The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1888.

MORNING EDITION.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate Not in Session—Bill Passed for Construction of Bridges Across North Carolina Rivers—Tariff Debate in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Cape Fear, Black and Northeast rivers in North Carolina.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reported and the House adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the seal fisheries in Alaska.

After a short discussion as to whether it was competent for the House to proceed today to the consideration of private business, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair), on the tariff bill.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, gladly welcomed the issue presented by the pending measure. In times past the Democratic party had sought to evade the issue. In its platform of 1884 it had declared for protection, for free trade, for incidental protection, for a tariff for revenue only, and for tariff only for revenue. So that a voter could continue the platform to suit his own convictions. In Kentucky the platform meant free trade; in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut and New Jersey, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) was able to make voters believe it meant protection. By reason of fraud and intimidation practiced in one section of the country, and by means of deception practiced by the Democratic leaders in another section, the Democratic candidate for President had been elected. For the three years of Democratic administration the Democratic party in the House had played fast and lose on the great tariff question, until the necessities of the government had compelled the administration to take some decided position; and he honored the President for having forced his party to stop its attitude. He then advocated a protective system as one which tended to increase the wages of labor; and in support of his proposition he cited various statistics prepared by Commissioner Wright to show that the rates of wages in this country largely exceeded those of the workingmen of England. He wanted to see that system continued which had made this land grow and prosper beyond all others. Protection had built up varied industries, and had enabled the United States to retain the balance of her trade in her favor.

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, said that the question presented now was one of tariff reduction, not abolition. It was time that the bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means proposed to enlarge the free list, but the main object of the measure was to reduce, not abolish the tariff. In considering this question Congress should not seek to build up the industries of any one State at the expense of other parts of the country. In all its legislation it should consider the general welfare of the entire nation, not what might benefit a few, but what policy would most add to the happiness and prosperity of all the people of the United States. That the present tariff law did not in its application add to the prosperity of the great mass of the people must be evident to every fair-minded, unprejudiced man. A tariff which gave comparatively a small number of men the right and opportunity to tax millions of our citizens 47 per cent. more than their goods would sell for in the open market, could not fail to have the result of building up and maintaining vast monopolies and trusts, whose enormous profits were swelled and increased by the tribute which the tariff authorized them to levy from the pockets of the people. Congress had no right to take the part of a few manufacturers against the great body of consumers, but that was just what has been done. Our war tariff declared for high prices for the producer of iron; low prices for the producer of corn; high prices for the producer of glass; low prices for the producer of wheat. The present tariff tax aimed to secure to a few manufacturers the disposal of their goods at a large profit. To do that their prices must be raised. To raise their prices the supply of their foreign competitors must be diminished. To diminish the supply was to create scarcity. The fact of the matter was that the tendency of prices was to cheapen constantly, not on account of the taxes imposed by our war tariff, but owing to the improved means of transportation and production. Prices had declined everywhere, and prices of agricultural productions, which our war tariff did not benefit to any appreciable extent, had declined out of all proportion to those of manufactured commodities, and as usual the farmer had got the worst of it. Prices had declined the world over. They had declined in free trade England, and in China, as well as in the United States. The price in this country of nearly every article on which our war tariff was imposed would be a good deal cheaper to-day if the tariff were reduced. He ridiculed the position taken by protectionists that a high tariff increased the wages of American workmen. No industries, he said, showed more poverty, more destitution, and more strikes among their workmen than those so-called protected ones. There was not a hod-carrier in the United States but who earned more wages than the average person employed in industries benefitted by the war tariff.

He attributed the existence of pools to the continuance of the high tariff, and in conclusion said: "Trusts and combines have got a monopoly of the market. They have got such a grip on the pockets of the people, under the guise of protection to American labor, that it is a difficult task to force them to relax it. Heretofore all attempts to shake them off by a substantial reduction of the tariff have failed, because they have been powerful enough to defeat every effort in that direction. They have villified and abused the advocates of a reduction of tariff taxation; they have accused them of being enemies of the country's welfare; of being in league with the British; in fact, they have appealed to every instinct of the American people—selfish and patriotic—to vote to sustain this system of war tariff taxation. But I believe the time has now come when the people—and particularly the farmers of the west—are awake to the true meaning of this issue, and that they will soon speak in tones not to be misunderstood, and demand that Congress pay some heed to the great body of consumers of this nation, and pass a measure relieving them of a portion of the taxes which the war tariff now compels them to pay for the benefit of a few manufacturers." [Applause.]

Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, spoke in opposition to the bill. A reduction of the tariff, he said, should be made by friends of the protective system and not by its avowed enemies. The Mills bill, he said, was conceived by minds impregnated with economic bitterness. Its passage would be the death knell of protection. It was not all that its friends hoped, for it was in the line of legislation they long had sought and mourned because they found it not. He declared himself a protectionist.

Mr. Landes, of Illinois, submitted an argument in support of the bill and in opposition to the protective theory. While heartily advocating the bill, he regretted that it touched the whiskey and tobacco taxes, which, instead of being reduced, should be, he thought, increased. He hoped that the bill would pass, and that every member who voted against it for the purpose of continuing the granting of enormous bounties to manufacturers, would meet with political death, and would be buried under the ballot in November next below the resurrection line.

The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

The House at its evening session passed seventeen pension bills, and at 10.30 o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Savings Effected by Purchase of Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted offers of $90,000, 4½'s registered at $107⅞; $3,000 registered 4's at $125¼, and $1 500 ditto at $125. All except $3,000 registered fours were received after the regular opening of bids.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department, showing the saving to the government from purchases of United States bonds under the circular of April 17, 1888, to and including to-day, is as follows: Total offers, four and halfs, $5,908,400; four's $3,692,650. Total accepted: four and halfs, $3,490,000, at a cost of $3,676,863 50; fours, $1,285,650; at a cost of $1,614 928 25. Saving in interest on four and halfs, $205,312 50; on fours. $560,672 25.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Dun's Review of Trade for the Past Month.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 27.—R. G. Dun & Co's review of trade for the week says: The situation is very unusually confused. Advancing markets for stocks and grain contradict each other. Western reports as to probable crops are more definitely unfavorable, but the buying of stocks, no longer by professionals entirely, continues as if much larger traffic for the future were assured. Nearly all recent railroad reports have shown gains in gross earnings, though the Pennsylvania Western lines show losses, and the Reading Coal Company reports a decrease of over $300,000 for March, and $1,500,000 for the three months in net earnings. Western roads show a more peaceable disposition and exchanges at western cities generally indicate a large volume of business, while large eastern cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland and New Orleans, all report smaller clearings than last year.

Until within the past year or two it has always happened that the shrinkage in transactions at Eastern centres was soon followed by a decreasing trade elsewhere, but there are many who believe that a new state of things has come in that respect. Reports of business transacted are by no means uniformly favorable. At Boston distribution has not improved as was expected, and the scarcity of commercial, and manufacturing paper especially, is noticeable. No decided activity at Philadelphia, but trade is thought to be improving at Baltimore and Charleston. At Savannah there is a lack of activity, and at New Orleans the movement is light. Detroit and Milwaukee report a quiet trade, but at most other Western points some improvement is noted.

There is a prospect that the output of iron will now improve, though prices do not. Lower wages at many points, reduction in freights on fuel, a fall in the price of coke below a dollar, and a decline in the price of Lake ore, all point to lower prices of products. Bessemer iron is again lower at Pittsburg. The whole market still tends downward, and manufacturers act with exceeding caution.

Accounts of the boot and shoe trade are little better, though the demand of buyers for lower prices appears to cause hesitation. There have been considerable sales of leather at some concessions, and hides are still weak.

Wheat has advanced one cent and corn half a cent, with hogs and pork products weaker.

Cotton and coffee are a shade stronger, and oil one and a half cents lower. The general average of prices is now a little lower than it has been at any other time since January 1st.

Notwithstanding an advance of 4 per cent. on breadstuffs and 1@2c on meats the prices for manufactured and imported articles are generally about 4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the year. It becomes more clear that the prevailing tendency of prices and of wages is toward a lower level, though the actual or apprehended scarcity of farm products affects prices in some speculative markets. The advance in these markets arrested exports to a marked extent in March, so that the excess of reported imports over merchandise exports for that month was $12,268,394, and of specie only $1,111,212. More went out than came in, and but for the large transfer of foreign capital to this side, gold exports would doubtless have returned in considerable amount. The movement in April has been of a similar character, indicating thus far an excess of imports not materially differing from that of last April, which was $16,000,000, but the rate of exchange has stiffened so that an outward movement of specie might commence ere long.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number, for the United States 198, Canada 30, total 228; against 195 last week.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Prices Irregular with a Downward Tendency.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Business on 'Change early to-day was very largely given to changing trades. In wheat the opening prices were a surprise, as they were ¼c over the closing last night; but before 11 a. m. quotations were again at last night's figures and the pit quite dull. The range of prices for the day was about 1c. Before the close of the session there were reports of rains in the Southwest, and prices closed at the bottom for the session.

Corn, like wheat, opened 1¼c higher and advanced ¼c for all futures. The market was irregular, with downward tendency after the first hour. Oats at the opening were firm, but the market soon became dull, closing heavy.

Provisions were weak with light trading. May and June lard broke 10c upon the sale of long lard for a local bull, who has been the largest buyer for two weeks. Again trade was witnessed in short ribs for May and July, the former selling at $7 12½, $7 17½ and closed at $7 15. Mess pork declined 10c. May sold at $18 50 to $18 60, and closed at the latter figure.

$50,000 deposited in Citizen's National Bank, Davenport, Iowa, that the Pappoose Cigar is all clear Havanna filler, or will be forfeited. †

WILSON, N. C., 11th April.—Pappoose Cigars are not sold to cigar stores or saloons. Costs too much for that trade to sell it for 5 cents. Sold by DOANE HERRING. †

A new revelation is about to dawn on the smokers of Wilmington, as the Pappoose Cigar will be sold at 5 cents. †

BASE BALL.

A Summary of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following is a record of the games of base ball played yesterday:

Baltimore—Baltimore 11, Cleveland 7; base hits—Baltimore 11, Cleveland 12; errors—Baltimore 4, Cleveland 7; batteries—Kilray and Fulmer, Gilks and Zimmer.

New York—New York 2, Philadelphia 1; base hits—New York 5, Philadelphia 12; errors—New York 2, Philadelphia 3; batteries—Welch and O'Rourke, Buffinton and McGuire

Washington—Washington 2, Boston 4; base hits—Washington 5, Boston 6; errors—Washington 9, Boston 4; batteries—Oday and Mack, Clarkson and O'Rourke.

Indianapolis—Indianapolis 16, Detroit 7; base hits—Indianapolis 20, Detroit 12; errors—Indianapolis 10, Detroit 8; batteries—Healy and Daily, Baldwin and Gilligan.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Chicago 7; base hits—Pittsburg 7, Chicago 12; errors—Pittsburg 7, Chicago 9; batteries—Galvin and Fields, Baldwin and Daily.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, Athletic 8; base hits—Brooklyn 8, Athletic 8; errors—Brooklyn 11, Athletic 6; batteries—Terry and Peebles, Seward and Robinson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Wife-Murderer Hanged at Anderson—Execution of Jack Prather at Orangeburg.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—Jasper N. Davis was executed at Anderson at 12:50 p m. to-day for the murder of his wife in September, 1885 When asked if he had anything to say he replied: "You see what I have come to, Take warning."

His neck was not broken, and death was caused by strangulation. The execution was private. Davis' wife left him on account of his ill treatment, and because she refused to return to him, he concealed himself near the roadside, and as she passed by shot her dead.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—Jack Prather, colored, was hanged at Orangeburg to-day at 12.25 p. m., for the murder of Andrew Jackson, also colored. He protested his innocence and said he was going to heaven. He died without a struggle Prather shot and killed Jackson in July, 1885 because he had testified against him in a case in which both were tried for stealing cotton

FOREIGN.

The Pope's Decree—Queen Victoria—Elections in England.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LONDON, April 27.—Nationalist members of Parliament are somewhat agitated over the Pope's decree, and are eagerly conferring as to what steps are necessary in view of its appearance.

Queen Victoria arrived at Flushing, and at 8 o'clock this morning she embarked in the royal yacht for England, and arrived at Sheerness this afternoon and proceeded to Windsor.

In the Parliamentary election in the Mid-Lanarkshire Division to-day, Phillips, (Gladstonian), received 3 847 votes; Bensfield, (Conservative), 2,917, and Hardie, (Labor), 617. At the last election the Home Rule candidate received 3,779, and the Liberal Unionist 2,909.

KANSAS.

The Town of Pratt Struck by a Cyclone.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

PRATT, April 27.—A cyclone struck the east edge of the town yesterday afternoon, demolishing several houses and killing Mrs. Wm. Fisher. Many other persons were seriously hurt by flying debris. This is the second cyclone Pratt has had this spring.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton at All Ports Since Sept. 1st, 1887.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1887: Galveston, 646,469 bales; New Orleans, 1,676,179 bales; Mobile, 201,938 bales; Savannah, 839,254 bales; Charleston, 421,542 bales; Wilmington, 149,306 bales; Norfolk, 452 805 bales; Baltimore, 45,875 bales; New York, 86,936 bales; Boston, 78,276 bales; Newport News, 94,869 bales; Philadelphia, 25,071 bales; West Point, 384,780 bales; Brunswick, 78,104 bales; Port Royal, 13,604 bales; Pensacola, 16,992 bales. Total, 5,226,925 bales.

New York Comparative Cotton Statement.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1887.	1888.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	30,630	15,085
Total receipts to this date	5,226,925	5,140,275
Exports for the week	95,880	38,728
Total exports to this date	4,083,942	4,116,239
Stock in all United States ports	521,318	418,597
Stock at all interior towns, Macon not received	102,637	41,009
Stock in Liverpool	828,000	1,101,000
American afloat for Great Britain	80,000	68,000

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The address issued by the Southern Immigration Convention at Hot Springs, N. C., was prepared and read by Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of Kentucky, and not by Col. Johnston, of North Carolina.

A dispatch from Denver, Col., says that a sleeper on the Chicago Express, on the Burlington Road, jumped the track near Orleans, Nebraska, on yesterday, and that one man was killed and five persons were seriously wounded.

The cannon ball train from Kansas City, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was wrecked near Alma yesterday, caused by a bridge giving way. L. A. Town, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was killed, and Charles Eaton, of Lincoln, badly injured. The mail and express cars with their contents were consumed.

Three men, Jack Crow, Geo. Moss and Owen D. Hill, were hanged at Fort Smith yesterday for murders committed in Indian Territory. All three were negroes with Indian blood. Seven men were sentenced to hang, but consumption removed Sandy Smith, and the sentences of three others were commuted by the President.

Knowing that J. H. Hardin always pays more for Cigars, and keeps the best of any store in Wilmington, I have given him the Agency for my great brand of Pappoose Cigars. N. KUHNEN, Davenport, Iowa. †

Your Attention

IS CALLED TO THE LOW PRICES OF OUR J. Ottom Made Garments. In addition to cloth stock I have 1,500 samples of Imported Cloth, from which customers can choose a suiting or trousering with a guarantee of a perfect fit and style. M. ROSENMANN, 5 Market street.

ap 22 tf

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 27, Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady. Money easy at 1½@2½ per cent. Government securities quiet and steady; four per cents 126½; four and a half per cents 107½ State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 119; fours 98

Commercial.

NEW YORK, April 27, Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales to day of 114 bales; uplands 9 13-16c; Orleans 9 15 16c; net receipts at all United States ports 6,188 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,808 bales, to the continent —— bales, to France —— bales; stock at all United States ports 591,318 bales. Statement for the week: net receipts at New York 1,484 bales, gross receipts 18,085 bales; exports to Great Britain 21,529 bales, to France 377 bales, to the continent 9,007 bales; forwarded 1,619 bales; sales 4,404 bales; sales to spinners 1,600 bales; stock in New York 294,286 bales Southern flour unchanged and dull. Wheat—options unsettled; spot very dull; No. 2 red April 94½@95½c; May 93½@93½c; June 92½@93 7-16c. Corn—options dull; spot dull and easier; No. 2 April 68½c; May 68 15 16@65c; June 65½@65½c Oats ½c lower and dull; No. 2 May 37½@38½c; June 37½@38½c; No. 2 spot 38@38½c; mixed western 37@39c Hops quiet. Coffee—fair Rio on spot steady at $14 75; options firm; No. 7 Rio; May $11 55 @11 60. June $11 10@11 25; July $10 55@ 10 65. Sugar firm and quiet; fair refining 4 18-16c; refined quiet and steady. Molasses steady. Rice steady. Petroleum steady; refined 7½c at all ports. Cotton seed oil—crude 37c; refined 42@43c. Rosin dull at $1 20@1 22½. Spirits turpentine dull at 38c. Eggs easier; southern 12½@13½c. Wool in light request. Pork firm. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firmer; pickled hams 11@ 11½c; middles dull. Lard 5@6 points lower and very dull, closing steady; western steam on spot $6 20, May $6 10@5 16; June $8 10 @8 17; city steam $7 85. Freights dull; cotton 3 32d; grain ½d.

Cotton—Net receipts 350 bales; gross receipts 3,120 bales; futures closed quiet and steady, with sales of 48,200 bales at the following quotations: April 9 68@9.70c; May 9 68@9 69c; June 9 76@9 79c; July 9 88@ 9.89c; August 9.95@9.96c; September 9 69 @9 70c; October 9.44@9 45c; November 9 35@9 36c; December 9 36@9.37c; January 9.44@9 45c; February 9 58@9 54c

Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular, say: After a rather dull opening, with sales at last night's prices, very little animation was shown to assist values, and offers increased. The fact that the advance of this week has to a considerable extent led to covering on the part of shorts and nervous bears and further created a new long interest, seems to have taken the power away to support the increased cost, and under sales to realize profits as well as to renew short engagements prices declined 5 points. The free movement of the crop both in the ports and interior towns acts as an additional depressing factor.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour neglected but steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 80½c; No. 2 red 83½c. Corn—No. 2, 54½@54¾c. Oats —No. 2, 32@32½c Mess pork $13 50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $7 80 Short rib sides (loose) $7 12½@7 15; dry salted shoulders (boxed) $5 75@6 00; short clear sides (boxed) $7 70@7 75. Whiskey $1 15

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 81½, 81½, 80½; June 82½, 82½, 81½; July 83½, 83½, 82½ Corn—No. 2 May 55½, 56½, 54½; June 55½, 55½, 54½; July 55½, 55½, 54½ Oats—No. 2 May 32½, 32½, 32½; June and July 32½, 32½, 32½. Mess pork —May $13 60; June $13 50, 13 70, 13 70; July $13 80. Lard—May $7 90, 7 92½, 7 87½; June $7 92½, 7 92½, 7 85; July $7 95, 7 97½, 7 90 Short ribs—May $7 15; June $7 25.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Flour weak, ranging from $2 50 to 14 30. Wheat weak and ½c lower—No. 2 red cash 85@85½c; May 84½@85½c; June 85½c. Corn strong, closing easier early—cash 51@51½c; May 50½ @51½c. Oats firm and higher—cash 31½@ 32½c; May 31½c; June 32½ Provisions easy. Pork, new mess, $14 00. Lard $7 40. Dry salted meats—boxed shoulders $5 75 @5 87½; long clear sides $7 12½@7 25; clear rib sides $7 25@7 37½; short clear rib sides $7 50@7 62½. Bacon—boxed shoulders $6 37½; long clears $7 85@7 87½; clear ribs $7 90@7 95; short clears $8 15@ 8 25. Hams $10 00@12 00.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour firm. Wheat stronger—No. 2 red 88c. Corn quiet —No. 2 mixed 56½c. Oats stronger—No. 2 mixed 34½c. Pork quiet and steady at $14 50. Lard dull at $7 65. Bulk meats dull—short ribs $7 37½; bacon steady—short clear $8 87½. Whiskey steady at $1 09. Hogs lower—common and light $4 00@5 45; packing and butchers' $5 35 @5 50.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Spirits turpentine steady at 33c per gallon. Rosin nominal

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Spirits turpentine steady at 32½c per gallon. Rosin firm at 97½c per bbl.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

April 27.—Galveston, steady at 9½c—net receipts 206 bales; Norfolk, firm at 9 11-16—net receipts 424 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 9 13-16c—net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 9½c—net receipts 358 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 10 1-16c—net receipts 18 bales; Savannah, steady at 9 7-16c—net receipts 744 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 9 7-16c—net receipts 2,090 bales; Mobile, firm at 9 5-16c—net receipts 48 bales; Memphis, firm at 9½c—net receipts 97 bales; Augusta, steady at 9½c —net receipts 28 bales; Charleston, firm at 9 9-16c—net receipts 411 bales

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 4 P. M.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 5⅝d; Orleans 5 7-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 2,000 bales, of which 1,800 were American.

Sales of cotton for the week 71,000 bales, of which 52,000 bales were American; speculators took 5,800 bales; exporters took 11,000 bales; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners 15,100 bales; actual export 12,000 bales; total import 37,000 bales, of which 28,000 are American; total stock 826,000 bales, of which 608,000 bales are American; total afloat 170,000 bales, of which 80,000 bales are American

Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; receipts for the past three days were 78,000 centals, all American. Corn strong; nothing offering; new mixed Western 5s 5d; receipts the past three days were 48,105 centals, American.

Smokers of Wilson, N. C., have a treat in store for them. Doane Herring sells the Pappoose Cigar. †

Smokers of Wilmington will consult their own interest by buying the great Pappoose Cigar. Sold by J. H. HARDIN, Druggist. †

Every one likes the Pappoose Cigar. No use keeping any other brand. LAMAR RANKIN & LAMAR, Macon, Ga. †

Try Kansas City's favorite Cigar, the Pappoose. †

RALEIGH, N. C.—The views of some druggists are too exalted as to how much profit a 5 cent Cigar should stand, therefore decline to sell the Pappoose Cigar. But it is sold by JOHN Y. MCRAE. †

MARINE.

Port Almanac—April 28.

Sun Rises	5.11 A M
Sun Sets	6.44 P M
Day's Length	13h 33 m
High Water at Smithville	9.08 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.00 A M

ARRIVED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport master.

Steamer Passport, Harper, Southport, master.

Am Schr L A Snow, 178 tons, Rowe, Bermuda, E G Barker & Co.

CLEARED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport, master.

Steamer Passport, Harper, Southport, master.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville. Woody & Currie.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Equator—414 bales cotton, 226 casks spts, 114 bbls rosin, 514 do tar, 6 do pitch, 102 do rice, 25 do lightwood, 25 do crude turpt, 32 pkgs mdse, 5,000 bolts, 80,000 shingles, 55,115 feet lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 27, 1888.

(This list does not embrace vessels under 60 tons)

BARQUES.

Pillan (Ger.), 470 tons, Gerlach, E Peschau & Westermann.

Oluf (Nor.), 342 tons, Synness Heide & Co.

Sevend Foyn (Nor.), 281 tons, Berg, C P Mebane.

Meteor (Nor.), 440 tons, Olsen, Heide & Co.

Jacob Arendt (Ger.), 436 tons, Mestermann, E Peschau & Westermann.

Albatross (Nor.), 510 tons, Olsen, C P Mebane.

Vittoria (Ital.), 410 tons, Bosili, Heide & Co.

Margarethe (Ger.), 475 tons, Supplies, Heide & Co.

Bellona, (Ger) 455 tons, Lincke, E Peschau & Westermann.

BRIGS.

A M Lottinga (Ger.), 280 tons, Wilkins, E Peschau & Westermann.

Atlantic (Ger.), 307 tons, Schlottman, E Peschau & Westermann.

SCHOONERS.

Phebe J Woodruff, 499 tons, Kendrick, F G Barker & Co.

Anita, 404 tons, Small, E G Barker & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewell, Geo Harriss & Co.

Wm H Keener, 298 tons, Lippincott, Geo Harriss & Co.

Cherubim, 99 tons, Nelson, Geo Harriss & Co.

Delhi, 252 tons, Green, E G Barker & Co.

Annie E Blackman, 264 tons, Edwards, Geo Harriss & Co.

CASH HOUSE!

M. M. KATZ,

116 Market Street.

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK A NEW LOT OF

WHITE GOODS

IN ALL THE DIFFERENT TEXTURES AND VARIETIES.

FLOUNCINGS

In Nainsooks, Swiss and Cambrics, Valenciennes, Guipure and Egyptian.

DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

SUMMER SILK 35 and 50 cents.

Specialties in Jerseys.

500 Black, Worth $1.50 for $1.00.
1,000 Colored, " 2.50 " 1.25.
500 Cloth Shades, " 3.00 " 1.50.

Many other desirable goods selling very low.

SCALL FOR BARGAINS AT

M. M. KATZ'S,

116 Market St.,

WILMINGTON N. C.

ap 15 tf

Charlotte Daily Chronicle.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

Bright, Newsy, Cheap.

Contains Latest Telegraph Dispatches and Market Reports.
Believes in Keeping up with the Times.
Likes Aggressiveness in Business and in State.
Encourages the Upbuilding of North Carolina
Is a Strong Advocate of More and Better Education.

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W. S. HEMBY, Editor and Proprietor

Charlotte, N. C. oc 26 D&W tf

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DEATONVILLE, VA., Feb. 18, 188

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Last summer my son came from the University a great sufferer from indigestion and nervous prostration; the water was of incalculable benefit to him.

Yours truly,

F. H. FARRAR

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LODORE, AMELIA COUNTY, VA., Feb. 20, 188

General George J. Hundley:

I have used the water from the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Springs in quite a number of cases of Digestive Troubles, and always with benefit. In the case of an old gentleman of seventy years, with Dyspeptic and Urinary Troubles of twenty years' standing, with stricture and Enlarged Prostate requiring the use of the catheter almost constantly, the test of his urine setting up vesical trouble, with symptomatic kidney trouble, with mental impairment also. After a protracted illness last summer from increase of all the symptoms, when his case seemed to be hopeless, I advised the use of the water from the Otterburn Springs, which he has used persistently up to the present time, and has gradually improved, and can now dispense with the catheter. His digestion is good, and he is doing as well as one at his age could expect. He receives no treatment other than the water from these springs

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J. A. HILLSMAN, M. D.

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Respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN N. UPSHUR, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica, &c., in the Medical College of Virginia.

(See Hill's case below.)

RICHMOND, VA., December 16, 188

General George J. Hundley:

For ten years past I have suffered greatly with my Kidneys and Bladder, and nothing gave me relief until I began the use of Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water last August. This is decidedly the strongest of any mineral water I have ever used, and I have tried several all for five or six years When I began the use of this water I had just passed a large stone from the Kidneys, but have not passed any stone. I heartily recommend this Water to all who may be suffering as I have been. C. A. HILL, Tenth and Main street

RICHMOND, VA., September 6, 188

General George J. Hundley, Amelia Courthouse Va.:

Dear Sir:—Our mutual friend, Mr. Charles Wingo, informs me that you desire my opinion of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water. I am satisfied that it is one of the finest waters in this country for Aton