THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.59 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, \$4.50; 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 Meet-ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates, No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Notices under head of "City Items" 2) cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily wil 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 Marriage or Death, Tributes 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 Mar

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 marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued 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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of commu-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement

one dollar per square for each insertion. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transien

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

Advertisers should always specify the issue or 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 pape to be sent to him during the time his advertisemen 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

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Correspondents must write on only one side



WILMINGTON, N. C .:

THURSDAY July 25, 1877

EVENING EDITION

LET REASON CONTROL.

Mankind always sympathizes with those in distress. The history of our country shows that when ever a calamity overtakes a community and there is human suffering, the communities not afflicted stand ready to help. That there is wide-spread suffering among several classes in portions of the North is plain, and that the people should sympathize and help appear equally plain. If proper appeals are made we cannot believe that they will be unheeded. That the grievances of the laboring classes, in many instances, are only too well founded, it is useless to deny; but the means adopted cannot as certainly secure the desired relief. When the strikers first took their position they were only exercising a right that belongs to them and to all men-the right to complain, the right to ask for an increase of wages, the right to refuse to work at the reduced pay. Thus far they exercised their right as citizens, and the whole country would have sympathized with their complaints if they had stopped here. burin a brief time the work of aggression bean, and then followed the destruction of property, the wild est scenes of dismay and havoc, culminating finally in fearful collision and death. Over two hundred persons are known to have been killed and wounded in the several riots that have thus far occurred, and in Pittsburg and vicinity alone the destruction of property amounts to over eleven million dollars. The damage to the trading interests of the country is incalculable, and already provisions in some of the cities are beginning to advance. This last item will but increase the sufferings of the

Passion appears to be master of the situation. But this should not be allowed. Men should exercise their reason and judgment. They must know, if they will only reflect, that the wild scenes of disorder now progressing throughout the North can only result in disaster to all classes and conditions of men, and to all sections of our common country. Let reason resume its sway. Let men think calmly and justly. Let law and order and peace take the place of anarchy and strite and bloodshed.

It is quite certain that the strike has become a mob-a mob, too, animated by the worst passions and most pitiless proscription. In Louisville, the Communists, not satisfied with wreaking their vengeance on the offenders against whom they cherished hostile feelings, went into the streets upon which stand the private residences of the wealthy, and rocked and battered them. What spirit is this but the spirit of anarchy-the spirit of demonism-the

with blood? All this is wrong, is must admit. Such outrages never made a wrong a right, and never redressed grievances.

The New York Herald says:

"We wish to call the attention of honest and respectable working men to an important distinction which it does not become them to overlook. It is one thing to sympathize with a strike and wish the strikers success; it is quite another and a very different thing to wish success to a mob or to men who engage in lawless actions. An orderly strike may deserve the sympathy of a whole community. We believe if the train men who have struck work had contented themselves with this, and with a resentation of their grievances to the pubic and to the stockholders of the companies they could have carried the sympathy of the country with them, and undoubtedly public opinion would in such case have been inclined to force the railroad managers to come to an amicable arrangement with their people.'

This is well worth pondering. We quote a suggestive paragraph which we commend to our readers, from another New York paper, the World:

"The workingmen of the country will e naturally moved to sympathize with the laborer in what they regard as his efforts to secure a fair rate of wages, but no class can less afford than the workingmen to drift into sympathy with rioters and transgressors of the law. No matter how strongly workingmen in other occupations may have approved the position of the employes of the railroad corporations when they first struck, all such fellow-feeling ought now to be set aside. The moment mob violence and insurrection became elenents in the controversy, the question ceased to be one between capital and labor and became one between law and anarchy.'

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES. There is scarcely any doubt that the reduction in the wages of most of the employes of the Northern roads has been very considerable, enough to make their pay less, in some instances, than the cost of living. Some months ago the pay of the hands on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was reduced seventy-five cents a day. According to a telegram in the N. Y. Herald: "The employes throughout the country

claim that not long since their wages were reduced from \$2 25 and \$2 to \$1 75 and \$1 50, which they stood without a murmur but that now, in addition to the proposed reduction of ten per cent., they are not allowed to make but fifteen days in a month. This, they say, will not furnish them with the barest means of subsistence. For example, fifteen days at \$1 35 per day is 20 25; board is, at the lowest estimate, 25 cents per meal; thirty days at 75 cents is \$22 50; this beings them in debt \$2 25 per month for board alone. They also claim that the company will find it as a hill job to find men to fill the places of the present employes, and lose thousands of dollars by employing inexperienced hands. The firemen and brakemen employed in the city say that the first cut was made on their wages in 1873. They had then had a quarter of a day deducted from the time allowed on a trip which previously occupied a day and a quarter, and a similar reduction equal to twenty per cent made in all cases. On Sundays they had been allowed a half day's extra pay, which had also been deducted. The quarter of day allowed them at the depot when called and not sent out was also stricken from their pay, which at that time was \$2 25 per day. On August 15, 1876, this was reduced to \$1 75 and additional work given them. They were compelled to take trains greater distances and put up their engines, which gave them three hours additional work daily without compensation. By this last reduction the firemen and brakemen of the first class received \$1 58 per day, and the second class \$1 35, with but four days work in the week. The engineers formerly received \$3 75 per day and a bonus of twenty-five cents per day for every other month. They now receive \$2 90 per day and conductors \$2 25. While neither of the latter had joined in the strike they sym pathized with the movement and lent it al the aid they could."

A MODEL GOVERNOR IN A HORN If there ever was a hero in the strife it is the present Governor of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft. He has crowned himself with neverfading laurels. When the Rebellion began in his State-which contains more downright wickedness and rascality in its borders than any other of the thirty-eight-the Governor of the Buck-tails was way out in Wyoming. His representative-the Go vernor pro tempore-began at once the work of subjugation, but the fiery rebels would not down at his bidding. Reading of riot-acts, proclamations, throwing of turf, nor the hurling of stones served to quell the tumult or dislodge the rebellious boys in the sour-apple-trees. We quote from the Richmond Dishatch.

"Militia and volunteer soldiers, with the spirit of Penn throbbing in their hearts, went forth to meet the strikers, and to do or die. They met, and the conflict resulted variously in different cases. The comely and well-fed soldiers, in some cases, ran; in others, dodged, and in others, surren-dered. They had no idea of imperilling their lives in an impulsive dash, but put themselves where the danger would be as mild as convenient, and took care that it was not defied. The mob took care of some that were in the most exposed places. Others were anxious lest their pacific dispositions should be misinterpreted, and hurried forward messages inviting the irate mob to come and take possession of them, they were impatient to surrender. Indeed, the mob moved so slow that there could endure, and they inconveniently fled up the river, seeking cover amongst the hospitable bushes that humanely spread their shade over them.'

Never before were such deeds of bravery, such heroic displays witnessed. It rivalled all the wars of

all the ages. The Governor de facto was still at Creston, Wyoming. The news of the increasing rebellion smote his ears and troubled his heart. He at once gathered in the situation. His mighty glass swept the field, and his military genius was equal to the crisis. In a trice a message of anguish and agony

that made the streets of Paris run ington. The aid of the Federal Go vernment is invoked, and not in vain, horrible, as every reasonable, just man and still the rebellion kept on gaining momentum at every turn. We again quote from the Dispatch:

"But Gov. Hartranft is fairly aroused. Evidently, after the electric message from Creston, he put off eastwardly, hurrying toward beleaguered and distressed Penn sylvania. He could not contain himself. At 'Ogallala, Nebraska,' still on the 23d, he paused an instant and sped the following message to the President:

"I repeat my application. Hourly the situation is growing worse and spreading all over the State. The whole country will soon be in anarchy and revolution unless you can save it by prompt action.

'JOHN F. HARTRANFT.' There's a message for you! What a fright it must have imparted to the President! Think of the situation 'hourly growing worse and spreading all over the State, and then the country would be in 'anarchy and revolution,' unless the President could

Was there ever such a time, such scene, such a Governor of three million of people? A thousand miles from his capital the heart of the warlike Governor, who is prodigiously fierce against Southern rebels and knows how to flaunt the bloody-shirt right valiantly in the face of the pacific soldiers who surrendered twelve years ago and have kept the faith, failed him, and this bellicose warrior of the great bull-dozing State of Pennsylvania becomes as frightened as any blatant bully in the land:

How he did shake; 'tis true, this god did shake: His coward lips did from their color fly; And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world. Did lose its lustre; I did hear him groan: Ay, and that tongue of his, that bade the Mark him, and write his speeches in their books. Alas, it cried, give me help, good President,

Three times three for Hartranft A tiger for the Buck-tail Governor. Hip! hip! hurra!

Some of our exchanges affect surprise that we condemn President Hayes for his bad appointments. If such papers would do justice to the STAR they would tell their readers to condemn when condemnation was right, and to praise when praise was right. We feel perfectly free to condemn at any time when a case requiring such treatment is present-We are equally free to indorse all acus - that are just and honorable, pacific and conscience We have been consistent throughout, and our contemporaries are guilty of unfairness if they assert otherwise. Some of the extreme papers have been consistent too, for they have condemned all the time. Nothing pleases them.

Mahone appears to be gaining strength rapidly in Virginia and he promises to be the winning horse in the Gubernatorial sweepstakes. He is evidently well groomed and in good plight. That light saddle-readjustment of the public debt-that he carries so easily, has enabled him to pass the other nags, and it looks now as if he will gain the stand ahead of all competitors. The Whig, which goes it very strong for Mahone, puts the debt question in this terse way: "There are only three ways, let the demagogues bluster as they may. One is to raise the taxes, the other is to repudiate,

and the other is to readjust. Those who oppose readjustment must favor one or the other of the former remedies." The position of the STAR, in regard to our own State debt, has al-

ways been for readjustment. The Richmond Whig says of its neighbor, the Dispatch, that it "has the moral jaundice and the political itch." Now it is the Dispatch's time. It may be it will accuse the Whig of having the readjustment fever and political jim-jams.

In the several riots that have occurred thus far it is known that sixty-one persons have been killed and one hundred and forty-nine wounded. Doubtless there are scores to be added to this count.

THE PERIODICALS.

No one can turn over the pages of the sparkling, beautiful Wide Awake for August, that charming Boston illustrated magazine for the young people, without wishing every boy and girl in the land had a copy of it. Price 20 cents a number or \$2 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

If you have a dear little boy or girl-little folks we mean-and you wish to make its little heart glad, subscribe to The Nursery, a nice gem especially intended strongly deprecated. While they unde-niably had the right to cease their work and "for youngest readers." The August number is specially pleasing. Price \$1 60 a year, or 15 cents a copy. Boston, John L.

Littell's Living Age has no rival. It is the best eclectic publication in the world. No man could read it closely for twenty years without being a fairly educated man. Here are some of the more noticeable papers in

the last two issues: Pedigrees and Pedigree-Makers, by Edward A. Freeman, Contemporary Review; A Leaf of Eastern History, Fortnightly; Voltaire in the Netherlands, from the Dutch of Jhr. C. A. van Sypesteyn, Temple Bar; Mordecai, a Protest against the Critics, by a Jew, MacMillan; Crems and the Crucifix,

Errors, Pall Mall Gazette; William Caxton, Fireside; A New Stimulant, Nature; together with choice poetry, and instalments of "The Marquis of Lossie," by Geo. Mac-Donald, "Pauline," by L. B. Walford, and "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," by Wm.

Black. A new volume of this standard eclectic began July 1st. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

THE PRESS ON THE STRIKE.

Not Strikers, but Mob. [New York Herald.]

In the first place it is not a strike at all. It had that appearance at first; it was called a strike, and the movement began with a strike of workmen. But it did not retain that honorable and proper character. The men who stopped work on so many railroads almost at the same time and evidently by preconcert, immediately and everywhere began a system of lawlessness, which was also evidently prearranged.

It is not a strike, therefore, but an insurrection. A workman who strikes s an honorable man; the law protects him in his right to strike. But these men who burn cars, who kill sheriffs, who blockade roads, who riot-they are not strikers. They are aiming a savage and ruthless blow at the public peace and order. If they had justice on their side in the beginning they have cast away all that, and are now simply engaged in an attempt at anarchy. They have no claims, as we have said elsewhere, to the sympathy of honest and respectable workingmen, or of reputable citizens anywhere.

> Why sympathy is Withdrawn. [Petersburg Index-Appeal.]

The sympathy of the public recoiled from the strike only when it ceased to be a strike and become an insurrection. It was impossible that any healthful and intelligent respect should attend a movement, whatever its provocations, which became attended with conditions of bloodshed lawlessness and destruction of pro perty. Labor has its rights, but among these is not the right of interference that from the first our position was with the rights of others. No prejudice would ever be felt against the efforts of the unfortunate under-paid to redress their wrongs and secure justice at the hands of their employers, except for the excesses into which either excitement or wrong-headed leaders hurry men whose original motives deserved not sympathy only, but countenance and aid. The public judgment is neither hasty nor onethat all close. It sees the wrong mitted, but it calling have comand it distinctly refuses to expected anything that savors of lawlessness and murder, and it expressly withdraws itself from the approval of any cause which flies to such criminal

> Must Protect the Railroads or Give Them Up. [Philadelphia Times.]

We must go back to turnpikes, country roads, and canals, if the authorities cannot prevent depots from being burned, hundreds of locomotives from being destroyed, and thousands of freight cars from being plundered in a single night. And the authorities cannot prevent these depredations if they are not heartily sustained by the main body of the American people. The question they have to decide, therefore, is not what the wages of any class of employes should be, but whether they intend to secure for themselves the blessings of railway communication, and to uphold the laws on which every honest citizen must rely for protection.

Nothing but a Communistic Mob.

[Springfield Republican.] In fact, it is evident from the conduct of the mobs at Pittsburg and elsewhere that the demonstration has passed from a labor movement to a mad communistic expression of the deviltry of the lowest classes of our dense population, aggravated by the general depression, and emboldened by the rebellious mood of the first stratum above of respectable laborers. The combination of desperate character and fortunes has completely overawed the sense and law-abiding disposition of the great body of rail road laborers, until those who would work dare not. The first thing to do is to put down this terrorism, this spirit of incendiarism and murder, by the strong hand of power.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Congressman Waddell, having convinced the newspapers that long editorials on "Hayesism" and "Bourbonism" are not read by the people, warlike pens are mov ing to the notes of the lascivious lute at twilight, and sounded oaths are melted into -b abs and e-b ebs of the Normal School.

While we repeat the belief heretofore expressed, that the railroad companies themselves are morally responsible for the unfortunate events of the present, the recent conduct of the strikers cannot be too seek occupation elsewhere, they had no right, moral or legal, to interfere with the work of those who were employed to fill their places, and in doing this, and by their ravages upon life and property, they have alienated public sympathy, which to a certain point was with them.—Charlotte

The great problem now presented to the American people is one of mob law against civil law, of destruction and violence against peace and order, of anarchy against government. The time must come, and that shortly, when the strikers must lay aside their weapons, cease to destroy the property of their fellow-citizens, the railroad managers, and to trample upon the rights of their fellow-citizens, the railroad employes. If transportation stops, commerce stops, and the people of the West and East will not stand idly by and see a handful of men put a stop to all the busispirit of those communistic devils flies with lightning speed to Wash- the Sewing Machine, Economist; Popular stored and will be.—Raleigh Observer.

BY TELEGRAPH

Afternoon Reports

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Situation as Reported from Various Quarters-Compromises made with Strikers at East Syracuse and Hornellsville-Further Strikes Reported - Louisville Rioters Overawed-Excitement in Chicago-Incendlarism in San Francisco-Several Men Killed and a Large Number Wounded - Active Vigilance Committee at Work-Strike on Michigan Central-Weakening of the Strikers in Pennsylvania, &c. PHILADELPHIA. July 26.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad report everything quiet on their road, but refuse to run any trains till their loyal men

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 26. Every large shop is closed. The malcontents took possession of the stand at the meeting, and incendiary speeches were made, but there was no destruction.

READING, PA., July 26. The mob gutted the depot here. The elegrapher on duty, with several men, escaped through a side door.

Four rioters were wounded at Shamokin by the citizens. They call for troops. There were ten killed and fifty wounded in Reading during the recent fight.

SYRACUSE, July 26. The strikers hold East Syracuse. The roops are to move on them this morning. ALBANY, July 26. Gov. Robinson has advices from Hornellsville that the strikers have surrendered. The Erie detained passengers chartered a

steamer and went to Buffalo. NEWARK, N. J., July 26. The engineers of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western road have decided to

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 26. The employes of the St. Louis & Southeast Railroad have struck. The strike does not affect the Southern section hence to Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, July 26. The rioters seem to be overawed. The railroad men are acting with the citizens. PITTSBURG, July 26. Many arrests have been made, and all

miet. Only ten days' food in the city. CHICAGO, July 26. The night has been one of excitemen and trouble. Many persons were hurt, one

or two fatally, and one killed. There was no destruction of property. San Francisco, July 26. The citizens' committee have been all day organizing. The committee assembled Gold opened at 105 and closed at 105 at 7 p. m. in Agricultural Hall. W. P. Coleman called the committee to order, and State bonds steady. Governments opened almost immediately a fire was reported at firm and afterwards declined a fraction. the Pacific mail dock in the lumber. One hundred armed clubs were dispatched to the scene, followed soon by one hundred more. The remainder were told off in companies by wards, and, with the exception of two hundred, moved to the City Hall to await orders from the Chief of Police. Sixty were sent to disperse a crowd in Sixth and Howard streets engaged in

mitteemen are armed with clubs, in addition to pocket arms, and muskets will be issued necessary. The fire gains on the lumber yard. man detected in cutting the hose was shot A fire also broke out in Stockton and

smashing a Chinese house. All of the com

vigilally streets, and a detachment of the President Coleman says he has three housand Vigilants on hand. 11 o'clock.-The fire in Stockton and Broadway streets has been extinguished.

Small crowds of hoodlums are moving about, smashing Chinese houses. The Vigilants are following them. The fire in the lumber yard gains strength. The mobs are becoming more demonstraive, attacking the police and Vigilants with stones. Two Vigilants were shot. Another alarm comes from Mission and

Stewart streets, a few blocks from the lumer yard and factories. 1 o'clock .- The crowds are mostly dispersed from the Pacific Mail docks, the fire is under control, and the police and vigilants are masters of the situation. A long chain is stretched from the Mail

docks, and the captured roughs are manacled to it. The ships in the dock were towed o a place of safety. The driver of a horse cart was shot dead two citizens killed, and there were innu nerable stone and club wounds.

At present the rioters are roaming about small squads closely watched. 2 o'clock.—The whole city is patrolled by the police and vigilants. Four thousand arms have been received from the arsenal at Benicia by the late boat; also ammunition, and a thousand revolvers.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 26. The compromise men go to work at 10 er cent. reduction, and the free rentals of ands along the track; no discharges on account of the strike; no arrests except for dangerous criminal offences. The Governor has been requested to remove the troops and general satisfaction is expressed a

SYRACUSE, July 26. A compromise has been made in East Syracuse, Trains will start as soon as con-

Indianapolis, July 26. The managers of roads having quietly submitted to the stoppage of trains by the strikers, matters are quiet. There are no trains on the Vincennes & Pan Handle roads. The other roads run postal cars only. It is thought the strikers, yielding to public opinion, will allow passenger trains o run to-day.

DETROIT, July 26. The Michigan Central engineers and firemen have struck, the effort at compromise having failed. No disturbance is expected. ST. Louis, July 26.

All work is stopped, but a formidable po lice and citizens' organization secures order. MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 26. Appearances indicate that the strikers

on the Lehigh & Susquehanna division will not be able to hold out. One fourth of the men refused to go out, and, besides these, there are three full crews working here, and three crews at Whitehaven are ready to go to work. Coal trains were run on the Susquehogin

Valley road this morning without interference. This will keep the miners at Summit hill and the coal men at work.

OHIO.

State Democratic Convention-Platform of Principles. The President's Southern Policy Endersed. COLUMBUS, July 26.

The platform opposes subsidies; favors the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers and school purposes; declares the destruction of industry and the pauper ization of labor the result of fraudulent and vicious legislation by the Republican party; demands an immediate repeal of the resumption act, and the remonetization of silver; asserts that greenbacks are the best paper currency we ever had; and declares against further contraction.

6th. We congratulate the country upon

the acceptance, by the present administra-non, of the constitutional and pacific pol-

icy of local self-government in the States South, so long advocated by the Demo-eratic party, which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Turkish Movement-Pro bable Abandoument of Ardahan by the Russians-Reports of Battles Unfounded.

LONDON, July 26. It is probable that the Russians will soon be compelled to abandon Ardahan. Sulieman and Ranef Pasha have effected a june tion of their forces, and are now at the head of an army of 60,000 men on the Southern side of the Balkans. Yesterday they were said to have taken the offensive, and moved on Yeni Soghra, and as the Russians on their part have ceased advancing, it is expected that a great battle will soon be

fought in that neighborhood, The Times' Bucharest correspondent says the report which he transmitted yesterday, that the Grand Duke Nicholas had routed the Turks at Plevna, was premature; but a general engagement is expected there immediately. The report of the great defeat of Ra ouf was also unfounded.

LONDON, July 26. It is probable that the Russians will soon be compelled to abandon Ardahan.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION. Extract from Secretary Key's Letter-

Gratified at Orderly Condition of Affairs in the South-Harmonious Proceedings. FORTRESS MONROE, July 26. The following is an extract from Post

master General Key's letter to the Postal Convention. After expressing regret that the turbulence in the North kept him away, You may say to the Convention for me

that I am profoundly gratified at the or derly and amicable condition of affairs in the South, under the excitement so general over many of the States of the Union. am not astonished at the peaceful condition of the South, and should be surprised if it were otherwise." The proceedings were very harmonious

'Dixie" followed "Yankee Doodle."

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company have paid their entire indebtedness to Tennessee, \$1,671,916. The latest from Idaho reports that Chief

Joseph has made a raid, getting away with 400 ponies and other plunder. This raid was in chastisement of the Indians friendly to Howard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 26-Noon. Financial.

Stocks higher. Money 11 per cent Sterling exchange-long 486, short 4871

Flour firm. Wheat dull and heavy Corn 1@1c better and active. Pork quiet; mess \$14 30@14 35. Lard firm-steam \$9 50. Spirits turpentine firm at 321@ 321 cents. Rosin quiet at \$1 80@1 85 for strained. Freights heavy.

Cotton quiet-middling uplands 121 cts; Orleans 121 cents; sales 1115 bales. Futures ppened steady, at a decline, as follows: July 12.09@12.11 cts; August 12.05@12.08 cts September 11.94@11.96 cts; October 11.49 @11.51 cts; November 11.27@11.29 cents; December 11.26@11.31 cts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 26-Noon. Cotton dull-middling uplands 6gd; mid Orleans 6 9-16d; sales of 8,000 including 1,000 bales for export and speculation; receipts 3,500 bales, all of which were American: Futures 1-32d cheaper; middling uplands, l. m. c., July and August delivery, 64d; September and October, 69-32d; October and November, 6 5-16d; middling uplands, l. m. c., new crop, shipped October and November, per sail, 61d; shipped November and December, per sail, 61d.

LATER. Middling uplands, l. m. c., July delivery, 7-32d; August and September delivery,

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 26-1 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 30 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 84 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained. No sales up to the closing of our report. TAR.-Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm and unchanged, the sales of the day being at \$1 20 for Hard, \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and \$2 20 for Virgin. COTTON.-The market for this article

was dull and nominal. The last official

\$1 75 per bbl.

quotations were as follows: Ordinary..... 10% cents # 1b Good Ordinary..... 108 Low Middling...... 111 Middling.... 113

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

RECEIPTS. DAILY RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine...... 636 casks

The Buffalo Lithia Waters! Their Great Restorative Virtues.

402

Crude turpentine

THE EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATIVE VIR tues of these Waters, with the wonderful cure they have wrought in various forms of Chronic Dis eases are attested by physicians of the highest eminence, prominent politicians, learned judges, em inent divines, and by a host of restored invalids, especially in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER (in which they are claimed to be unrivalled). in DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, and in the PECU LIAR DISEASES OF WOMEN. They are highly recommended by some distinguished medical men in the Nauses and Deblity of Females when in a specially delicate condition.

These Waters, in cases of One Dozen Half Gallon Bottles, are delivered on the Railroad, at Five Dollars per cash in advance.

Springs Pamphlet sent to any address on application.

THOS. F. GOODE, Preprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. sept 26-2tawly Tu&Fri

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