

The Weekly Messenger.

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NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who did not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
 2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have notified their bills and ordered their discontinuance.
 4. If the subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
 6. If subscribers pay in advance they are held to give notice to publishers at the end of their time. If they do not wish to continue their subscription, they must give notice in writing to the publisher, who will then be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.
 7. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for their subscription who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the Postmaster to mark it refused, and have a postal card notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft, etc.

Illicit Distillery Seized.

[Special to the Messenger.]
RALEIGH, March 6.—Revenue Collector Simmons has report of the seizure of an illicit distillery in Richmond county by Deputy Collector Gibson. The owner is believed to be James McQueen.
 Collector Simmons appoints George T. Burch of Roxboro, storekeeper and gauger, and Thomas A. Brown gauger at the rectifying establishment at Wilmington.

Supreme Court Opinions.

[Special to the Messenger.]
RALEIGH, March 6.—The Supreme court delivered the following opinions this afternoon: State vs. Jones, from Granville, appeal of the State dismissed; Weil vs. Thomas, from Wayne, affirmed; Branch vs. Ward, from Wilson, error; Roemer vs. Gibbs, from Hyde, error; State vs. Daniel, from Wake, error; Pipkin vs. Adams, from Harnett, affirmed.

Fire at Raleigh.

[Special to the Messenger.]
RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—Fire broke out at 9:30 o'clock in the top floor of Taylor & Moore's plug tobacco factory. The entire fire department was called out and the fire, a dangerous one, was quickly subdued. The principal damage is by water.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
 We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
West & Thax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walling, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

The Australian Ballot System.

Richmond, Va., March 6.—The General Assembly to-day passed the Walton bill granting the Australian ballot system on the Anderson-McCormick election law. The law goes into effect the 1st of July next.

The joint resolutions for the settlement of West Virginia's part of the debt of the undivided State has also passed, and the commission on Senators Wickham, of Hanover, and South, of Abington, elected to the Senate, and Delegates Downing, of Warren, and Harrison, of Lynchburg, elected by the House; Senator Berry Amhurst, chairman of the Senate Finance committee, and Delegate Moore, of the House Finance committee. The Governor is to name one more. There is no suit feature in the resolutions. The commissioners are to meet a similar commission to be appointed by the West Virginia Legislature, endeavor to arrive at a friendly understanding and report to the next General Assembly.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, and get a little of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children's teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind & colic, softens the Gums, and relieves Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children's teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."
 JULY

Anarchists Examined.

PARIS, March 6.—Examining Magistrate Peyrier and Judge Espinas completed the examination of 106 Anarchists yesterday, comprising nearly all of the Anarchists who have been arrested recently. Of the whole number examined, thirty-five were held for further examination and the others were released for want of evidence sufficient to justify their detention.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

SENATOR HARRIS MOVES ITS SECOND READING.

Senator Hill Offers a Resolution—An Article in the New York Herald Criticized—General Sickles Speaks in the House on the Pension Bill—A Statement of the President Denounced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—While the chief clerk was reading the journal of yesterday, there was a good deal of quiet consultation going on between Senators on both sides of the chamber, presumably over a supposed combination between the protectionist Senators and the Senators from the silver States, to precipitate a fight this morning over the second reading and reference of the Seigniorage bill. Senator Aldrich, Republican, of Rhode Island, was noticed as being remarkably active in negotiation with the Senators from the silver States.

Senator Hill offered the following resolution, and asked that it be laid on the table for the present:

"WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has announced a deficit of \$78,000,000 for the current fiscal year; and

"WHEREAS, House bill, known as the Wilson bill, proposes to discard \$76,000,000 revenue from present taxes, and to meet the doubled deficiency by new internal and direct taxes.

"Resolved, That the Senate Finance committee frame amendments to the said bill, omitting the said internal and direct taxes newly proposed, and instead thereof, make provision for sufficient revenue by taxing other foreign imports, and otherwise revising the tariff, without creating a deficiency.

Senator Harris thereupon moved the second reading of the Seigniorage bill which had its first reading yesterday and said that there was no more earnest advocate of silver coinage than himself, but believing as he did that there was, at least one question that should take precedence of its consideration. Without any breach of confidence he was able to state that the Committee on Finance was on the very eve of reporting the tariff bill. He therefore objected to further proceedings on the Seigniorage bill. Under that objection he claimed that the bill would go to the calendar. The chair held Senator Harris' motion to be debatable and Senator Stewart took the floor, but in a few minutes Senator Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, rose to a question of personal privilege. He read the headlines of an article in to-day's New York Herald which were as follows: "Obstructing commercial prosperity. Some of the Senators who demand for the protection of local interests, delay in reporting the tariff bill in the Senate."

He complained that among other names, his name was mentioned. He spoke of the article as so infamous, so untrue without foundation and so thoroughly unjust that he could not allow it to pass without notice. He believed that there was a motive behind this newspaper attack—some malicious purpose; for it was known to every Democratic Senator that no one was more anxious than he to have the Wilson bill passed. Democrats who undertook to defeat it, for any purpose, he cared not what, ought to have, and will have, no place inside of the Democratic ranks.

Senator McLaurin, the new Senator from Mississippi, whose name had been mentioned among the obstructionists, said he had no objection in saying that in relation to some of the provisions of the Wilson Tariff bill, as it came from the House, did not suit his views. He had gone before the Finance committee as a Democratic Senator and had suggested certain changes which he believed to be in the interest of his people and also in accordance with the Chicago platform of his party. He believed in a revenue tariff, and if he had the formulation of a tariff bill, he would not have any hesitation in saying that everything on the dutiable list at a revenue rate. He would do so not for the sake of protection, but for the sake of revenue, and of revenue only.

Senator Morgan was the next Senator to seek the floor. He said that it was very clear, clear beyond reasonable doubt, that the Senator from West Virginia is not guilty as charged. [Laughter.] I have to say, for myself, that I have not been nearly so abused as he, and that therefore, I am not guilty. [And the Senator resumed his seat amid continued laughter.]

Senator Call, another of those Senators referred to as obstructionists, declared that the statement, so far as he was concerned, was absolutely false, and that he believed it to be false in regard to every other Senator mentioned.
 After a few remarks by Senator Allison, Republican, of Indiana, upon the Tariff bill, the question was allowed to drop, and then the discussion on the Seigniorage bill was resumed, and continued until 2 o'clock. At that hour it was allowed to remain on the table, to be presented again to-morrow for its second reading, and with a notice from Senator Stewart that at 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow he would move to take it up as unfinished business.

A conference was ordered upon the Urgent Deficiency bill, a couple of private bills were passed, and the Senate then at 3:20 o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Money, Democrat, of Mississippi, offered in the House this morning a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a cadet to the naval academy from the Fifth district of South Carolina. This grew out of the case where a cadet was appointed from Alabama upon the failure of the Representative from

that district to appoint, but was credited to South Carolina.

Mr. Hopkins, Republican, of Illinois, said the case was not unique, that the same thing had occurred in Illinois. The Secretary of the Navy, he said, had violated the law in this case and what ought to be done was to compel the Secretary to vacate the appointment from the South Carolina district. He objected to the further consideration of the resolution, whereupon Mr. Money said he would present it as a matter of privilege, involving the rights of the member from the Fifth district of South Carolina. The Speaker stated that the resolution was not privileged and it was withdrawn under objection.

The resolution authorizing an investigation of the famous order issued by Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific receivership case, was called up by Mr. Boatner, Democrat, of Louisiana, and passed.

Referring to the resolution proposed by Mr. Money, Mr. Strait, Democrat, of South Carolina, rose to a personal question and related the circumstances surrounding the appointment of a naval cadet to his district, the Fifth South Carolina. On motion of Mr. O'Neil, Democrat, of Massachusetts, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill with an agreement to close general debate at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Enloe, Democrat, of Tennessee, had read the additional section of which he gave notice yesterday, interpreting the law of December 21, 1893, so that a pension believe to have been procured by fraud upon the United States may be temporarily suspended, pending examination.

Gen. Sickles, Democrat, of New York, was the first speaker. He said pension laws had been voted for by all parties, and the present bill was approved on all sides. It appropriated a larger sum than was ever voted for pensions by any Government. "That is good policy," he said. "If you would have good soldiers in the next war, take good care of the soldiers of the past war." [Applause.] To the commissioner of pensions, he said, was committed a vast responsibility and great trust. He must of necessity confide much of his duty to subordinate officers. They may not always have the judicial faculty; they may not always be active and vigilant in the examination of claims. Congress has a right to expect from the commissioner and his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior, and especially from the President, a wise administration of the principles enunciated in the President's letter of appointment. But he could not agree with the commissioner of pensions in respect to his interpretation of the law of 1893. In his letter to Congress in answer to the resolution of inquiry, the commissioner had said that the law was "inexact" and "inapt." Before the letter had been to Congress, his superior officer should have returned it to the commissioner with a direction to treat Congress and its legislation with more respect. [Laughter and applause.] The commissioner is as faulty in his law as he is in his manners.

In conclusion Gen. Sickles said: "In a larger and broader sense, before the pension laws were passed, the people of this country decreed that from time to time as an expression of their grateful appreciation of the services of the defenders of the Union, money, ample sums of money, should be appropriated as an expression of the Nation's gratitude. The decree is as good to-day in the hearts of the American as it was when made. That decree will never be modified, amended or revoked as long as one surviving soldier of the war lives." [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio, quoted the statement in the President's message that thousands of neighborhoods of the country had their fraudulent pensioners. He denounced the statement as slanderous and untrue. He said that there were more frauds committed every day in the New York custom house than had been committed by all the Union veterans together. There were more illicit stills, ten to one, he charged, than could be found on the pension roll. If there were 200 fraudulent pensioners on the roll the commissioner of pensions should be impeached for incompetency. Mr. Grosvenor referred to Mr. Black's charge in his speech that eight companies of a certain Northwestern 100-days regiment had contributed 614 names to the pension roll for disabilities incurred in that term of service. The regiment he said, was the 182nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It was an organization composed of veterans of two and three years service, enlisted for a year and not for ninety days, as Mr. Black had said, and its service was arduous and valuable.

Mr. Coombs, Democrat, of New York, said he supposed that when this bill had been reported to the House there would be nothing to do but to vote for its passage, as it was the unanimous expression of the committee. But he had forgotten, he said, that the House of Representatives was the place for making records for its members, and so, for the past few days the old stories have been retold. He said that the claims of the Republicans to be the only friends of the soldier were not well founded; that there were among the Democrats, including those who were our enemies during the war, just as true and faithful friends of soldier as the other side could show.

Mr. Mahon, Republican, of Pennsylvania, said that the pension policy of the Democratic party and administration had aroused the antagonism of not only the old soldiers, but of members of the party. The vote of the recent election in Pennsylvania, by which Mr. Grow was chosen Representative-at-large by the enormous majority of 188,000, could not be charged altogether to the tariff question. He believed that fully 25,000 Democratic soldiers in his State voted the Republican ticket to express their opinion of the present policy of the administration. He gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer, making a pension once granted, unless obtained by fraud, accident or mistake, a vested right, and shall be so held by all the courts and officers of the United States.

At 5:40 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

MR. CLEVELAND RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

He Buckles Down to Business After a Nine Days' Trip Through the Sounds of North Carolina—The Hearing of the Anti-Option Bill Continued Before the Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President reached the White House at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon from a nine-days' trip through the North Carolina sounds, looking as well and strong as at any time since he came to Washington nine years ago. His ruddy face showed unmistakable signs of exposure to the sun and wind during his trip for recreation and rest, and his step was noticeably more elastic than when he went away. To some friends who called late this afternoon the President said he had never in his life had a more enjoyable hunting trip. Every moment of it had been a delight to him, and as for substantial results, he asked his friends to look at his bronzed face and hands and then at the pile of swan, wild geese and turkeys that he had brought back with him.

Capt. Evans, who was in charge of the President's party, stated that from a sportsman's view the trip was eminently successful and nearly every day after reaching the North Carolina coast the entire party enjoyed excellent shooting. The trip down the river, Capt. Evans said, was entirely without incident. A blizzard which had been threatening Sunday overtook the Violet below Fort Washington, and when Quantic was reached it was deemed prudent to anchor for the night, as the storm was so thick that the pilot could not see a ship's length ahead of him. The second night was spent at Portsmouth, Va., the third night at Long Point, N. C., the fourth night at Croatan sound, N. C., the fifth and sixth nights at Hatteras, the seventh night, on the return trip, at Roanoke marshes, the eighth night at Long Point, and the ninth night, last night, the vessel ran all night.

While lying at Hatteras the President and party took a steam launch and visited the neighboring inlets and light houses in that vicinity. He met a number of the people inhabiting that section and shook hands with them.
 Mr. Cleveland buckled down to work a few minutes after he reached the White House. In ten minutes after he sat down at his desk, he and Private Secretary Thurber had disposed of a pile of routine business. Soon after 3 o'clock Secretary Carlisle called on the President and the two had a talk over treasury matters. By the President's direction the wagon load of game was distributed at the houses of all the Cabinet officers, by Private Secretary Thurber and Capt. Evans.

Mint Director Preston said to-day that within an hour after the passage of the Silver Seigniorage bill he could bring the change of silver dollars. The San Francisco mint has the silver planchets all ready for running them through the stamp machines.

The hearings on the Hatch "Anti-Option" bill was continued before the House committee on Agriculture to-day. J. O. Bloss, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, spoke against the measure, characterizing it as prohibitory, inquisitorial, obnoxious and unconstitutional, and not intended for revenue purposes, but simply to suppress what it proposed to regulate. He felt that there was very little to say that had not been said heretofore. He called attention to the testimony given on the subject before the various congressional committees, and to the speeches of Senators and members against it on the floor. Anyone who had studied the subject through the means of the testimony referred to, could hardly fail to reach the conclusion that, notwithstanding the opinion of certain people that the system of trading known as contracts for the future delivery of certain products has a depressing effect upon the articles so traded in, the counter assertion is as fully proven, and, in addition thereto, the far greater fact becomes apparent, and that one outweighs all others in the discussion, that any legislation looking to its overthrow and suppression is outside the power of Congress and is unconstitutional and is an infringement of the rights of the citizen to make contracts, which have been declared legal by State and United States courts. An effort had apparently been made in the bill now under consideration, to distinguish between what the friends of the measure are pleased to term "legitimate" and "illegitimate" transactions. The earlier bills upon the subject practically prohibited the selling for future delivery, whether the property was owned or not. In the present bill these restrictions are modified somewhat, nevertheless, the restrictions and inquisitorial features imposed upon even the "legitimate" transactions are so great, to say nothing of the so-called "nominal" tax imposed, that even that character of business is stifled.

The case of Robert L. Wharton and others against the sheriff of Accomac county, Virginia, which involves the right of the Virginia authorities to arrest the citizens of Maryland fishing for oysters in waters under Virginia's jurisdiction against its laws, is on hearing in the Supreme court. The plaintiffs were arrested for fishing in Pocomoke sound and sentenced to imprisonment, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Circuit court, which was refused. Attorney General Poe, of Maryland, and B. T. Johnson are representing the fishermen, and Attorney General Scott, of Virginia, and W. R. Staples the Virginia authorities.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Barely, if ever, in the history of the Stock Exchange have there been such violent fluctuations in a stock as were witnessed in American Sugar during the first hour of business to-day. At the start there was a decline of about 2 points to 88, following which a rise of 12 points to 100 took place. Then, in less time than it takes to tell it, the stock sold down to 91, and then back to 95. Reasons innumerable were given for the sensational changes in the stock. It was said that Washington and local bears had been alarmed by the placing of a big buying order and had rushed in to cover, which resulted in the phenomenal rise already noted. Others had it that the rise was the result of pool buying. Keene was credited with having the management of this latest combination. The subsequent collapse to 90 3/4 was said to have been due to the fact that the big bears in the stock had been compelled to make a private settlement at 100. Of course with the elimination of the short interest there was no longer any reason to support the price and buying orders were withdrawn with the result already noted. Closing transactions in the stock were at 90 1/2, a gain for the day of only 1/2 per cent. The dealings in the stock footed up 167,700 shares out of a grand total of 351,582. Naturally the bears in the other issues were much alarmed early in the day because of the rise in sugar and made frantic efforts to cover. Their purchases brought about an advance of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. Chicago Gas, Western Union, Lead and the Grangers figured prominently in the improvement. Late in the day an attack was made on the Grangers, St. Paul selling down to 60 3/4, Berlin and Quincy to 7 1/2, Rock Island to 6 1/2, and Northwestern to 10 1/4. The sellers of these stocks displayed unusual confidence and one broker sold fully 7,000 shares of St. Paul alone. Chicago Gas was a favorite of the sellers and declined 6 1/4. The result of this attack was a very irregular closing with everybody watching for further developments in the sugar deal. Net changes show losses of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent outside of Whiskey and Sugar, and Western Union which gained 1/2 to 3/4. Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong with an active demand.

CHICAGO, March 6.—There was hope in the hearts of the wheat bulls at the opening to-day that a cold wave, which was discerned on the weather map in the neighborhood of Minnesota would succeed in making its way into the winter wheat belt, but when the Government weather bureau sent out indications for warmer weather they experienced disappointment. At the opening prices were higher and they continued to rise so during the first half of the session, but weakened later and declined to the closing figures yesterday. Then came Bradstreet's report of a decrease in the world's visible supply of 4,700,000 bushels which caused a reactionary firmness and advance. The closing was easy at a gain of 1/2 over yesterday. May wheat opened at 59 1/2 to 60 1/2, ranged between 59 3/4 and 59 1/2, closing with the gain mentioned above, at 60 1/2.

The strength shown by wheat at the start was higher and they continued to rise during the first half of the session. The market opened about yesterday's final figures, advanced 1/2 to 3/4, declined 1/2 and closed with a fractional gain for the day.
 Oats were very firm. The strength side from the better feeling in wheat was principally on covering by shorts. There was also a good cash demand which was felt in the futures. The opening was at a little advance on yesterday's close. Prices then advanced 1/2 to 3/4, reacted 1/2 to 3/4, firmed again and closed with a gain of 1/2 to 3/4 for the day.
 In provisions there was very little support to products. The opening was weak on lower value for hogs, and the latter weakness and depression was caused by liquidating sales for the account of a prominent speculator, who was impressed with the belief some days ago that an advance in provisions was due but who had apparently changed his mind. May pork closed with a loss of 20c for the day. May lard lost 10c and May ribs 5 to 7 1/2c.

Irregularity.

Is that what troubles you? Then it's easily and promptly remedied by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate the system perfectly. Take one for a gentle laxative or corrective, three for a cathartic.
 If you should suffer from Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, or any derangement of the liver, stomach, bowels, try these little Pellets. They bring a permanent cure. Instead of shocking and weakening the system with violence, like the ordinary pills, they act in a perfectly natural way. They're the easiest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

From Texas to Georgia to Save Her Name.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Mrs. A. Banks, a widow who came here from Houston, Tex., in search of Eugene C. Killmyer, was married to him to-day. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom separated, and Mrs. Killmyer left for Texas. She has been here several days searching for the young man who has a job clerking in a hotel. He declined to marry her at first, but after being arrested consented to a ceremony which protects the handsome widow's name from possible scandal in the near future. Killmyer lived at Houston until recently.

FOR SALE.—The best 1,000 acre farm for stock raising and general farming in Eastern North Carolina. Town lots and back lands, steam saw mills, grist mill and cotton gin, mules and wagons. For terms apply to E. S. White, Elizabethtown, N. C., or Worth & Worth, Wilmington, N. C. d2aw 421.

HE WRECKED A TRAIN

AND IS ARRESTED IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

George Brown, Who Wrecked the Freight Train on the Seaboard Line, is Captured—Two Separate Charges Charged—Arrested in Rowan County—Notary Public Appointed.

MEMORANDUM (RECEIVED.)
RALEIGH, March 6.
 "Some months ago at Pine Bluff, in Moore county, a fast freight train on the Seaboard Air-Line was wrecked. There was suspicion and detectives have been at work on the case. Today news was received here that the man who wrecked work had been captured in Florida and brought back to Moore county. His name is George Brown. He had a fight with a brakeman on the train wrecked and swore he would kill the brakeman. He filed the switch and the train was derailed, ten cars wrecked and the baggage man hurt.

The Raleigh Y. M. C. A. has received active members, and is in fine shape.
 The Raleigh Phosphate mills here have thus far this season made 5,500 tons of acid phosphate.
 The number of veterans in the Confederate Soldiers' home here has increased to seventy.

Governor Carr has reports of the capture in Rowan county, of Joseph B. Moore and William Littleton, the associate and notorious criminals who broke into and robbed the store of Kilrain & Gibson at Taylorsville, Alexander county, and for whom an executive reward of \$300 was offered last week. The sheriff of Rowan made the arrests.
 A training school for nurses is to be established at Fayetteville. This is a new enterprise in this State.

Sheriff A. W. Owens, of Tyrrell county, to-day completed his State tax settlement paying in \$1,528.88.
 Governor Carr appoints the following to compose the board of visitors of the State University: Rev. J. L. Sumner, of Sampson; D. G. Sporth, of New Hanover; W. T. Faircloth, of Wayne; R. A. Doughten, of Albemarle; R. T. Gray, of Wake. The board will visit the University in May.

The Governor had a letter to-day from J. M. Munger, of Moore county, informing him that the latter owns a portrait of Governor Benjamin Williams. The Governor at once wrote to know if the portrait can be secured for the State. Governor Williams lived and died in Moore county, and his home there is well preserved.
 Claudis L. Coggins, of Stanly county is appointed notary public.
 During February there were twenty-six births and twenty-seven deaths in this city.

Business is fairly good and many people say the outlook for the spring trade is satisfactory here.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton advanced 7 to 8 points, and then lost most or all of this and subsequently rallied and advanced 12 to 13 points compared with the last prices of yesterday, closing very steady, with sales of 144,200 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 points, lost part of this and closed very steady. Spot sales 10,000 bales at unchanged prices. The Cotton Exchange dispatch from Manchester reported yarns irregular and "rather quiet." Private Manchester cables are paid a better business. New Orleans advanced 10 to 14 points. There was a heavy rainfall at Memphis. Spot cotton here was steady and unchanged. Sales 492 for spinning. Southern spot markets were generally quiet, steady and unchanged. Savannah advanced 1-16c and Memphis declined 1-16c. Memphis sold 4,800 bales. New Orleans 8,000 bales and Savannah 500 bales. Port receipts 12,375 bales, against 13,620 bales this day last week, and 9,806 bales last year; thus far this week 33,710 bales against 31,500 bales thus far last week. Augusta, receipts 190 bales against 359 bales this day last year. Memphis, receipts 457 bales against 542 bales last year, shipments to-day, 2,429 bales. St. Louis, receipts 249 bales against 705 last year, shipments to-day 1,703 bales. New Orleans receipts for to-morrow estimated at 6,000 bales against 4,467 bales on the same day last week, and 2,858 bales last year. The Memphis stock has decreased since last Friday 4,218 bales and St. Louis 280 bales. The Houston stock has increased slightly.

Mount Airy Notes.

(Correspondence of the Messenger.)
MT. AIRY, March 6.
 During the last few days a large number of skilled rock-cutters have been added to the force of hands at the quarry of the Mt. Airy Granite company. This company has recently secured contracts for large quantities of dressed stone.

The farmers here reached the conclusion that the price of leaf tobacco will not advance, and are now marketing their last year's crop more freely. The exceedingly low prices and the agreement among dealers in commercial fertilizers to sell only for cash, will cause the average in tobacco to be greatly reduced this spring.

On a trip through the country your correspondent found the farmers busy preparing for larger crops of oats and corn. The wheat crop is looking well.
 Messrs. Gilmer & Wyatt have leased the Galloway opera house and are endeavoring to relieve the monotony of life by furnishing amusement for our people in their leisure moments. Just now the Druckenmuller family are giving a series of concerts which are well patronized.