

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, \$7.00 for six months, \$12.00 for a year, in advance.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents 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, \$4.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$20.00; two months, \$35.00; three months, \$50.00; six months, \$80.00; twelve months, \$150.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Weddings, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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.

Notices of Marriages, Deaths, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when placed strictly in advance. This rate in every case will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is made will be continued "ill forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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

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

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

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

Announcement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

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

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

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise. 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.

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.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not published. They will be returned to the author if they are not accompanied by the name of the author in full.

Correspondents must write on only one side of the paper.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1877.

EVENING EDITION.

THE RIOTING AND ITS CAUSES.

Behold how great a fire a spark kindleth! The mob began in Maryland, and has spread with such rapidity that it now extends through several States, and the rioters are still defiant and offensive in spite of proclamations from the President and Governors. In Baltimore, a city once notorious for the very worst elements of society, the conflict has been between the mob and the soldiery, and already four men are dead and some six wounded. It is a terrible state of affairs when mob law prevails and is successful. Our last telegraphic columns gave more exciting details from the domestic war than from the Eastern war. It looks as if the whole North was in a volcanic condition. During the war between the sections, and for seven or eight years thereafter, the North was immensely prosperous, and prices ran high for labor of all kinds. The wealth was to some extent based on a false foundation. Property had advanced to double or treble its value. It was flush times generally. Every body had enough and to spare. It was the era of fast living. The Jay Goulds, Jay Cookes, and the rest of the jay-hawks, including Jim Fiske and Boss Tweed, who were simply representative men of a very large class, lived as no Eastern nabobs could live. They literally rolled in luxury and corruption. It was all a whitened sepulchre—within, rottenness and feculence; without, splendor and display. Grant came into office, and became soon thoroughly inoculated with an insatiable greed for gold. He did all he could by example and patronage to widen, deepen, strengthen the very flood-tide of corruption that was sweeping over the North, carrying moral devastation and degradation along with its fearful course.

And now the country is reaping the harvest that inevitably springs from such seeds. The whole political and social frame-work is rotten—the whole body is sick and is being consumed by internal fevers that spring from long existing disease. There is a great shrinkage in values has taken place, that prices are falling, that the flush times are a thing of the past, that henceforth the country is to be a land of blood and labor, and blood, the innocent in the

willing to suffer a reduction, however much prices for products of all kinds may have declined, however stagnant is business, however depreciated the receipts for transportation. The railroads have felt compelled to make a reduction, to practice a severer economy—hence the trouble. It is to be deplored. Whenever labor undertakes to control capital it is easy to tell which will triumph. If capital stands firm, united, resolved, then labor will be beaten. Capital can still eat, drink and sleep, even though the mills are closed, the shops are silent, the engines stand unused on the tracks. But not so with labor. It must earn its bread by the sweat of the face, or perish, or become a mob, or worse. The issue of all this rioting will end in the defeat of the turbulent after great damage and suffering to many.

THE INDIANS.

There is no doubt that the troubles with the Indians nine times out of ten grow out of the bad faith and bad conduct of the agents of the Government. Such is the opinion of those who are conversant with the matter. The civilization of the white man often proves a curse to the savage. American civilization is like the religion of many people: if carried abroad it would prove a visitation of a baneful and afflictive sort. A great North Carolina preacher, the late John Kerr, father of Judge Kerr, once told a congregation at Danville, Va., that he would not send such religion as they had to the heathen if he were endowed with omnific power, because it would prove an absolute curse instead of a blessing. It is quite certain that the Christian civilization of Government agents is very corrupting both in example and influence. We quote the following interesting paragraph concerning the Oregon Indians at war with us. It is from a Republican paper, the New York Graphic:

"Who are these Nez Percés, whose hand of rebels, under young Joseph, the government is fighting? Not savages, as the word is usually understood. They are half-civilized Indians, who have been deceived and defrauded till a revolt has resulted. They number about 3,000 people, 400 of whom are warriors. They are brave and intelligent. One or two hundred can read English, and many can write. They till 3,000 acres of land. They own 14,000 horses, 70 mules, 9,000 cattle, 500 head of hogs. Last year they raised 30,000 bushels of grain and many vegetables. They have a saw mill, a grist mill. Last year they sawed 50,000 feet of lumber for houses. Some of them are carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tin-smiths and other useful occupations. And now they have broken out in rebellion because the government has cheated them, has lied to them, has diverted their annuities, has stolen their goods. There is but one solution of this question. These people must be given 160 acres of land each and subjected to law. Let every agent be dismissed and compelled to work for a living instead of stealing."

Secretary McCrary has been to Iowa, and returns to Washington greatly comforted. He is sure the general policy of the President is popular and will be certain to win. He says that the Convention that censured Hayes did not reflect the sentiments of a majority of the Republicans of his State. It may be so. We quote from an interview held with him by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times:

"I am sure that the civil service order recently issued in reference to office-holders controlling conventions, etc., has gained for us 25,000 votes in my State. The people of Iowa to-day understand better than they did two months ago the meaning and good intent of the President in his civil service reform and in his Southern policy. They now see that it means peace to all sections and the assured prosperity of the Union. The people of Iowa, without respect to politics, are Union-loving. They gave their best blood and their last treasure for the maintenance of the Union, and it was simply a misunderstanding, brought about by some of the press, that led many of my people to suppose that the good fruits of the late war were being surrendered after having been so dearly won. In coming to Washington I found on my route in every State I passed through that the people were outspoken in favor of the action of the Government in all its national policies which have been so far promulgated."

There is no probability of a difficulty with Mexico. The President has never pursued war, and is innocent of those sinister intentions with which he has been credited by papers that are ready to seize upon any thing that may possibly do him an injury. He says he has never had any desire or purpose to add to our territory by a war. It may be that the Mexicans may so conduct themselves in regard to the marauders who daily pillage the people of Texas as to force the United States to take such action as may lead to war, but this is no more than the Democratic press demanded of Grant when he was allowing the depredations to go on to a most aggravated and alarming extent. Grant was denounced by his indignant people for his indifference to the leading Democratic demand for a leading Democratic

OUR STATE CONTENTIONERS.

We believe that the most sensible plan to be adopted by the papers of the South would be to quit talking or writing politics, and give Hayes and his administration all the rope wanted, with the certainty that, without our assistance, he can kill his party beyond the year 1880.—Raleigh Herald.

Make a note of this: You can buy the best English novels, according to size, for from ten to twenty cents, republished in the "Seaside Library" of New York, or in the "Lakeside Library" of Chicago. George Eliot's novels can be bought at 20 cents per volume. A great benefit is thus done, and thousands who are not able to purchase the library editions of leading publishers can thus obtain the greatest triumphs of genius in the world of fiction. It is to be hoped that the idea of cheap publications will be indefinitely extended until poems, travels, biographies, critical, philosophical and scientific works, and the great histories, will all be included.

THE PERIODICALS.

Lippincott for August contains two admirably illustrated papers—"Down the Rhine" and "Verona." We found "Irish Society in the Last Century" very enjoyable. There are other entertaining articles adapted to summer reading. Lippincott is deficient in its editorial department. Price \$4. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Electric Magazine for August contains a fine steel engraving portrait of Paul H. Hayne, the best living Southern poet. There is also a brief but appreciative sketch of his life. The current number contains many delightful papers which we have enjoyed. We may mention, as especially enjoyable, "The Contest of Church and State in Italy"; "Twenty Years of African Travel"; "To Victor Hugo," a Sonnet by Alfred Tennyson; "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "Pera," a Sketch of Constantinople, by George Frederick Cooke, the actor; "Ex-Voto," by Charles Algernon Swinburne; "George Sand," by Matthew Arnold; "Ave Maria: a Breton Legend," by Alfred Austin; "Amongst the Cossacks of the Don"; and "Lines on a Beautiful Girl." The instructive and entertaining are happily commingled in the foregoing list, and copious editorial notes on current literature, science and art complete an interesting number. Published by E. R. Felton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single number, 45 cents.

And here is Blackwood for July with poetry and politics, travel and anecdote, and art fiction. The cultivated reader cannot fail to enjoy this old standard magazine. There are instalments of two serial stories "Mine is Thine" and "Panline." Then we have "The Egyptian Campaign in Abyssinia," and "The Storm in the East." Besides these are articles on "Dresden China," "English Diplomacy," the German poet "Heine," and "Lord Abinger and the Northern Circuit." Altogether an interesting bill of fare. Address Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Price \$4.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We are glad to hear that President Hayes has postponed his visit to the Southern Springs, where the "first families" most do congregate. The mountain air of Vermont is much more bracing, and this is just what the President is greatly in need of now. These Southern Springs and our magnetic and manipulating friends of the South turned the heads of Perce, Fillmore, and Buchanan and raised the very deuce with them. Go North, Mr. President; go North and see Wheeler.—Commercial Advertiser, Rep.

President Hayes is a remarkable man amongst Presidents. His position has been unprecedented. He appeared upon the theatre at a time the nation was full of trouble and anxiety. General Grant has brought national affairs to a point just where the present was beset with trials and the future clouded with uncertainty and apprehension. He saw and appreciated the state of things, and he seemed almost as if mysteriously prepared to devote himself to the undertaking of eliminating the States from the confusion and tyranny of Federal interference, and of exerting his influence to blunt the force of partisan bitterness and bring the sections into more kindly relations. We say it seemed that in some mysterious way he was imbued with the desire to devote himself to this beneficent undertaking. Certainly no prominent man or men that had the opportunities of approaching the President were ever known to beseech him to give his measures that direction which would in the establishment of State equality and harmony among the sections. He acted without the promptings of the politicians, and took his own course with a firmness that has borne him through, and with a conscientiousness that, as far as we can know, sprang from a disinterested devotion to humanity and country. In this matter we may say that the measures of no public administration in this country were ever more devoid of any motive of a sinister or selfish nature. Certainly a President who has displayed such public loyalty at a period when the nation needed it so greatly is entitled to the gratitude of the people. And when Mr. Hayes visits the South, and when the country he should be so liberal and elevated in spirit, and that should encourage the people to do the same.

Prof. Swing states that the Chicago churches are mortgaged for a million and a half of dollars, as follows: The Presbyterian churches, \$250,000; Congregational, \$214,816; Methodist Episcopal, \$169,783; Baptist, \$123,000; Lutheran, \$108,200; Protestant Episcopal, \$136,250; Universalist, \$165,400; Unitarian, \$76,000; Hebrew, \$96,000; Catholic, \$3,000; Young Men's Christian Association, \$37,000; and others, \$25,000.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—Mr. John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, predicts that Ohio will give 20,000 Democratic majority in October.

—A Radical politician writing to a friend from the lower counties in Virginia says: "Grant made the rebels capitulate at Appomattox, but Hayes has annihilated the Republican party. It has already ceased to exist in Virginia."

—If the Republican party should be disbanded in every Southern State, the inevitable result would be the upbuilding of an opposition party, no matter by what name it might be called or what antecedents and principles it might adopt.—New York Mail, Rep.

—We cannot expect the Southern people to forget what they have endured, neither can we hope for the people of the North to entirely forgive those who so wrongfully assailed the Union, but, without any visible signs of hate, each can and should work for the salvation of the whole country. We must have peace and reunion! How much longer shall its coming be delayed?—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

—Brick Pomeroy's Texas lecturing tour is not a financial success.

—Pineapples are selling at Key West, Fla., for \$2.50 a hundred.

—A fellow is on trial in Fort Worth, Texas, for using profane language in presence of ladies.

—Mr. Seligman, the Jewish banker of New York, commenced his business life at Greensboro, N. C.

—Great numbers of mules have been killed on the Leasburg, Dugan and Whitehead plantations in St. Charles parish, La., by the excessive heat.

—The town of Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., has an artesian well in the public square, which has been thoroughly tested and proven to possess the highest medicinal virtues.

—The Southern Churchman announces that Edward S. Gregory, late editor of the Petersburg Index-Appel, has been recommended for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

PALMETTO LEAVES.

—The turpentine still of Dr. T. Brooks was burned on the 6th.

—True Southern: Recent rains have benefited crops in Sumter.

—Rev. J. M. Carlisle has invented a new and valuable cork lusk machine.

—The Sumter Confederate monument will be completed and erected by September 15th.

—William Rose, colored, was killed near Spartanburg, on the 10th inst., by the caving in of a gravel bank.

—Abbeville Medium: Bose Furkins was shot and killed by James Martin, at Republican Church, Sunday, the 8th inst. Both parties white. Martin escaped. Woman's influence.

—There are 12,000 houses to let in Philadelphia, and a real estate dealer predicts that the cold weather sets in the number will be increased to 15,000 in consequence of the doubling up of families.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The official or opening quotations below are posted at the Produce Exchange daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

STAR OFFICE, July 21—1 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 25 cents per gallon but for country packages, and later 180 casks were sold at that price. Also sales of 25 casks city distilled at 29 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 88 bbls Strained at \$1 35 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, with small sales at \$1 75 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 20 for Hard, \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and \$2 20 for Virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market still continues firm, with no sales to report. The official quotations are as follows: Ordinary 10 1/2 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 10 1/4 " " Low Middling 11 1/2 " " Middling 11 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

DAILY RECEIPTS. Cotton 47 bales. Spirits turpentine 300 casks. Rosin 823 bbls. Tar 237 " "

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Noon. Cotton firm—middling uplands 6 1/2; middling Orleans 6 1/4-16; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation; receipts 2,900 bales, 600 of which were American. Futures opened easier; middling uplands 12 m. c. July delivery 6 1/2; July and August 6 1/2-11; August and September 6 1/2-11 1/2; October and November 6 1/2-11 1/2.

BRICK.

WOOD'S FINE HARD BRICK. For Sale in Quantities to Suit. Apply to N. B. VINCENT, 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Glue.

70 Bbls DISTILLERS' GLUE. Good, Medium and Common. For Sale at HALL & PEARSELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Afternoon Reports

THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

Details of the Riot in Baltimore—Twenty-Five Persons Killed—Many Soldiers Wounded with stones and Badly Beaten—Frenzied Excitement in the Streets—Fearless and Fearful March of the Sixth Maryland—Rioters at Keyser Control the Situation—Trains Broken Open and Pillaged—All Quiet at Pittsburg—The Strikers Very Determined—The Strike Spreading East and West of St. Louis—Call for Troops by Gov. Carroll, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 21. The strike east and west of St. Louis seems to be organizing.

No incidents are reported from Baltimore after the report of last night closed. The killed will aggregate twenty-five. Many soldiers were wounded with stones. It appears that the soldiers were slow in gathering at the armories, and Gov. Carroll was finally persuaded to allow the military to be called by the fire department. The people understood this, and the sympathizers with the strikers gathered in immense numbers to obstruct the troops in reaching the armory, or leaving it, and finally in reaching the point of departure.

The Major of the Sixth and several soldiers were badly beaten while approaching the armory. The first company moving out was repulsed, but made its way out. The second company moved in the same way, meeting with some resistance and the same success. The other companies found easier access, but moved to the depot by a more quiet route. When the Fifth regiment reached the depot, the rioters came in showers. Even women, one account says, "hurled stones," and adds, at the junction of Camden and E. law streets, a solid mass of rough looking men blocked the passage of the soldiers. They came to a halt for a moment, and although the bricks were falling fast, Capt. Zollinger counselled his men not to fire. Then he ordered them to prepare to double quick with their fixed bayonets into the depot. Drawing his sword, Capt. Zollinger shouted to the mob to give way, that the command might pass. A brazen man, with his arms and neck bare, who stood in the front in a defiant attitude, was knocked aside with the blunt end of the Captain's sword. Then, amid the shouts of the rioters, the Fifth regiment charged into the depot. Several shots were fired at them, but they gained the depot without any casualties save those already mentioned.

The crowd in front of the depot swelled in numbers, and kept up continuous cries, calling the leading railroad officials by name, saying "hang them," "shoot them," "burn them out," &c.

The soldiers, as soon as they entered the depot, proceeded to get into the cars in waiting for them. The Company that suffered the most was Company C, near the rear of the line. About twenty-five soldiers were more or less injured.

The excitement was terrible, and the people in the vicinity closed up their houses.

The Fifth Regiment remains in Camden Depot, to which they forced their way, having been detained by order of the Governor. The Sixth Regiment is gathering at the armory and people are forbidden to approach the depot. The rioters outnumber the soldiers three to one.

At Pittsburg the strikers compel the crews of trains approaching the city to place them properly and abandon them.

No signs of disturbance are reported in Kentucky.

It is said the Fifth Maryland made its fiercest but peaceful march to Camden station without firing a gun. The endurance and patience of the regiment have been gazetted.

CUMBERLAND, July 21—6:30 A. M. The rioters here at Keyser have everything in their own hands. The rioters here number 1500, and they will be largely recruited to-day. The mining element is participating. The arrested rioters have been released to their comrades, who surrounded the jail.

A number of freight cars were pillaged last night. Women and children, with baskets, assisted in removing the plunder.

WASHINGTON, July 21. All quiet at Pittsburg. No trains are allowed to move. Two hundred strikers performed guard duty all night from Union Depot to East Liberty street stock yard. The strikers say they will offer no resistance to the military, but will board the trains, draw the coupling pins, and cut loose all trains, and thus prevent their departure.

Adjutant General Latta arrived at 1:45 A. M., and the First Division, 1,800 strong, is expected hourly. The railroad officials hope by thronging the track with military to overcome the strikers, and open the blockade without conflict.

All available troops at Fort Monroe and at Norfolk have been ordered to move, half there and half to Fort Mifflin.

Gov. Carroll has made a conditional call on the President, and troops are being placed in readiness.

The strikers at Blaine and Wade attribute the railroad troubles to Hayes' Southern policy is premature.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Cavalry and Volunteers Driven Back—Joseph's Band Masters of the Situation.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 21. Capt. Hunter, of the volunteers, arrived at Lewiston Thursday. He reports that the cavalry and Lewiston volunteers overtook the Indians Tuesday. The Indians fired, killing two scouts and wounding several. The Indians fired from ambush. The cavalry fired and the volunteers found it necessary to follow, and the whole pursuing force has returned to Kawan, leaving Joseph's band masters of the situation.

Capt. Hunter says no one knows whether the war is ended or not.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Russians within Three Hours March of Philippopolis—The Turks Displaying Great Activity.

LONDON, July 21. The Russians are within three hours march of Philippopolis.

A correspondent of Times, writing from Constantinople, says the Turks are now displaying great activity. Troops and munitions are being dispatched in all haste, but, unhappily, the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect.

Choice Articles.

50 BOXES LEMONS. 50 BOXES SWEET ORANGES. 1 Dozen Lemons with 1 Bottle Claret Wine for 75c.

Try our little Water Crackers—something new. 100 Bbls Empire Flour, light, white and sweet, only \$9 75 per bbl.

5 Cases Table Peaches, 3 lbs each. \$1. 150 Cases Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Corned Beef, Extra Shore Large Macaroni, Canned Fig Hams and Shoulders. Sweet Pickles, the best in the State, only \$1.

Glue.

70 Bbls DISTILLERS' GLUE. Good, Medium and Common. For Sale at HALL & PEARSELL.

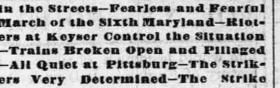
GEORGE MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATER-WHEEL.

IS DECLARED THE "STANDARD TURBINE" FOR OVER 15 YEARS WHOSE USE IS PROBABLY REDUCED BY NEW pamphlet, free. N. F. BURMAN, Torr., Pa.



The Crucial Test of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims made for it in its favor at the outset? Is the grand test applied this criterion, it is a fair one to apply to TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER.

TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, indigestion, bilious remittents, bowel complaints, especially constipation, rheumatism, gout, gravel, and all types of inflammation. So mild is its action, the complete relief is given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never cease to take it. For sale by all druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and full particulars apply to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name and N. Y. \$5 to \$20 per day, at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 per day, at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 per day, at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 per day, at home.

\$55 to \$77 A Week to Agents. 400 Copies of "TRICE & CO." Augusta, Maine.

Oil of Sassafras,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, and all other charges. DODGE & OLCOTT, Importers and Exporters of DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c., 88 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all sorts, cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 36 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS. Price by mail 10 cents. July 14-4DW

SPORTSMEN'S

Oil-Tanned Moccasins. ROOT MOCCASINS. SHOE PACKS. LADIES' MOCCASINS. CAMP SLIPPERS.

METALLIC CARTRIDGE, MILITARY, RIFLE, AND "CHERRYBLOSSOM" RIFLE. EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN ACCURACY, SAFETY.

No Premature Discharge Ever Occurs. 50 Rifle warranted good shooter. Caliber .44 and 50-100 of an inch, and of any desired length. Charge of powder from 50 to 105 grains. Weight of balls from 220 to 540 grains. Stock, plain; also Patent grip checkered. Sights: plain; Globe and Peep Sights; Vernier with interchangeable front sights and Wind-gauge. Every variety of ammunition for above guns, constantly on hand.

Prices from \$20 to \$125. THE SNEIDER RIFLE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE SNEIDER BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

Prices, \$50 00 to \$250 00. MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS. ALTERED TO BREECH-LOADING. Prices, \$40 00 to \$100 00.

Clark & Snider,

MANUFACTURERS. 314 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. Send for Catalogue. dec 23-D&W

Sporting Dogs.

BREEDING KENNEL OF A. C. WADDELL. (Formerly of New Jersey). EDINA, KNOX COUNTY, MISSOURI.

The Finest Strains of SETTERS, POINTERS, SPANIELS AND OTHER SPORTING DOGS. Bred from both Imported and Native Stock at all moderate prices.

High-Bred Dogs.

ENGLISH, IRISH AND GORDON SETTERS of the Choicest Blood, with guaranteed pedigrees. For sale by