THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Frida morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 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, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$6.50; one month, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY) .- One squ

No advertisements inserted in Local Column Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents pe line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each

be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice sweek, 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 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 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 con-tracted 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 can-didates for effice, whether in the shape of commu-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-

Amusement, Auction and Official advertiseme one dollar per square for each insertion. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exce

their space or advertise any thing 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, ac-

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 paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the

malling 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

Morning

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

THURSDAY August 9, 1877

EVENING EDITION

LET US HAVE PEACE. Having shown conclusively tha

the position of the STAR is identical with that of such Southern Democrats as Senator Lamar, Gen. Forrest Hon. Beverly B. Douglass, and score of others, to say nothing of the position of nearly all the leading Democratic papers, we are entirely willing to "play quits" with our brothers of the Democratic press in North Carolina on the questions of party policy that have recently created some division of sentiment in our ranks. All we ask is that we be permitted to have and to express our own con scientious convictions without having our motives impugned, or our loyalty to the Democratic party questioned either directly or by innuendo. We cheerfully accord to those of our friends who do not agree with us entire honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to so direct their efforts that they good to the Democratic party. But they ought not to intimate that those who differ from them are trying to organize a new party, or to do anything that will prejudice the claims of the Democratic party when it goes before the country in 1880.

We all have a common object—to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, and to do our utmost to bear its banners to victory in the next Presidential election. Let us, then, agree to disagree on minor points, and look more to the grand result for which we are all struggling.

So Marshal Bob Douglas has been exonerated, and will be continued in office. We do not understand how his office could have been so mismanaged, and yet Marshal Bob be efficient and capable. He should be turned out for neglect and incapacity, if not for more serious reasons. We copy a paragraph concerning him from the Baltimore Gazette:

"Although there was no evidence to show that he had a guilty knowledge of the frauds that were perpetrated in his office, there was a plenty—and notably his own—to prove that he had but a vague and inadcquate idea of the duties and responsibilities attaching to his office, and was by no means the right man in the right place. I overlooking all this Attorney General Devens has displayed great charity, and no doubt will be greatly disappointed if he finds it thrown away. We, therefore, advise Marshal Bob to return quietly and without ostentation to North Carolina, esw politics forever, and devote his eners in future to the purification of his ofce, and the forwarding of the government's terests in preference to his own."

way the Gazette spells the e with two S's. Is the id the illustrious Do

THAT RESOLUTION.

The Wadesboro Herald is astonshed that the STAR attempted to construe a resolution of the Postal Convention as an indorsement of the President's Southern constitutional policy. We supposed it embraced all of the President's "efforts to restore peace and quietude to the country," or we would not have copied it and commented upon it. We certainly had no purpose to misrepresent the introducer of the resolution, Col. Jones, editor of the Charlotte Observer, for whom we have high respect. If in error in our supposition we must regret it, for it would have been highly proper for the Convention to have indorsed all of the President's efforts to pacify the country

and restore prosperity to the South. Col. Jones had an editorial explanatory of the resolution, a part of which we copied in our evening edition of August 3d. We were anxious that he should be at once heard by our readers lest we should appear to do him injustice intentionally. We again copy that part of his editorial in which he expresses his own views of the value of President Hayes's services towards the South.

"The 'policy' of the President was not inder consideration, but we sincerely believe that had the resolution been intended o endorse his so-called "policy" it would have met with the same substantial commendation. Certainly President Hayes has nothing to be ashamed of. He is certainly naking heroic and honorable efforts to reform the extravagance and corruptions which have so long disgraced our system of Federal government, and in the perbelieve he is right, and, believing so, when he is right we shall support him; when he is wrong we will condemn him. We have nothing to do with his occupation of the Presidential chair. No act, deed, word or thought of ours helped to place him there. But he is there. He is certainly President of the United States until some one exhibits a better title to the office, and is installed and he is making war upon the thieses and political prostitutes who have fed and fattened too long on the executive patronage from the White House, and in this warfare he shall have our sympathy and co-opera-

We think there can be no mistake n the position of the Charlotte Observer. It is an honorable, just and conciliatory one-one we are in profound sympathy with. The abov extract expresses our own views and purposes precisely. If you call that 'gushing," then make the most of it. We may mention that the above extract does not contain all we pub-

IS THIS 90 1

Jo Bradley, the infamous Judge who betrayed the cause of right and justice, and his country also, is mean enough to do anything. But even Jo is entitled to a hearing. If he has done as charged, it is not a matter for surprise, and we stand ready to credit upon proper evidence. But what is the charge? The N. Y. Sun is responsible for the statement that the immortal Jo had prepared an argument and a decision giving to the Tilden electors of Florida the right to cast the electoral vete of that State; that he read this argument and conclusion to Judge Field and may result in the highest possible Judge Clifford, who were also members of the Electoral Commission. During the night, however, Judge Bradley's house was besieged by prominent Republicans, who used all their arts of persuasion upon Judge Bradley with such success that on the next day that jurist came into the Electoral Commission and cast his vote for the Hayes electors without in the slightest changing his argument, and rendered the eight-to-seven decision which virtually decided the whole contest between the people and the Count-in Conspirators.

We will be glad to hear more about this charge. Where are the witnesses? What do Judges Field and Clifford have to say? Is it one of the Sun's sensations, or is it the truth? Let the two witnesses take the stand and testify. We doubt the statement, because we would have probably heard about it before if it had happened as charged. Why should Field and Clifford have remained silent so long?

more exchar

WHAT IS THE MATTER ? Are they all getting demoralized? Have all the leading men learned to be fair and candid and just? This time it is that sound Democrat, Hon. Eppa Hunton, who was a Confederate General, and who has the confidence of his Virginia people. He appears to take a broad and liberal. view the President's Southern constitutional policy. We copy from a Balti-

of the Trea-

that "it was his desire to do all in his power to aid the Administration in its reconciliation policy," he would be kicked out of "the party" at once, and sent the way of Leach, Hampton, Nicholls, Stephens, Lamar, Hill, Toombs, and the rest of the "Hayes Democrats."

and were to tell "His Fraudulency"

ANOTHER MARTYR.

Mr. John S. Wise, a prominent Richmond lawyer and Democrat, and son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise, is rapidly gravitating towards political decapitation. He will be kicked out of "the party" if he does not dry up at once. How can any man be tolerated by Democrats, who talks as Mr. Wise does? It is well for him that he is in Virginia and not in North Carolina. He may be allowed to live in that State, where nearly all of the daily papers are of the same way of thinking, but if he were over this side of the line-well, he would be kicked out with Leach and the balance of the "Haves Democrats." He thus writes

"You and I are Democrats by name; the name means something to us, and defines our political belief. Mr. Hayes is a Republican. Doubtless that name has a signification to him, and defines his political belief. Suppose we discover, in the course of events, that our associates in Democracy are not what we call Democrats, but are mere timidities or nonentities, that they have not courage to win Democratic victories, or hold them when won. Are we less Democrats, for all that? Suppose, on the other hand, we find that notwithstanding his Republican name, Mr. Hayes is preaching good Democratic doctrine and doing Democratic deeds to our own heart's content, are we less Democrats for that? On the contrary, are we not cheered in our faith by the sight of the triumph of our own principles? The fact that our old friends have stumbled in the dark, and our old opponents come to the light, cannot change us, however inconsistent may be their course."

Judge Merrimon is represented in the papers as having made an exceptionally good speech at the University before the Normal School. He is a very able man, and his speeches indicate thoroughness, thoughtfulness, conscientiousness. His speeches in the Senate have been eminently distinguished for their comprehensiveness, exhaustiveness, and force. The ablest political speech we have ever heard was delivered by him at Trinity College in 1872, in the Gubernatorial canvass, We learn from a friend that his remarks at Chapel Hill were misunderstood or misrepresented to some extent—at least in so far as the report in one of our State papers is concerned, in which he refers to Wilmington. A teacher, now at the Normal School, writes to the Weldon News concerning the speech, which shows how the teachers, at least, liked it, if outsiders were not altogether pleased. He says:

"Judge Merrimon's address, last evening. on 'The Evils of North Carolina and their Remedy,' alone, has inspired us with a thorough determination to go out among our fellow beings and labor unceasingly and untiringly to promote their moral and intellectual interest, and make North Carolina stand first, and not last, in our great commonwealth in the development of all her resources. * * * But enough, unless I could do full justice to the fine speech of this gifted gentleman. You have doubtless seen it in full ere this reaches you. Every one was pleased and delighted who heard Judge Merrimon, while at the same time they deplored the many humiliating facts, which he so vividly held up before them, of the moral, physical and intellectual torpidity of the people of this State.'

The Hillsboro Recorder asks the

"But is Stephens' opinion either worth heeding or quoting? Or that of Toombs either, for that matter."

Why not? Are they not both very able, well-informed and independent thinkers? They are both native Georgians. One was a Confederate General, the other was Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. Stephens is in no sense a radical, but a moderate man in his views -a conservative in the tone and temper of his mind. He is not always right, but who is? Toombs is an extremist ordinarily. Just now his views collide with the other extremists because he is for peace, for reconciliation, for justice. How soon men's opinions become of no value if they happen to be against you. Another case of "doxy"--ortho and hetero. We propose to encourage all men to do right. Stephens and Toombs are right now. May they always be so.

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the scenes in the Virginia convention were highly boisterous, with a fair prospect of their becoming frantic.' We are satisfied that it is impossible for twelve hundred hotblooded Southerners to obey parliamentary rules and to conduct them selves with proper dignity when assembled in the same body. Our ob servations at Raleigh, when Gov. Vance was nominated, are enough to re us of all desire to ever be present ain when a thousand men are in sembly. We believe that not

four hundred delegates

If in a multitude

visdom, in a

con-

The Financial Chronicle of Aug.

"The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (August 3), the total receipts have reached 2,691 bales, against 3,299 bales last week, 3,676 bales the previous week, and 4,404 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1876, 3,958,828 bales, against 4,086,728 bales for the same period of 1875-6, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1876, of 127,-

CURRENT COMMENT.

"It seems doubtful whether Stanley Matthews will ever be heard of again in national politics. It is most extraordinary how a man of such amiability and cleverness should so misconceive and undervalue the political intelligence of the American people as Mr. Matthews has done in the past few months. It would, perhaps, be too severe to say that there was no fickleness, no imbecility, no international outrage, no financial dishonor of which Mr. Matthews seems to have thought the American people incapable at this crisis, but he has certainly left us very much in doubt where he would draw the line." -Springfield Republican, Ind.

- Our readers, to fully appre-

ciate the feelings which have pro-

duced this lamentable outbreak among

the railroad employes, must put themselves in their places. Here is a hard-working, faithful man, who has served his masters many years; he has a family, and can hardly 'keep the wolf from the door" with his wages; he knows that the road has made large profits, and he sees that these in the form of dividends, watered stock and high salaries have gone into a few hands. In these profits he has had no share. Suddenly, during a bad year, he gets a communication signed by the president, who is enjoying the millions made from these former gains, that his small wages must be reduced ten per cent. He cannot see how bread is to come to his family with such pay. He has been too long in the service to easily find another place. Indeed, it may be that all places are filled in any occupation which he could follow. Burning with the sense of injustice, and desperate, he is easily influenced by the wild and reckless men who are always seeking to lead workingmen astray. He tries a strike (which he has a perfect right to do), he becomes a unionist, a Communist, ta \$1 80@200 per bbl. a rioter. The transition is easy natural. If he reflects at all, he knows that the financial ill success of his road has not been due to his neglect or failure. It has been owing to the foolish ambition of its President in building branch roads, or the greed of speculators in watering its stock, or to similar causes. Had he ever enjoyed a share in its prosperity, he would be willing now to accept a portion of its misfortunes. Under such feelings and convictions an outbreak is inevitable. The strike will be worth all it has cost, if it will change all this and tend to put labor in a more reasonable relation with capital, and thus avert some of the dangers which have just showed their front so formidably.—New York

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

In truth, the day of long editorials, long communications, and long articles of any sort, is past. They are mere lumber in any 'live" newspaper. Life is too short to read hem, and is growing shorter. People don' ive nine hundred and ninety-nine years, now-a-days, as they did when Moses "bega Shadrack and Shadrack begat Meshack and Deshack begat Abednego and Abed-'-continued the business in the "old style and firm name." In those times a man at the age of six hundred was considered uite a frisky young fellow, who probably didn't have more than three hundred sheep some slaves and other cattle, and only an hundred or two children—hardly a start in

Until within the last few weeks we had no mail routes in the county that were worth anything to the patrons of newspapers except the railroad and the back line to Fayetteville. And now we are informed by the postmaster at this place that service on the latter route has been reduced to two trips a week instead of three as heretofore, and will leave here Mondays and Thursdays. This change goes into effect on the 16th of this month. It is really significant of glorious results that while the representatives of the Southern people in "Pos-tal Convention assembled," were negotiaing and arranging for increased mail facil ities, the Department was quietly cutting down some of those we already enjoy .-

POLITICAL POINTS.

- The Greenbackers in Maine have gone into the canvass in earnest. Their speakers are already out over the State. - Hayes' policy is an apple of discord with the Maine Radicals, which is expected to produce trouble in the approachng State Convention. - In a word, the Southern climate

the black man's paradise, and, if I see aright, the South will never be able to dispense with this kind of labor.-Erastus

- Every Communist is a traitor to the government he lives under, and be dealt with accordingly. The promulgation of his doctrine is a sufficiently overt act, and they should be stamped out unhesitatingly. Every Com-munistic meeting should be broken up.—

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

— They are now talking of an indictment against "Tim" Hurley, the South Carolina elector, who unsuccessfully hinted that his vote might for a consideration be at the disposal of Mr. Tilden's friends.

- The Mobile (Ala.) Register denies by authority that Jeff. Davis intends to criticise Gen. Joseph E. Johnston severely in his forthcoming memoirs, or to charge upon him the responsibility for the failure to pursue the Federal forces into Washington after the battle of Manassas.

- Col. Mumford Jones, anative of Virginia, died recently at Canton, Miss., leaving a fortune of a half million dollars, to be divided among five legatees, four of whom are Virginians. One of these, a lady of Petersburg, will receive, it is stated, \$35,000. The other Virginians who come in for a share of this handsome property reside in Lunenburg county.

PERSONAL.

- A Kentucky gentleman, who owns a Longfellow colt, thinks of calling him Poems—by Longfellow.—Augusta

- Mr. Beecher rejoices to learn that an Albany man lived on ten cents a day and died rich. What a glutton he would have been had he lived on a dollar a day and died poor.

- A niece of Marshal Nev is ac credited to Texas. Oh, yes; the marshal taught school in North Carolina and died there. The niece was probably born to him about the same time. - Baltimore Ga-

- Hon. A. H. Stephens will have an article on the "Letters of Junius" in the next International Review. He claims the credit for Lord Lyttleton, we believe. The Indianapolis Sentinel thinks Gail Hamilton wrote them when she was a girl. - They are going to throw a pro-

minent lawyer of St. Louis over the bar because he took a large fee for giving a dishonest, double-headed opinion in behalf of a life insurance company, and performed slippery services for other insurance companies.—N. Y. Sun.

- Judge Merrimon, of North Carolina, says we have not given to labor that high and noble dignity which it demands." The remedy is in improving the free school system so as to bring art and mechanism and agriculture and science closer together. - Richmond Enquirer.

- Principal Dice, of the schools of Cincinnati, says: "When a young woman commences to teach a school she loses nine chances in ten for marriage. If she teaches five years her chances for marriage and the dear delights of motherhood are but one in one hundred; and if she teaches ten years her chances for marriage and good social position are but one in ten

- Mr. Reynolds, of New York, died the other day, aged 52 years. An autopsy showed that the heart, the stomach he spleen and all the organs and blood ves sels that should be on the left side, were situated on the right side, and that the liver, gall, bladder, etc., were on the left. The stomach had two pyloric openings. Mr. Reynolds enjoyed excellent health until his

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

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

STAR OFFICE, August 9-1 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon for country packages. No sales up to the closng of our report.

ROSIN. - Market firm at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. We hear of a sale 100 bbls Low No. 1 to No. 1 TAR .- Market firm and unchanged, the

eccipts of the day being disposed of at CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady nd unchanged; the sales of the day bo

ing billed \$2 15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip; Hard nominal. COTTON-The market for this article continues dull and nominal. The following vere the last official quotations, but the

figures would have to be placed lower to sell ow Middling..... 104 liddling..... 11₺ Quotations conform to the classification

f the American Cotton Exchange. RECEIPTS.

1 bales Crude turpentine.... [BY TELEGRAPH.] DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 9-Noon.

tinction, must participate in the loan. Men Stocks opened generally firm. Money from twenty to forty years will be enrolled er cent. Gold opened at 105# and closed in the civil guard. at 1051. Sterling exchange-long 4851, short 487. Governments steady. ive thousand Turkish cavalry attacked the onds steady and dull. Russians between Lascar, a village near Plevna, and the river Ruscia. The Rus-

Flour in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet and without material change. Corn steady. Pork dull—mess \$14 00. Lard heavy steam \$9 00@9 10. Spirits turpentine firm Rosin quiet at \$1 75@1 85 for strained. Freights firm. Cotton dull-middling uplands 111 cents Orleans 114 cents; sales 403 bales. Futures opened easier, with sales as follows: August 11.38@11.42 cts; September 11.23@ 11.25 cts; October 11.00@11.02 cts; No-vember 10.89@10.93 cts; December 10.91@

> FOREIGN MARKETS. London, August 9-Noon.

Spirits turpentine unsettled at 26s@26s 6d LIVERPOOL, August 9-Noon.

Cotton dull—middling uplands 6 1-16d middling Orleans 61d; sales of 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation; receipts 1,400 bales, 1,350 of which were American. Futures are 1-32d cheaper —middling uplands, l. m. c., August de-livery, 5 31-32d; September and October delivery 6 31-32d; October and November delivery, 6d; new crop, shipped November and December, per sail, 6d; December and January 6:1-32d.

middling uplands 6d; middling Orleans 6 3-16d; low middling uplands 5 13-16d; good ordinary uplands 5 11-16d; ordinary uplands 5½d; middling uplands, l. m. c., new crop, shipped December and January, per sail, 6d. Middling uplands 6d; middling Orleans

Builders' Hardware. OORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

PATENT PORCELAIN LINED PUMPS,
For Wells and Cisterns.
The Best Goods and Lowest Prices at
N. JACOBI'S Hardware Depot,
aug 5 tf
No. 10 South Front street.

Freehold Institute, Freehold, New Jersey. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

REV. A. S. CHAMBERS, jy 25-1m Principal. Office Board Commissioners

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 17 OF THE Machinery Act, the Board of Commissi meet at their Office on MONDAY, the 6TH DAY
OF AUGUST, 1877, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of revising the Tax Lists and Valuations reported to them by the Assessors. At the same time they will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property, or to the amount of tax charged against them. They will sit for one day at least, or until the revision is complete,

JOHN G. WAGNER,

jy 22-3w
Chairman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Afternoon Reports

WASHINGTON.

Kemble vs. Schurz-Was the Latter

cites numerous facts connected with the

campaigns to prove that a contract was, in

1868, entered into with Schurz, by which the latter was to receive five hundred dol-

lars per week for his services, and that that

sum was actually paid him; and also that,

in 1860, after returning home from a one

week's tour in Pennsylvania, Mr. Schurz drew on the Chairman of the State Central

Committee for five hundred dollars, which

Ex-Treasury Agent Moore publishes a long card in the Republican, assailing by

an elaborate statement and his personal af

fidavit, the truthfulness of Gen. Boynton.

VIRGINIA.

Conservative State Convention-Per

manent Organization-The Public

Debt Question the Absorbing One-

Mahone Delegates Preparing for a

Bolt-Debate on Report of Commit-

Marshal Hanger, of Augusta, was chosen

Resolutions were adopted that no one be

laced in nomination who does not pledge

nimsely to abide by and support the action

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Conservative State Convention me

A number of resolutions were introduced,

elating to the public debt, all of which

were referred to the committee on Resolu-

tions. A majority of these favor the pay-

ment of the public debt, but any proposi-

tion looking to increased taxation was re-

ceived with hisses from all parts of the

A resolution complimentary to President

Hayes for his wise and conservative action

towards the South was offered. A dele-

gate asked if it was in order to move and

ay the resolution on the table, but the

Chair decided that under the rule it went

A resolution that the Convention pro

seed at once to nominate a candidate for

Governor elicited warm discussion between

members who were for immediate action

and those who favored the adoption of

ion of disposition of the public debt.

platform which should embrace the ques-

The members who opposed immediate

nominations were the friends of General

Mahone, who is recognized as the repudia-

tion candidate, and they determined that

if they can prevent it no nominations shall

be made until a platform is adopted, so

that if it is not acceptable to them they can

bolt and run their candidate as an inde-

The report of the committee on Creden

tials is now before the Convention. It seats

debate over the report is quite spirited, and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England's Policy and Position on the

Eastern Question to be Stated

Turkey-Turks Repulsed at Lascar

-Russian Deteat at Lavatz-Partic-

ulars of the Fight near Rasgrad-

Lord Beaconsfield, before Parliamen

separates, will make a statement of the po

sition and policy of Government on th

Eastern question.

A Daily News' special, from Alexandria,

reports that orders have been received at

Suez to prepare immediately for service all

available steamers. Four will leave Suez

to-day. It is supposed they will embark

The News' Constantinople dispatch states

that regulations concerning a forced loan

of 600,000,000 piastres and the formation of

a civil guard for the capital are published

All of the Ottoman subjects, without dis-

Various specials state that on August 6th

sians, who occupied a fortified line, and

who outnumbered the Turks, repulsed

them without difficulty, but made no at-

tempt to follow, as the Grand Duke Nich-

olas does not wish to waste the energy of

A repulse of the Russians at Lovatz, or

n its immediate vicinity, is confirmed by

the Daily Telegraph's Lovatz dispatch and

The Porte has officially informed the

English Embassy that, after-two days' hard fighting at Lovatz, the Russians suffered a

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople

dated yesterday evening, says many rumors

of Russian defeats are current to-day, but

the War Office only confirms the victory at

Lovatz. The Russian losses are said to have

A Bucharest dispatch to the Daily News

The following is the text of the Times

Shumla dispatch about the fight near Ras-

rad: "On Tuesday morning a Russian

orce, consisting of two regiments on horse

and one battalion on foot, attacked the

Turks in possession of the Joslar, but after

short conflict retired in the direction of

Papeki. Receiving reinforcements they

returned once more to the attack, but were

again repulsed, the Turks maintaining

their position. The battle was bloody or

More Trouble Among the Coal Heav-

ers-Men at Work Stoned by their

Wives and Wives of Other Strikers.

More trouble at Port Johnson and Ber-

gen Point among the coal heavers. This morning twenty-five old hands returned to work at the old wages. At noon they went

home to dinner, and were met at the end of

the plank road by their own wives and the

wives of other strikers, who attacked them

with stones. The men did not return to

About 5 o'clock seventy Germans, who have been working in the strikers' places, struck, as the work was too hard, and they

were only making about sixty cents per day instead of one dollar and fifty cents, as

Four hundred strikers called on Mayor Meigs, accompanied by Father Killeen, and asked him to call on the Coal Com-

pany and request them to pay decent prices. The Mayor promised to do what he could, and urged them to keep the peace.

work in the afternoon.

promised

rance \$25,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

tates that the Grand Duke Nicholas' head-

his troops in partial engagements.

by other specials.

been very heavy.

juarters are at Bulgavini.

troops for Constantinople

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Battle Bloody on Both Sides.

and unseats a number of delegates, and the

is likely to continue for some time.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9.

tee on Credentials, &c.

ermanent chairman.

of the Convention.

to the committee.

draft was honored.

At eight o'clock last night a fire brout in a stable, in the block bounder Drum, East, Merchant and streets, and swept away entirely the Paid for his Pennsylvania Camto the city front; also the north half paign Services-Another Question of block between Clay and Merchant and the south half of the block belt WASHINGTON, August 9. Washington and Jackson streets. A statement from Wm. H. Kemble is buildings were chiefly frame, of published, in reply to Secretary Schurz's value, including stables, shops, drinki lenial of the charge that he was paid for his services as campaign orator in Pennsylvania in 1860 and 1868. Mr. Kemble re-

saloons, and sailor boarding houses. individual losses are small though ous. The destruction of large brick but ing occupied by Heath, Galley & Co., chandlers; John Malloy, produce com sion merchant, and the sail lofts of He ing & Breen, and G. C. Funk entaile siderable loss. Morehead & McKupe prictors of the stables where the fire nated, lose about \$20,000 in live sto including thirty head of horses. Total

CALIFORNIA.

Loss Quarter Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug

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