Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $5 00 per year, $2 50 for six months, $1 50 for three months; 50 cts for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cts. for six months, 30 cts for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls 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 Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 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 important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accepted, will be cut down 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, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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 address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27.

YELLOW FEVER—PREVENTIVES.

Gen. Ben Butler some months ago wrote a paper for the *North American Review*, a staunch organ of Republicanism and Protection, in which he showed what was done in New Orleans and at New Bern in sanitation during the war, and how yellow fever was stamped out under his directions. There is no doubt that this able and corrupt man did accomplish much in making cities healthy where he was stationed. He was much more successful in sanitation than in soldiering. The lesson taught the people of New Orleans has never been forgotten, and because of the good he did to them in cleaning up their city and showing them the way to health, they ought in charity, to forgive him for his violence, vindictiveness and pillaging, at least so far as human nature unassisted by grace will allow.

Another article in the same organ of the Republican party is worth refering to. Surgeon-General Hamilton discusses the contagiousness of yellow fever. He advises boiling all water used in cooking or drinking and all cooking utensils to be boiled. He thinks the yellow fever can be taken from place to place. He says:

"We may conclude, then, having consideration solely to the fact, that yellow fever is a highly infectious disease of the mildly contageous variety, and is to be prevented by the adoption of such measures as will destroy the germ and thus prevent its propagation, and, at the same time, rendering sterile the soil or place whereon the germ shall fall.

On this as on other questions the "doctors are not agreed." There is agreement as to the fact that the decrease can be transported. In the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Doctors Watkins and Salomon, say:

"This disease is caused by a transportable and transmissible poison, quite as specific as prussic acid, for instance: but it is not known whether the same a living organism, similar to the cholera microbe, or, as seems more probable, the product of some quasi-fermentative process like that caused by the yeast fungus, which, in feeding on sugar, decomposes it into alcohol, carbonic acid and water. These germs do not appear to be bacteria of generically distinctive character or kind, the probabilities pointing rather to a pathologically productive condition of the flora ordinarily resident in the alimentary canal. It is infectious, and, moreover, communicable, but whether from the patient's respiration, secretions, or excrements, is unknown."

There is scientific investigation along this line, and it is probable that much more will be known about this very fatal disease in the near future than is now known. The New Orleans doctors insist upon *non-intercourse*. They say, "Don't go near the fever if you don't wish to catch it." It is always dangerous, they say, when the temperature is 70 degrees and higher.

This reminds us that the warm weather—the hot spring mornings, will soon be here. How is the present sanitary condition of Wilmington? Are the back lots clean? How about garbage?

The experience of last year was very beneficial. Under active sanitation the health of Wilmington was very much improved and the death rate was much reduced. Probably the mortality was less than it has been for several preceding years. Do not lose the benefit of the experience of 1888, but begin early to utilize in 1889. *Verb sap.*

A LITTLE BOOK ON THE SOUTH

Mr. W. H. Harrison, Jr., has prepared a book with the very suggestive title, "How to Get Rich in the South." This writer for several decades has been interested in that subject, but results are "all a vain show." Mr. Harrison has spent considerable time, it appears, in the South, and his book is the result of experience and observation of his own. He has been highly impressed both with the country and its people. We have not seen the book, but quote the following from a brief review of it in the Charleston *News and Courier*. It copies:

"To the man who will use his brains and his energy," says the author in the preface to his little volume, "the South certainly presents greater opportunities for gaining wealth and enjoying it than any other portion of the country." And again he says: "The people are kind, sociable and hospitable, the politician to the contrary notwithstanding. Land is cheap, and the lazy man can live easier and the energetic man get rich faster than in any other country. There is no country that offers such tempting inducements to the capitalist for profitable investments, and the invalid may, with the others, find a home where he can gain health and strength amid the fruits and flowers of the Sunny South."

He proves from the census that the South is healthier than the North. This is important. The Northern people do not know this. They think of the South as the land of malaria and death. We quote again from the Charleston paper:

"He proves by an interesting comparison of well ascertained facts that 'there is no country where as much money can be made in farming as in the South.' He establishes beyond question that more money can be made at stock raising in the South than in the North; that sheep husbandry can be prosecuted with better financial success in the South than in the North; that the South is 'particularly adapted' to the poultry industry; that the South is the natural home for most all of the fruits; that in spite of the one great crop of cotton the South is a great farming country; that the South can beat the world in truck growing; that in its mineral and timber resources, in its streams and fields and groves the South is an empire of illimitable possibilities and that there is no better land of promise under the sun."

All of which is probably true. The South would do very well indeed if it were not for the Northern politicians and the high rate of interest. Farmers have to pay far too much for their supplies. The system of mortgaging is eating them out of house and home. If the farmers could get money at 6 or even 8 per cent. with which to purchase supplies at the lowest *cash* prices, they would not be such slaves. The High Tariff, the high taxes in towns, the high prices of supplies, the manuring of fields with mortgages—these hurt and keep the South from flourishing and blossoming. We are glad Mr. Harrison has written his little book. We hope if he is a relative of the President that he will send him a copy and write him a letter and tell him to give the South a chance and let the negro problem be solved without impertinent and baneful outside intermeddling.

SHORT STOPS.

The German Emperor does not intend to allow newspaper criticism of his conduct. Hence the new penal code. It does not read like progress or reform.

* * *

And so the laboring people of Germany are agitated by just such questions as disturb the operatives and miners in the Northern States of our Union, and the results are the same—discontent and strikes. It is not strange that like causes should produce like results. It would be singular if they failed to do so. The United States and Germany are trying to make people prosperous by high taxes. They will signally fail. They both have High Tariffs.

* * *

Georgia is now a large cotton milling State. It has some 450,000 spindles. It consumed last year 160,800 bales of cotton. In the South there are 235 mills. The cotton consumed in 1888, was 443,373 bales—an increase of about 50,000 bales over 1887. According to the statistics in the Augusta *Chronicle:*

"Georgia stands first, South Carolina second, North Carolina third, and Mississippi, perhaps, fourth. Georgia has fifty-five mills, South Carolina thirty-two, and North Carolina eighty-one. Georgia, however, has many more spindles than any other Southern State. She has more than 135,000 more than either South or North Carolina. In fact, about a third of all the spindles in the South are within her limits.

"Augusta is the chief cotton manufacturing city of the State. She has 199,632 spindles and 5,500 looms. Her thirteen cotton manufacturing plants represent a capital of $5,500,000, and of the cotton consumed by the mills of the State nearly one-half is required to meet the demands of her mills."

Columbus has nine mills, 63,860 spindles, capital $2,195,000. Macon has 22,000 spindles. Atlanta 39,400 spindles with $900,000 invested.

We would like to give the health results in Wilmington for the last decade, together with the statistics of Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Mobile, Nashville, Memphis, and other Southern cities. We think the comparison would be most favorable to Wilmington. The Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Health for New Hanover county would do a good work in getting up these statistics. If not for ten years, for at least the last three years. We are reminded of this by a letter received from a friend in another city, a most estimable minister in the Episcopal Church, who tells us that he often hears Wilmington unfavorably commented upon because of its exceeding high death rate. We have no doubt that the lowest mortality to be found in any seaboard city on the Atlantic south of New York, is that of Wilmington. We would like to see this fact established by actual vital statistics.

* * *

Our readers are perhaps not aware that in Great Britain there has been a great change recently in the system of voting. In the past perhaps no country had a worse system of ballot than England. Bribery and corruption ruled the hour. But a radical change has occurred, and now the Australian system is to prevail in England and Wales. We do not understand that Scotland is included at present. The old system was complicated and fruitful in much evil. A canvass was the signal for rowdyism and corruption. Hereafter a candidate must not incur more than $100 expenses. There can be no Indiana voting in England, and the Dudleys and Quays will have to emigrate to this country or their occupation will be gone, and with it their success.

THE PERIODICALS.

The Atlantic Monthly for April has the following contents in part: The People in Government, by H. C. Merwin; Passe Rose. XXIII.-XXVI, Arthur Sherburne Hardy; Why our Sciene Students go to Germany, Samuel Sheldon: A French Bishop of the Fifteenth Century, Francis C. Lowell; Hannah Calline's Jim. In Two Parts. Part Second, Elizabeth W. Bellamy; From Venice to Assos, William Cranston Lawton; The Tragic Muse. VIII. (continued), Henry James; Before the Assassination, Harriet Waters Preston; In Eclipse, T. W. Parsons; To James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes; Renan's Dramas; Young Sir Henry Vane; The Contributor's Club; Books of the Month. Terms $4 a year. Published in Boston.

St. Nicholas for April has its usual rich variety of reading and illustrations. Among the contributors to this number are Harriet P. Spofford, Joel Harris, Lucy Larcom, Katharine Pyle, Margaret Eytinge, Sarah Orne Jewett, and Celia Thaxton. This is the gem of all the children's monthly magazines. Price $3 a year. It is a nice present for a good girl or boy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— A recent writer says there are now only three men in the House of Commons who will defer at all to Lord Randolph Churchill's views. The others, who used to applaud his speeches, laugh at him when he rises to address the assembly, and the noble Lord, having become the subject of derision, not often ventures to express his opinions. Thus we rarely hear of him now, and soon he will disappear entirely. Lord Randolph Churchill has been a failure because he had no great political aim. Disraeli devoted himself to the extension of the British empire. Gladstone seeks to give equal rights to the Irish, and every other man who has had long success chose a well-defined policy, and followed it. Churchill had nothing to fight for, and since he could lead to no victories, he soon lost followers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal Dem.*

—— To have abolished the taxes on tobacco would have been very gratifying to the people of several Southern States and very helpful to the Democrats of those States; for this reason it would seem to be good party policy. But in many more States, Northern and Southern, in which the tobacco question is necessarily viewed wholly from the standing-point of the consumer, it was deemed by many as unwise to cheapen tobacco before the artificially raised prices of food and clothing were lowered. Whatever we in Virginia and North Carolina want or need for our special benefit, we should not be hasty in condemning the statesmanship of faithful and able representatives because it does not supply our special local needs, without regard to any other interest, when the fault of the statesmanship, if fault it have, is that it is not sectional, but country-wide.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

The Revival of Wordsworth.

H. D. Traill, in the English Illustrated Magazine.

Wordsworth's acceptance by his countrymen has been slow but it has been certain, and his place among the few modern poets whose verse outlasts the lapse of a century from the date of his appearance becomes every year more and more assured. No one competent to judge has ever questioned the depth of the impression which, apart from all question of popularity, has been made by Wordsworth on English letters. To mention but one of the results alone, the student of English literature and lover of what is best therein, not is likely to forget that one of the most perfect poetic artists of our time derived moreof his inspiration from Wordsworth than from any other English poet. And the direct and readily traceable influence which he has exercised on men like Mr. Matthew Arnold is as nothing compared with the "secret ministry" of the spirit in moulding the poetic expression and directing the poetic impulses of the age which immediately succeeded his own. No doubt it is true that he has done this to some extent in spite of himself. His theory of poetry, or at any rate of the diction proper to the poet, was an impossible one.

How to Become President.

Some genius, says the Lockport *Journal*, has discovered that the letter A, the leading letter in the alphabet, is to be found in the names of every one of our Presidents of the United States of America, to-wit:

George W A shington,
John A dams,
Thom A s Jefferson,
James M A dison,
John Q. A dams,
Andrew J A ckson,
Martin V A n Buren,
William H. H A rrison,
John A. Tyler,
J A mes K. Polk,
Zachary T A ylor,
Mill A rd Fillmore,
Fr A nklin Pierce,
J A mes Buchanan,
Abr A ham Lincoln,
A ndrew Johnson,
U. S. Gr A nt,
Rutherford B. H A yes,
James A G A rfield,
Chester A. A rthur,
Grover Clevel A nd,
Benjamin H A rrison.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Every white man and black man who wants to vote at the next election must learn to read and write before that time.—*Greensboro North State, Rad Organ.* There is no excuse for such malicious misrepresentation. The editors of the Greensboro *North State* are not so ignorant as not to know that the slight changes in the election law do not require an educational qualification. If they did not know it, then if they wish to be fair and truthful they will publish the election law in the next issue of their paper. It appears in to-day's *Chronicle.—Raleigh Chronicle.*

It need not be supposed that the South will lose its Democratic solidity so long as the North is solidly Republican—or so long as black cohorts stand in solid phalanx menacing her tranquility, hindering her progress and imperilling her honor. But, even supposing sectionalism abolished and its memory obliterated, Protection cannot become the fixed policy of this Government.—*New Bern Journal.*

Some may agree with Gen. Pryor, but we don't. If it were not for the negro element at the South we think the solid South would have dissolved ere this, but as long as the breaking of the line by any State means a return of that State to the rule of a party composed of a few whites and all the negroes, none of them are going to break it, if the white people can possible help it. —*Goldsboro Argus.*

The great mistake the advocates of the Cowles bill make is they seem to forget that there are any Democrats in the Union outside of North Carolina. We compose a small portion of the National party, and if the majority of the party is opposed to us on this subject we should not abuse them for their opinion, for they are as much entitled to theirs as we are to ours.—*Durham Plant*

POITICAL POINTS.

— "Why is Blaine unlike a piano?" His answer is: "Because he is neither grand, square nor upright."—*New Haven Register, Dem.*

— The Salt Trust is likely to put the prices so high that we shall not have salt enough to go with the information we get from Republican newspapers.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

— The "gentleman" who stole the mailing list of the New York *Voice* has been rewarded, and yet Dudley remains in the cold. Why should an exposed boodler be treated worse than a detected thief?—*Nashville American, Dem.*

— Trouble with iron-workers in the interior of the State continues, notwithstanding the improved condition of the markets. The manufacturers declare that either wages must come down to a basis of $3.50 a ton for puddling or their works must be shut down.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

— The appointment of Fred Grant as Minister to Austria-Hungary is a disgrace to the Administration. There was absolutely nothing to recommend Col. Grant for the post except his name. He is a man of inferior ability, and his personal reputation is not good.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

— The appointment of Col. Fred Grant to Austria is passed with significant silence by a majority of the larger and manlier newspapers of the Republican party. They have nothing to say in favor of it; and consequently, with a few honorable exceptions, they say nothing about it.—*N. Y. Sun, Pro.*

PERSONAL.

— Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris sailed for England on Saturday.

— Joaquin Miller has been appointed by Gov. Waterman a member of the California Forestry Commission.—*New York World.*

— It is very un-American to belittle Sir Julian Pauncefote before he has had a trial as the English representative in this country. We don't generally condemn a man before he is tried.—*Phil Call.*

— A *Sun* writer who ran across Count Herbert Bismarck in London on Saturday says of him: He looked like an athlete, and the color in his cheeks would have done credit to a Dublin belle. His mustache is no longer trained fiercely aloft, but droops at the ends with melancholy dignity.

— As a special compliment to Mr. Cleveland the Manhattan Club, of New York, has amended its rules so as to make ex-Presidents of the United States eligible as honorary members. This action of the Manhattan Club is in harmony with the general respect which is testified for Mr. Cleveland.—*Phil Record.*

— The absence of Historian Bancroft from the Senate Chamber on Inauguration Day caused considerable comment. It appears that Mr. Bancroft was refused a ticket of admission by Senator Hoar, of the Senate Committee of Arrangements. Perhaps Mr. Bancroft did not know that he had a right to a seat on the floor as one of the few Americans who have received the public thanks of Congress.—*New York World.*

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at 48 cents per gallon, without sales.

ROSIN—Market firm at 87½ cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 50 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quiet. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7½	cts ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	8½	" "
Low Middling	9 7-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	10½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	22	bales
Spirits Turpentine	49	casks
Rosin	795	bbls
Tar	335	bbls
Crude Turpentine	00	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Evening.—Sterling exchange dull but firm. Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 129½; four and a half per cents 108. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 125; fours 94.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Evening.—Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 452 bales; middling uplands 10½ cents; middling Orleans 10⅝ cents; net receipts at all United States ports to-day —— bales; exports to Great Britain 7,850 bales; to France 1,470 bales; to the continent 12,528 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 600,250 bales. Southern flour dull and heavy. Wheat—spot quiet and ½@¾c lower and weak; No. 2 red 89@90¼c at elevator; options less active and irregular; No. 2 red March 89¼c; April 89½c; May 90⅝c; June 91½c. Corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2, 42½@42¾c at elevator; options dull but firm; March 42¼c; April 42½@42¾c; May 42¾c; June 43c. Oats—spot quiet and easy; options firmer but dull; March 31c; April and May 30¾c; June 30½c; No. 2 spot 30¾@31⅜c. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee—options closed steady and 10@20 points lower; March $16 75; April $16 65@16 75; May $16 75@16 85; June $16 90@16 95; spot Rio weak; fair cargoes $18 75. Sugar—raw stronger and wanted; fair refining 5⅝c; refined firm and quiet. Molasses—foreign strong; 50 test 25c bid and 26c asked; New Orleans quiet; open kettle, good to fancy, 28@42c. Rice quiet and steady; domestic 4¾@6¾c. Petroleum quiet and steady. Cotton seed oil strong; crude 42@43c; yellow 49c. Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine lower and nominal at 50@50½c. Southern eggs 10@11c. Hides quiet and steady. Wool quiet. Pork firm; old mess $12 75@13 00; new mess $13 50@13 75; extra prime $12 50. Beef quiet: beef hams dull at $13 00@13 50; tierced beef inactive; city extra India mess $13 50@14 00. Cut meats slow; middles slow and firm. Lard higher; western steam $7 40@7 42½; city $6 95; options—March $7 34; April $7 34@7 38; May $7 42. Freights easy.

Cotton—Net receipts 360 bales; gross receipts 4,475 bales; futures closed quiet, with sales to-day of 40,100 bales at the following quotations: March 10.00@10.02c; April 9.99@10.00c; May 10.07@10.08c; June 10.14@10.15c; July 10.21@10.22c; August 10.27@10 28c; September 9.88@9,90c; October 9.69@9.70c; November 9.59@9.60c; December 9.60@9.61c; January 9.69@9.70c.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quoted unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 99½ cents; No. 2 red 99½cents. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2, 25c. Mess pork $12 55@12 60. Lard $7 05@7 50. Short rib sides $6 25@6 30; shoulders $5 50@5 75; short clear sides 6 50@$6 62½. Whiskey $1 08.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 99¾, $1 00½, 1 00½; May $1 01, 1 02, 1 01½; June 95½, 96⅛, 96. Corn—No. 2 April 34⅝, —, 34½; May and June 35¼, 35⅜, 35⅜. Oats—No. 2 May 25⅝, 26⅝, 26½; July 25½, 25½, 25½. Mess pork—May $12 30, 12 65, 12 65; July $12 47½, 12 72½, 12 72½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $7 00, 7.12½, 7 12½; June $7 07½, 7 15, 7 15. Short rib sides, per 100 lbs—May $6 25, 6 32½, 6 32½; June $6 32½, —, 6 37½.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Flour quiet and easier. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash 90⅜@90⅞c; May 90⅞@90⅝c; June 87@87⅜c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed cash and April 30c; May 30⅜@30½c; June 31⅛@31⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash 25½c bid; May 26⅜@26⅝c. Provisions strong. Pork $12 75. Lard—prime steam nominal at $6 75.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Flour dull. Wheat—southern flat and lower; Fultz 97c@$1 06; Longberry 99c@$1 07; No. 2 southern $1 00; western quiet and easy; No. 2 winter red on spot March and April 90c. Corn—southern quiet and lower; white 41@42c; yellow 41@41½c; western easy.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 26.—Galveston, quiet at 10½—net receipts 1,352 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10c—net receipts 672 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 10 3-16c—net receipts 240 bales; Boston, no report—net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 10⅝c—net receipts 301 bales; Savannah, quiet at 9¾c—net receipts 389 bales; New Orleans, firm at 9 13-16c—net receipts 5,489 bales; Mobile, steady at 9 13-16c—net receipts 92 bales; Memphis, quiet and firm at 9½c—net receipts 351 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 10 1-16c—net receipts 300 bales; Charleston, firm at 10½c—net receipts 136 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 26, noon.—Cotton quiet, with moderate inquiry—American middling 5 11-16d: sales to-day 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 6,000 bales, all American.

Futures quiet—April and May, 5 40-64d @5 41-64d; May and June, 5 41-64d; June and July, July and August, 5 42-64d; August and September delivery 5 40-64d; September and October delivery 5 27-64d.

Wheat dull; demand poor; holders offer freely. Receipts past 3 days, 146,000 centals, including 68,000 American.

Corn easy; demand poor; new mixed western 3s 10d. Receipts of American for the past three days 133,700 centals.

Weather fine; turpentine 37s 6d.

LONDON, March 26, 1 P.M.—Spirits turpentine 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, 4 P. M.—March 5 40-64d, seller; March and April 5 40-64d, seller; April and May 5 40-64d, buyer; May and June 5 41-64d, seller; June and July 5 42-64d, seller; July and August 5 42-64d, seller; August and September 5 40-64d, seller; September and October 5 27-64d, value; September 5 40-64d, seller. Futures closed barely steady.

WANTED—AGENTS for our NEW PATENT Fire-Proof Safes; size 28x18x18; weight 800 lbs.; retail price $35; others in proportion. Highest award (silver medal) Centennial Exposition. Rare chance; permanent business. Our prices lowest. We are not in the safe pool. Exclusive territory given. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

APPOINTMENTS
Of the Bishop of East Carolina.

April 4, Thursday—Consecration of Church, S. Gabriel's, Faison.

April 5, Friday—Evening Prayer, S Stephen's, Goldsboro.

April 7, Sunday, 5th in Lent—S Mary's Kinston.

April 9, Tuesday—Morning Prayer, Holy Innocents, Lenoir county; Evening Prayer, LaGrange.

April 11, Thursday—S Barnabas', Snow Hill.

April 12, Friday—Farmville.

April 13, Saturday—Evening Prayer, Dawson's School House, Pitt county.

April 14, Palm Sunday—Morning Prayer, S John's, Pitt county; Evening Prayer, S Michael's, Pitt county.

April 15, Monday—Morning Prayer, Bell's Ferry, Pitt county; Evening Prayer, Bethel, Lenoir county.

April 21, Easter—Morning Prayer, Christ Church, New Bern; Evening Prayer, S Cyprians, New Bern.

April 23, Tuesday—S Thomas, Craven county.

April 24, Wednesday—Grace church, Trenton.

April 28, Sunday after Easter—Morning Prayer, S Paul's, Wilmington; Evening Prayer, S Mark's, Wilmington.

The Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechised whenever practicable.

The offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise appointed.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Quarterly Meetings.

Second round for the Wilmington District, M. E. Church, South.
Southport, March 23 and 24
Fifth Street, March 30 and 31.
Whiteville Circuit, Fair Bluff, March 30 and 31.
Grace Church, April 6 and 7.
Carver's Creek, Smith's Chapel, April 6 and 7.
Bladen Street, April 9 and 10.
New River Mission, April 12.
Scott's Hill, Herring's, April 13 and 14.
Bladen, Bethel, April 19 and 21.
Elizabeth, Singletaries, April 20 and 21.
Sampson, Hall's, April 26 and 28.
Cokesbury, Salem, April 27 and 28.

I have changed the dates for Fifth Street and Grace Church, as seen in list above. Bro. Beaman will attend at Fair Bluff, and Bro. Creasy at Smith's Chapel.

F. D. SWINDELL, P. E.

Catarrh Cured.

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Winston, N. C., Nov. 26, '88. MRS. S. M. IDOL.

Send for Book on Cancer and Blood Diseases, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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