c; western steady and dull.

COTTON.

Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle NEW YORK, March 16 .- The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (March 16) the total receipts have reached 47,333 bales, against 73,469 bales last week, 65, 562 bales the previous week, and 69,024 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 5,021,861 bales, against 4,959,574 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 62,287 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 66,691 bales, of which 26,368 were to Great Britain, 8,854 to France and 31,469 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day regular dealings were resumed at some improvement on Wednesday's closing prices, but there was no early report from Liverpool and business was dull till near the close, when there was a further advance on a demand to cover contracts, stimulated by the reduced movement of the crop. Cotton on the spot was quoted 1 16c. lower on Wednesday and the close is nominal at 10 c, for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 292,100 bales.

To Owners of Vehicles! WHEN YOU MEED ANY REPAIRING OR Painting done give us a call. Will guarantee you the BEST WORK at the LOWEST PRICES. We have a fine lot of Buggles, Phietons, Surries Wagons, Carts and Drays on hand, which we are selling very cheep.

C. B. SOUTHERLAND & CO. dec 11 tf Corner Second and Princes Sts.

Fishing Poles.

FINE LOT OF FISHING POLES, TACKLE.

22 South Front street

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality HAM

tu th sat NEW CROP

Cuba Molasses. P. R. MOLASSES.

New Orleans Molasses. For sale low by: ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

150 Sacks COPPEE, all grades:

200 Bbis. SUGAR, all grades; 40 Tierces LARD, 250 Cases LARD.

20 Tubs BUTTER, 50 Boxes CHEESE, 150 Boxes CRACKERS and CAKES.

100 Half-bbls MULLETS. For sale,low by ADRIAN & VOLLERS

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, STARCE &c., &c., &c. For sale low by ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

SAMUEL NORTHROP, W. W. HODGER

WALKER TAYLOR.

GEN'L INSURANCE AG'TS.

Northrop, Hodges and Taylor,

THE FIRE ASSETS ALONE REPRESENT OVER

\$103,000,000.

Liberal Policy contracts, prompt ad lustments

and quick payment of losses. Office foot Walnut street.



N. H. SMITH REAL ESTATE & AGENT PAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing buy for sall lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to busness 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.
Lookjout for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood,
je 19 D&Wtf

D. O'CONNOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Stores, Dwellings and Offices for Rent. Rents

Houses and Lets for sale on the Monthly Instal-

collected, taxes and insurance promptly at

Cash advanced on city property when desired.

nov 10 tf

Chestnuts.

IF YOU WANT TO DIE GET THE DIAMOND Dyes. You can find a new supply of all colors at F. C. MILLER'S, German Drug Store,
Corner 8. Fourth and Nun Sts.

P. S. Prescriptions filled at all times, day of
fight.

We Have for Sale GLUE, HOOP IRON, NAILS, SOAP AND FLOUR. Also Cotton and Naval Stores, closely WOODY & CURRIE. Commission Merchants, Wimington, N

Take Notice THAT THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTded stock of Tobacce, Cigars, Snuff, &c., in
the city, at Manufacturers' prices can be found
at No. 10 Market street Will offer this week
some rare bargains in 11-inch Plug.7 ounc
Twist, 19 inch Henry County goods, and other
styles, Call early and secure a bargain.
Respectfully,

mh 17 tf SAM'L BRAR, SR., 10 Market St.