

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, for \$1.00 per month, \$3.00 for three months, \$10.00 for six months, \$20.00 for a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

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, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$80.00; twelve months, \$150.00. Ten lines of solid matter make one square.

All announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and other notices, will be charged regular rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once for each insertion. Every other day, throughout the year, twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions, Thanking, &c., except for ordinary advertisements, but only half rates paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will buy a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements for following 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," and extra charges will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged 10 cents per line for each insertion. For double-column or triple-column advertisements.

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 references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Advertisements 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 wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Correspondents must write on only one side of the paper.

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THE WADSWORTH REVOLUTION.

The Wadesboro Herald is astonished that the STAR attempted to construe a resolution of the Postal Convention as an endorsement 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 under consideration, but we sincerely believe that had the resolution been intended to 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 making heroic and honorable efforts to reform the extravagance and corruptions which have so long disgraced our system of Federal government.

He is certainly believing in the right, and he is certainly doing his 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. He is in there, and he is certainly President of the United States.

He is certainly making war upon the thieves and political prostitutes who have fed and fattened long on the executive patronage from the White House.

We think there can be no mistake in the position of the Charlotte Observer. It is an honorable, just and conciliatory one—one we are in profound sympathy with.

The above 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 published before.

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?

AND WERE TO TELL "HIS FRAUDULENCY"

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."

Mr. John S. Wise, a prominent Richmond lawyer and Democrat, and son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise, is rapidly gravitating towards political desecration.

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 talk 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 "Hayes Democrats."

He thus writes to a friend: "You and I are Democrats by name; the name means something to us, and defines our political belief."

Mr. Wise does not seem to be a hard-working, faithful man, who has served his masters many years; we what we call Democrats, but are mere timidities or nonentities.

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 hearts' content.

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.

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 new 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."

THE FINANCIAL CHRONICLE OF AUG. 3d.

"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 2,001 bales, against 3,299 bales last week, 3,670 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 4,086,738 bales for the same period of 1875-6, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1876, of 127,886 bales.

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."

Our readers, to fully appreciate the feelings which have produced 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.

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, a rioter. The transition is easy and 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.

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 them, and is growing shorter. People don't read editorials, and they don't write them, now-a-days, as they did when Moses "begged Shadrack and Shadrack begat Meshack, and Meshack begat Abednego and Abednego"—continued the business in the "old style and firm name."

In those times a man at the age of six hundred was considered quite a risky 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 life!

Until within the last few weeks we had no mail routes in the country 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 15th of this month. It really signifies of glorious results that while the representatives of the Southern people in "Postal Convention assembled," were negotiating and arranging for increased mail facilities, the Department was quietly cutting down some of those we already enjoy.

The Greenbackers in Maine have gone into the canvass in earnest. Their speakers are already out over the State. Hayes's policy is an apple of discord with the Maine Radicals, which is expected to produce trouble in the approaching State Convention.

In a word, the Southern climate is the black man's paradise, and, if I see aright, the South will never be able to dispense with this kind of labor.

PERSONAL.

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

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 Ney is accredited 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 Gazette.

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

They are going to throw a prominent lawyer of St. Louis over the bar because he charged 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.—A. Y. Sun.

Judge Merrimon, of North Carolina, says he has 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 thousand."

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, died the other day, aged 52 years. An autopsy showed that the heart, the stomach, the spleen and all the organs and blood vessels 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 last illness.

WILMINGTON MARKET. The official opening quotations below are posted at the Produce 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 closing of our report.

ROBIN.—Market firm at \$1.40 for Strained and \$1.45 for Good Strained. We hear of a sale 100 lbs Low No. 1 to No. 1 at \$1.90@2.00 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1.85 per bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged; the sales of the day being billed \$2.15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip; Hard nominal.

COTTON.—The market for this article continues dull and nominal. The following were the last official quotations, but the figures would have to be placed lower to sell: Ordinary..... 9 1/2 cents @ lb. Good Ordinary..... 10 " " Low Middling..... 10 1/2 " " Middling..... 11 " " Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange.

RECEIPTS. DAILY RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 1 bales. Spirits turpentine..... 485 casks. Rosin..... 1093 bbls. Tar..... 30 " " Crude turpentine..... 518 " " [BY TELEGRAPH.] DOMESTIC MARKETS. NEW YORK, August 9.—Noon. Financial. Stocks opened generally firm. Money 2 percent. Gold opened at 105 1/2 and closed at 105 1/2. Sterling exchange—long 48 1/2, short 48 1/2. Governments steady. State bonds steady and dull.

Flour in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet and without material change. Corn steady. Pork dull—meat \$14.00. Lard heavy—steam \$9.00@9.10. Spirits turpentine firm at 33 cts. Rosin quiet at \$1.70@1.85 for strained. Freight firm. Cotton dull—middling uplands 11 1/2 cents; Orleans 11 1/2 cents; sales 403 bales. Futures opened easier, with sales as follows: August 11.38@11.42 cts; September 11.38@11.25 cts; October 11.00@11.02 cts; November 10.89@10.93 cts; December 10.91@10.93.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Afternoon Reports

WASHINGTON, August 9. Kemble vs. Schurz—Was the latter paid for his Pennsylvania Campaign Services—Another Question of Veracity. WASHINGTON, August 9. A statement from Wm. H. Kemble is published, in reply to Secretary Schurz's denial of the charge that he was paid for his services as campaign orator in Pennsylvania in 1860 and 1868.

Mr. Kemble replies to the charges, and cites numerous facts connected with the campaign to prove that a contract was, in 1868, entered into with Schurz, by which the latter was to receive five hundred dollars per week for his services, and that that was the only payment made to him, and 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 draft was honored.

Conservative State Convention—Permanent Organization—The Public Debt Question the Absorbing One—Mahone Delegates Preparing for a Split—Debate on Report of Committee on Credentials. RICHMOND, Aug. 9. Marshal Hanger, of Augusta, was chosen permanent chairman. Resolutions were adopted that no one be placed in nomination who does not pledge himself to abide by and support the action of the Convention.

SECOND DISPATCH. RICHMOND, Aug. 9. The Conservative State Convention met at 9 A. M. A number of resolutions were introduced, relating to the public debt, all of which were referred to the committee on Resolutions. A majority of these favor the payment of the public debt, but any proposition looking to increased taxation was received with hisses from all parts of the house.

A resolution complimentary to President Hayes for his wise and conservative action towards the South was offered. A delegate asked if it was in order to move and lay the resolution on the table, but the chair decided that under the rule it went to the committee. A resolution that the public-school system should be abolished was greeted with hisses.

A resolution that the Convention proceed 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 a platform which should embrace the question of disposition of the public debt. The members who opposed immediate nominations were the friends of General Mahone, who is recognized as the repudiation 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 independent.

The report of the committee on Credentials is now before the Convention. It seats and unseats a number of delegates, and the debate on that report is expected to be long and likely to continue for some time. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. England's Policy and Position on the Eastern Question to be Stated—Forced Loan and General Draft in Turkey—Turks Reputed at Lascar—Russian Defeat at Lovatz—Battle Bloody on Both Sides. LONDON, Aug. 9. Lord Beaconsfield, before Parliament separates, will make a statement of the policy of Government on the 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 not probable that they will embark troops for Constantinople. 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 distinction, must participate in the loan. Men from twenty to forty years will be enrolled in the civil guard. Various special states that on August 6th five thousand Turkish cavalry attacked the Russians between Lascar, village near Plevna, and the river Ruscia. The Russians, who occupied a fortified line, and who outnumbered the Turks, repulsed them without difficulty, but made no attempt to follow, as the Grand Duke Nicholas does not wish to waste the energy of his troops in partial engagements.

A repulse of the Russians at Lovatz, or in its immediate vicinity, is confirmed by the Daily Telegraph's Lovatz dispatch and by other special. The Russian Embassy has officially informed the English Embassy that, after two days' hard fighting at Lovatz, the Russians suffered a severe defeat. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday evening, says many rumors of Russian defeat are current to-day, but the War Office only confirms the victory at Lovatz. The Russian losses are said to have been very heavy.

A Bucharest dispatch to the Daily News states that the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters are at Bulgavina. The following is the text of the Times' Shuma dispatch about the fight near Rasgrad: "On Tuesday morning a Russian force, consisting of two regiments on horse and foot, attacked the Turks in the afternoon. 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 promised. Four hundred strikers called on Mayor Meigs, accompanied by Father Killeen, and asked him to call on the Coal Company and request them to pay decent prices. The Mayor promised to do what he could, and urged them to keep the peace.

More Trouble Among the Coal Heavers—Men at Work Stopped by their Wives and Wives of Other Strikers, &c., &c. NEW YORK, Aug. 9. More trouble at Port Johnson and Bergen Point among the coal heavers. This morning the men and their wives 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 work in the afternoon. 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 promised. Four hundred strikers called on Mayor Meigs, accompanied by Father Killeen, and asked him to call on the Coal Company and request them to pay decent prices. The Mayor promised to do what he could, and urged them to keep the peace.

The Brandy-wine Wools Mill, situated three miles east of Schenectady, New York, and owned by George McQuayman, were burned Wednesday. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$25,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco. Loss \$200,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9. At eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable, in the block bounded by Drumm, East, Merchant and Washington streets, and swept away entirely the block between Clay and Merchant streets, and the south half of the block between Washington and Jackson streets. The value, including stables, shops, printing saloons, and sailor boarding houses, of the individual losses are small, though the amount of the destruction is large. The block was occupied by Heath, Galley, brick chandlery; John Malloy, produce commission merchant, and the sail loft of Healy, and Green, and G. C. Funk, cabinet maker. Merchants and McNee, proprietors of the stables where, on the 1st of August, lost about \$20,000 in the fire, including thirty head of horses. Total loss \$250,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. N. F. BURNHAM'S "WATER-WHEEL" IS DECLARED THE "STANDARD" TURBINE OVER 650 PERSONS WHO HAVE READ HIS NEW PAMPHLET, FOR N. F. BURNHAM, LOW, 10, N. Y.



The Crucial Test of the value of a medicine is its effect on the system. FARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and is especially valuable in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all the complaints peculiar to the stomach and bowels. It can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child, and is equally valuable in the most refreshing to the aged. It is a safe and sure remedy to take it. For sale by all druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and conditions. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine. 25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with names and addresses, post-paid, \$1.00. JONES & CO., New York, N. Y. \$5 to \$77 a Week at Home. Samples with circulars. FRANK & CO., Portland, Maine. \$55 to \$77 a Week at Home. Agents wanted. AUGUSTA, MAINE. \$12 a DAY AT HOME. Agents wanted. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Oil of Sassafras. Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for use on delivery, free of brokerage, containing no alcohol, or storage expense, by DODGE & OLCOTT, Importers and Exporters of DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c., 56 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Grace's Celebrated Salve. Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all skin diseases and eruptions generally. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 26 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, Mass. Price by mail, 10 cents. By M. W. DAVIS.

University of Virginia. Opens October 1st continues through the month. It is organized in schools on the liberal system, with full courses in Classics, Science (with Fracture in Chemical and Physical Laboratories), Law, Medicine, Theology, Agriculture, History, and Practical Agriculture. Expenses including board, tuition, and books, for one year, \$100. For circulars apply for circulars to JAMES P. HARRISON, M. D., Chairman of the Faculty. Postoffice: University of Virginia, Sta. 44-w. 4w.

Obstacles to Marriage Relieved. HAPPY RELIEF TO YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuse in early life. HAYWOOD RESTORED. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. HAYWOOD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. 9-13.

High-Bred Dogs. ENGLISH, IRISH and GORDON SETTERS of the Choicest Blood, with guaranteed pedigrees. For sale by E. F. WELSH, York, Pa. 107-D-W-V

Sporting Dogs. BREEDING KENNEL OF A. C. WADSWELL (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 moderate prices. ap 18-D-W-V

SPORTSMEN'S Oil-Tanned Moccasins. ROOT MOCCASINS, SHOE PACES, LADIES' MOCCASINS, CAMP SLIPPERS, made from carefully selected stock, in the best manner, at prices to suit the times. Send for Circular and Price List. MARTIN S. HUTCHINGS, 107-D-W-V Dover, New Hampshire.

THE SNEIDER BRECH-LOADING SHOT GUN. Prices, \$50.00 to \$250.00. MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS. ALTERED TO BRECH-LOADING. Prices, \$40.00 to \$100.00. Clark & Snider, MANUFACTURERS, 114 West Pratt Street, Send for Catalogue. ap 18-D-W-V

SHARPS METALLIC CARTRIDGE MILITARY AND ALL OTHERS IN ACCURACY, STRENGTH AND SAFETY. No Premature Discharge Ever Occurs. Every Rifle warranted good shooter. Calibers 40, 44, 50-100 grain inch, and of any desired length. Charge of powder from 10 to 105 grains. Weight of balls from 20 to 540 grains. Stock, plain or Piccolini grip and checked. Sight, plain or Peep Sight; View with interchangeable sights and Wind-gauge. Every variety of ammunition for above guns, constantly on hand. Prices from \$20 to \$125. SHARPS RIFLE COMPANY, Bridgeton, FREE. ap 18-D-W-V

PRESCRIPTION FREE. NORRIS'S SPEEDY CURE of Gonorrhea, Venereal Disease, and all disorders through the introduction of a new system of treatment. Agents: Address: Dr. J. A. QUINN, 107-D-W-V.