HE WORNING STAR, the oldest daily nev aper in North Carolina, is published daily, exceptionize, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months \$2.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750 or one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to the subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week any period from one week to one year. THE WREKLY STAR is published every Friday soruing at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 ents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$650; three weeks \$850; one month, \$1000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; dx months, \$4000; twelve months, \$2000. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Riops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate, "wice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute 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 for id," 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 ates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of sandidates for office, whether in the shape of sommunications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-seed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at Remiltances 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 impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue or ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Dally. 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.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1884, EVENING EDITION.

THE HICKORY PRESS AND THE STAR.

The Hickory Press devotes a portion of its valuable space to this paper. As we had determined to waive the discussion of any objectionable features of the State platform we do Carolina. Another blunder of his not care at this time to be drawn into a war of words over the Blair Educational bill. We do not suppose that our contemporary has read the very full editorial discussion in the STAR in opposition to what we conceive to be a most objectionable. most dangerous, most unconstitutional bill. We discussed it months since with no little elaboration and especially considered the unconstitutional features. We believe we showed conclusively to any fair and candid and reflecting mind that the bill was in violation of the sacred instrument and was fraught with evil.

The State Convention in its plank agrees to take-"to accept such a distribution of said surplus revenues of the Government for educational purposes." That was precisely why been encouraged by letters from we condemned it. The moneys lawvers and educated gentlemen in taken from the people were not taken for any such purpose. It is the theory of the Democratic party that taxation is only allowable for the actual support of the Governmentto keep its machinery in motion. To raise 90 or 100 millions of dollars for this end and then to pervert the vast sum to another and a very dangerous purpose is what no sound Democrat ought to agree to. There is no more warrant in the Constitution to so pervert the moneys of the people than there is warrant to give every negro in the South "forty acres and a mule;" than there is to go into a general cattle doctoring and dog killing business; than there is to give | war ended they got rid of the docevery male voter a good house and a farm; than there is to build school houses and endow colleges; than there is to pay the individual indebtedness of all embarrassed men, or indeed to do any other kindly and beneficent act that would surely and inevitably conduce to"the general welfare." If the Congress can distribute it is true. Gen. Gordon is by odds 90 or 100 millions of moneys raised for the most conspicuous military figure other purposes entirely for the sup- in the British army. His life is exposed curing of illiteracy, then sure- tremely romantic and full of advenly it can distribute an equal sum or ture. His Chinese campaigns read ten times more for the curing of like a chapter from the book of some souls; that is for the spread and preaching of the Gospel. It is of far more importance that men should be saved than that they should be taught to read, write and cipher. It | trust in God, his indifference to the is far more for the "general welfare" that men should be moral and secrated a disciple as Havelock or religious than that they should be our own "Stonewall" Jackson. He dime novels. But no one would think | dence in Jehovah helieving firmly

or to give every man a farm and a mule. The Congress has precisely as much authority under the Constitution to do all of these excellent things as it has to take the funds raised by taxation and go into the Pedagogic business on a grand scale. Whatever of authority the Congress pretends to have under the Constitution for the practicing of Paternal methods is derived from the "gene-

ral welfare" clause. The plank in the platform of the State Convention pledges North Carolina to take all it can get from "the surplus." We believe the invitation dangerous, and that it is a surrender of a great principle. We have opposed the bill upon constitutional and other grounds. We believe that it will debauch the public mind, make people lean on the General Government for help, for support, for doing that which they should do for themselves. It is a dangerous departure from sound doctrine and safe action. It tends to centralization, is loaded with dynamite, and plays directly into the hands of the advocates of a Strong Government, We believe that the States ought never to look to the Federal Government to do for them those things which they can best do for themselves.

It matters not how much you guard the appropriation you surrender a great principle. It matters not how you dispense the funds the fact remains that it is money that is perverted from the uses intended-that it is money that is dispensed by the General Government-that it is money got under an unsound, specious and dangerous plea that may open up such flood-gates of corrup tion as this country has not seen! Begin the work of relieving illiteracy by direct Paternal Government aid and you create a precedent that may

The Press refers to Mr. Calhoun's course as if that ought to settle it Mr. Calhoun was a very great man but he made some big mistakes. This was one of them, when he agreed to receive a surplus for South was his advocacy of a Protective Tariff at one time. Another blunder was when he held the views not by any means of a pronounced State Rights kind. Mr. Calhoun was pure and great but not one of the infallibles. We believe he made a great blunder in 1836, in the matter referred to by the Press, and we do not think it wise to follow him. South Carolina shows its inconsistency in receiving a Federal "appropriation" under a specious plea after twice threatening a dissolution of the Union because of State Rights.

We have met ten intelligent men in the last fifteen months who oppose Paternal Pedagogy to one who was ready to hurrah for "the flag and an appropriation." We have different sections who have thanked us for defending the Constitution from the assaults made upon it by the advocates of "an appropriation." Old fashioned Democrats have thanked us for upholding State Rights in this measure as in others.

The Northern papers and Senators have twitted again and again Southern members because of the readiness with which they have yielded to the persuasives of a hundred millions to be dispensed from the Federal Treasury. They have said that when the South is to receive a large bounty it has no principles. Southern members have answered that when the trine of State Rights. In the meantime the Consolidationists are at

"CHINESE" GORDON'S DEATH.

We hope that the report that Gen-Gordon has been murdered is untrue, and yet no one need be surprised if oriental dreamer. His experiences and trials in Africa are very exciting. The most engaging feature of Gordon is his deep piety, his unfaltering future. He is as spiritual and conable to read the Police Gazette and places the most unreserved confiof asking Congress to appropriate that all things will work for his good, one million or a thousand million to in time and eternity. With filial earry the Gospel to the waste places, trust he has placed his hand in God's of our country any more than they and is willing to be led by Him in

propriation to pay off the debts of such a Christian hero to die at the the Southern people, to build their hands of such barbarians would churches, school houses and colleges, bring a great sorrow to the Christain world at large. When his life is better known to the general readers he will loom up a grand hero.

Before the news of Gen. Gordon's death had reached London there was the greatest excitement over the reported fall of Khartoum (where Gordon was) and the indebtedness of the great Englishman for his safety to the tender mercies of a wild Arab. The Egyptian Conference sank into insignificance by the side of such news. Now that the rumor comes of the murder of Gordon the excitement becomes almost fierce, and it will be the signal of the downfall of the Gladstone Government. The English felt humiliated at the capture of Gordon, and because the Government sent him to death and could not deliver him, and now that he is reported murdered a wild wave of anger will burst over England such as has not been felt or seen in a generation, and because, as the New York Times says, "the cause of Gordon has come to be identified in the public mind with the prestige and with the honor of England."

Upon the safety of Gordon depends the perpetuity of the Gladstone Government. Let us hope for the best.

THE PERIODICALS.

Littell's Living Age for the last three num bers contained among other papers the following: James Hope-Scott, Quarterly; Frederick Denison Maurice, British Quarterly; The Princess Alice's Letters, Contemporary; Henry Greville's Diary, and Hayward's Essays, Temple Bar; The Library of a Lady in the Seventeenth Century, Leisure Hour; Valentine Baker, Army and Navy Magazine; Dr. Goodford, and Tennyson on "The Princess," Academy; Five Letters of Pope, Athenœum; Earthquakes in England, All The Year Round; with instalments of "The Baby's Grandmother," "Beauty and the Beast," "A Floods" and "Mitchelhurst Place," and poetry. A new volume begins with July. Price \$8 a year. Littell & Co., Boston.

The Wake Forest Student for June keeps up to its standard. This is the best of the college monthlies in our State. Price \$1.50

Our Little Ones for July will be welcomed by all of the little ones who are fortunate enough to receive it. It is an excellent publication. Price \$1.50 a year. The Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

Electra for July has a long list of original and selected articles. It professes to be devoted to pure literature, and it at least fills the bill as far as the moral element is concerned. It is well printed at two dollars a year. It publishes a nice engraving with each number. It is published at Louisville, and is the best of Southern month-

KELLY AND CLEVELAND.

New York Tribune, Rep. John Kelly was seen for a few minutes yesterday by a reporter, previous to the departure of the Tammany train, and was asked:

"Whom will Tammany Hall support at the Convention?" "It will support any good Demo-crat who may be deemed to have a fair chance of being nominated and elected. It has no special choice. Bayard is a good man, one against whose character nothing can be said, and whose reputation as a statesman is national. Gen. Butler is developing a great deal of strength among the workingmen, and will make a strong candidate before the Convention. Judge Field would receive a large vote in the States along the Pacific coast. McDonald-is a strong Western candidate. Any of these would be acceptable to Tammany

"Will not Tammany Hall support the candidate nominated by the Convention, whoever he may be?" "Certainly. But it would look on

the nomination of Gov. Cleveland as a serious blunder."

DISTINCTIONS WITHOUT DIFFERENCE.

Chicago Herald. The New York Sun prints a double-leaded article demanding of the Democrats that as they value the electoral votes of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey they pass a high tariff platform. That certainly is a fair inference from its declaration that there must not be a re-enactment of the plank of 1876 and 1880 declaring for a tariff for revenue only.

If the Sun's behest is obeyed we will have two parties running candidates on precisely the same showing of principles.

The Republicans. | For high tariff For the offices For high tariff The Democrats. For the offices In such a scramble it is not difficult to see where success will lie.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

- The commonwealth of Virginia, but especially the city of Portsmouth, has sustained a great loss in the death of Capt. John H. Gayle.—Norfolk Virginian. — The Alleghany (Va.) Iron Mountain Mining Company has closed a contract to furnish a Northern firm with 50,000 tons of iron ore. The ore is said to be of remarkably fine quality. The mineral deposits of Virginia promise to become its greatest source of wealth in the early future.—Baltimore Sun.

would think of asking for a large ap- all things and in all his ways. For THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD CHICAGO.

The National Democratic Convention Incidents Previous to the Assem bling-The Hall Arrangements Grand and Magnificent-Some of the Dis tinguished Men in Attendance-Grand Ovation Tendered Ex-Senator Thurman-Gov. Habbard, of Texas, Selected as Temporary Chairman-Outline of His Speech on Taking the Chair-Interesting Debate on the Question of the Unit Rule in Voting -Adjournment Until To-Morrow.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CHICAGO, July 8.—A rumor was curren ate last night that when the time for nomi nating speeches arrives John Kelly wil present the name of Tilden. Owing to the ateness of the hour it was impossible to

The following are additional organiza-tions of State delegations.

Mississippi—Chairman, E. C. Walthall;
Secretary, W. B. Barker. The delegation vill select committee men to-day. Florida-Chairman, C. E. Dyke; Vic President, C. P. Cooper; Secretary, E. P.

ret either a confirmation or denial of the

The air is coal and bracing, and summer apparel do not burden the person. A crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the great hall, in which the Convention is to be held, early in the day, the door tenders and ushers reporting for duty at o'clock, with the people then in waiting to enter and secure their seats. Inside the auditorium, however, there was an approach to chaos, the laborers still being en gaged in giving the finishing touches, after having been employed during all of the preceding night, they did not desert the main platform, where the decorations were being hung, to within half an hour before the time announced for the opening of the Convention.

When the workmen quitted the building he picture presented was majestic, and truly so, with its setting of 14,000 auditors. Every seat in the vast amphitheatre appeared to be occupied, the audience having its full quota of the fair portion of human-

ty in holiday attire. It is conceded in picturesque effect, ar rangement and dressing the hall excels that of the Convention of four weeks ago. The great vista of the old hall has been lost by the placing of the main stage at one side and midway, instead of at one end of the hall, but the arrangement brings the entire audience close to the stage proper and del-

The decorations are not profuse, iking and pleasing to the eve th tional colors pre:lominating. The only retarding feature is the main platform, which is dwarfed in comparison to the magnifi-cent proportions of the hall. The delegates are seated in a square immediately fronting the Speaker's platform, on a dead level of the Convention hall.

Between the delegates and the platform are the quarters assigned to the Press repesentatives, who have been provided with tables in rising tiers, affording this working army the most complete view imaginable of any incident likely to occur during the

To the right and left of the delegates are seats for spectators, sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the floor

The only additional word to be offered in the way of description, is, that the light-ing of the vast hall is complete, being flanked and crowned with great windows, which pour their flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium even with the dull eaden stage over-head. At 11.30 o'clock the scarlet-coated band

of the First Illinois Regiment took their position above the speaker's stand, and burst forth with martial music, and which also proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseeans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until the hour of noon, when the hall had its full complement of people.

The breach in the ranks of the New York delegation, as indicated in these dispatches last night, is being used as a very effective weapon by the opponents of Cleveland; and there is now everything to indicate that the present temper of the Southern delegates is towards Bayard or McDonald, and to this end those who have been startled at the size and character of the Cleveland movement are now working Indiana is being urged to stand by their favorite, and not to be tempted from their

present line of action by the Vice Presiden-Speaker Carlisle arrived from Washington this morning, and goes to swell the active force of revenue reformers now on the

The Committee on Resolutions is gene rally regarded as having a majority for a conservative platform. It contains, however, the extremes of both views, and a number whose position has not been clearly defined. In any action of the Committee there will be majority and minority re-ports, and it is now believed that the subject will have to be fought out on the floor of the Convention.

Another of the things which now appears certain to occur, is a fight in open Convention over the unit rule. Notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tamma-ny people, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for this contest also, and will defeat it by a handsome majority. The approach of the hour for the assem

bling of the Convention was marked by the arrival of the delegates in large bodies and the great crush of people at the door-ways, which provoked confusion. The arrival of the California delegation, carrying a banner at their head, occasioned the first outburst of applause in the body of the audience, and the cheering was hearty.

The presence of distinguished leaders among the delegates did not appear to be caught by the crowd, and there was no applause to mark their arrival. This held true until the familiar figure of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was discovered, when a cheer arose which swelled [in to a roar as the audience came to know the occasion of the applause. While the excitement was at its highest a California delegate, named M. T. Tompkins, addressing the chairman, who was not yet in his place, said, "the California delegation after travel-ling 2,500 miles, catches its first glimpse of Paradise in the person of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio." (Cheers).

Among the United States Senators pres-

ent, either as delegates, alternates or sim-ple spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones of Fla. Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Call and Harris. Soon afterward, when the band struck up "Dixie," there was another great shout, coming from the Southern delegations originally, and as the import of the applause was understood it was taken up by the audience.

At 12.40 p. m. (Chicago time), the Convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Demo-Rarnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwest Theological Seminary. He prayed for "a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens, that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceful and gentle and easy. He entreated that nothing should be

which is not puffed up, and doth not be have itself unseenly. He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the Mation."

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, harmony seems to be the sentiment of this Convention; even the air seems saturated with the desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President, which will be satisfactory to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West; nay, more, a ticket which will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union, and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the National Committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary Chairman in the interest of any candidate, but, on the contrary, one who shall preside over the deliberations of this Convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit and to that end, I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the National Committee, to name Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for the temporary Chairman of this Convention. As many as favor the elec-tion of Hon. R. B. Hubbard for temporary Chairman, will say aye, contrary no. Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, is unanimously elected temporary Chairman of this Con-

vention. The Chair appointed Senator B. F. Jonas, of La., Hon. George J. Barnes, o Ga., and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of N. Y. as the committee to wait upon Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. This duty performed, the Chair said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the distinguished honor of presenting to this Convention Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, elected absolutely, impartially, temporary chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Hubbard, in taking the chair, gave

hanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great State from which he came—a State which is absolute y cosmopolitan in every fibre. The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died like leaves in autumn, but the principles of andying liberty and self government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the Democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. Applause. The Democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive works as when victory perched ipon its banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate also but for treason in the Senate chamber tself. [Cheers.] It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the bands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falseheods through pale lips and chattering teeth. The souls of the men who had participated in that crime had passed in beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship, that the stealing of the Presidency was the greatest crime in their history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity which became heroic patriots. had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than pelf and power. [Cheers.] The Democratic party now would reform, and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform, too, that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a Delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the government; against the enormities of the civil service; against the so-called Department of Justice; against the abuse of the postal service; against robbery in high places; that the burdens of the government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of people; and that the hundred millions of surplus revenue should not be al-

owed to accumulate. In conclusion he urged that whatever candidates were nominated, should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not so support them would not be a good Democrat, and hardly a patriot. [Ap-

plause. The rest of the temporary organization having been announced, Mr. Smally, of Vermont (member of the National Committee), offered aresolution that the rules of the last Democratic Convention shall govern this body, except that, in voting for candidates, no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States had been called, and until every State had cast its

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment, the following: "And when the vote of a State, as announced by the Chairman of the delegation, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from such State, and their individual preference as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such Siate. [Laughter and applause.]
John R. Fellows, of N. Y., said that the
Convention in his State had directed that,

in compliance with immemorial usage in that State, the sentiment of its majority should be first ascertained, and that having been done, the vote of the New York dele gation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The Convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this Convention to strip the New York delegation of the right thereby conferred. Such action would not pass. Mr. Fellows then read the instructions of the New York State Convention. showing that the delegates were bound to vote as a unit, in accordance with the wishes of the majority. The speech was cheered and hissed.

An amendment to the amendment was offered, that no State shall change its vote ill after the total vote has been announced. Mr. Grady, (Tammany), said that there was great danger that through political machinery the honest voice of New York would be stiffed. [Sensation, cheers and hisses.] Mr. Grady closed with an eloquent appeal that all New York should have the right to be heard in the Conven-

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., said a State has the right, in its Convention, to say how it shall be represented. He favored leaving the matter with New York.

A motion to refer Mr. Grady's amend-

ment to the committee on Organization was

Judge Cochran, (Tammany), of N. Y., spoke in favor of Mr. Grady's amendment, and said that unless carried the voice of large number of the people of New York would be stifled. Mr. Cochran said the question as to whom New York should vote for did not come up in the State Convention, and that was the reason no protest was made. Gen. Cluny, of California, spoke in favor of Mr. Grady's amendment. Mr. Powers, of Mich., spoke in favor of

Mr. Grady's amendment, and said it was a great Democratic principle that the humblest district should be represented. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, took the floor, and was received with cheers. He said the Convention had nothing to do with State instructions. He said every delegate had a right to be heard.
Senator Jacobs, of N. Y., spoke against the amendment. He said he bowed to the superior will and power of the State, though the amendment was in accordance with his

feelings.
Mr. Kelly took the floor and great cheer ing. He thanked the Convention for the liberal views expressed, and said the action of his State left him with no alternative

Mr. Fellows took the floor again, and said there was a misconception of the question.
The question is whether New York has the right to say how the will of her majority shall be represented.

In the discussion between Messrs. Kelly and Fellows, as to the manner of their elec-

tion as delegates, Mr. Kelly said the man-ner was alike, but under Mr. Fellows' opinion he (Kelly) was to have no representaion excepting through Mr. Fellows.

On Grady's amendment that delegates be allowed to vote as they prefer, disregarding

the unit rule, a vote by States has been ordered. Amendment lost. Ayes, 350; The resolution that in voting for candi-

dates no State shall be allowed to change its vote during roll call was carried. Gen Butler did not appear in the Convention hall to-day. Convention adjourned till 11 a. m. to

VPRGINIA.

Fratricide in Henry County-Escape of the Murderer - Stoppage of Cotton Factories in Petersburg.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] DANVILLE, July 8.-B. F. Richardson filled his brother Albert with a chair, in Henry county, on Sunday last. The mur derer, who is a worthless character, is said to have been a moonshiner, and was abus ing his mother, when Albert resented it and a quarrel ensued. The murderer

Petersburg, July 8 .- The Swift Creek and Blandford cotton factories have stop ped work, throwing out of employment a large number of hands. The other cotton factories here are only working on half time; as is also the case with many tobacco factories. The cause is the dull season and over production of goods.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Weak and Lower.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Wall Street, July 8, 11 A -Stocks have been weak and lower this morning, with a decline of 1 to 3 per cent. in prices. Jersey Central sold down 3 to 58, Lake Shore 1 to 73, Northwest 11 to 898, and Central Pacific 11 to 351.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 8, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 281 cents per gallon, but without reported sales. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales

quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON-The market was quoted dull and nominal. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Low Middling.......11

Middling.....111 Good Middling.....114 PEANUTS-Market dull and lower to sell, on a basis of 80@85 cents for Ordinary, 90@95 cents for Prime, \$1 00@1 05 for Extra Prime, and \$1 10@1 15 for

RECEIPTS. Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin...... 1,193 bbls Tar Crude Turpentine.....

> DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, July 8, Noon.-Money

weaker at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@483 and 4841@4841. State bonds quiet. Governments strong. Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 1,755 bales; middling uplands 11 1-16c; Orleans

11 5-16c. Futures firm; sales at the following quotations: July 10.80c; August 10.95c; September 10.84c; October 10.51c; November 10.40c; December -c. Flour dull. Wheat 1@11c lower. Corn 1@11c lower. Pork dull at \$16 25. Lard weak at \$7 521. Spirits turpentine firm at 304c. Rosin firm at \$1 221@1 271. Freights

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour quiet and lower to sell. Wheat—southern easier and active; western lower and weak; southern red \$1 01@1 02; southern amber \$1 02 @1 05; No. 1 Maryland \$1 00@1 03; No. 2 western winter red on spot 94@944c. Corn-southern higher for white; yellow nominal; western easier and dull; southern white 70@71c; yellow 62@64c.

FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LIVERPOOL, July 8, Noon.-Cotton dull, depressed and irregular; uplands 6 5-16d; Orleans 6 7-16d; sales 1,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export receipts 23,000 bales, of which 1,800 were American. Futures quiet at a decline; up-lands, 1 m c, July and August delivery 6 11-64@6 12-64d; August and September delivery 6 14-64, 6 13-64@6 14-64d; September and October delivery 6 19-64, 6 11-64@6 12-64d; October and November delivery 6d; November and December de-livery 5 60-64d; December and January delivery 5 59-64d; September delivery

16-64d.

2 P. M.—Quotations of American cotton have all declined 1-16d; middling uplands 61d; Orleans 61d. Uplands, I m.c. July delivery 6 15-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 14-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 12-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 6d, sellers' option; No. November delivery 6d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 60-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed flat at a decline.

Sales of cotton to day melude 3,200 bales

American.

3 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m. c. July and August delivery 6 10-64@6 9-64d; August and September delivery 6 13-64d; September and October delivery 6 11-64d; September delivery 6 14-64d.

4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m. c. July delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery, 6 14-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 12-64d, value; October and November delivery 6d, buyers' option; November and

livery 6d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 60-64d, buyers' op-tion; December and January delivery 5 59-64d, buyers' option; September delivery 6 16-64d, value. Futures closed steady.

Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for all malarial diseases and biliary de-

THE DIAMOND SHIRT

1st. It is made of the best materials

It is the best white dress shirt nor offered for sale. Why is it the best?

Wamsutta muslin, Brookfield 2100 linen, Clark's O. N. T. spool cotton 2d. Its workmanship is unequalled

Everlasting Stay Attachment, French Placket Sleeve Reinforced Bosoms 3d. It will fit, elegantly-

Tall men,-Short men, Fat men,--Lean men. Big men,-Little men

MANUFACTURED BY

DANIEL MILLER & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Dry Goods and Notions Gents' Furnishings, 32 and 34 HOPKINS' PLACE.



If your dealer does not keep it, send his address to Daniel Miller & Co., sole man ufacturers, Baltimore, Md. mv.2 D&W3m ch d

Stories on the Road

Commercial Travellers at a Wayside Inn-Something to Put in a Gripsack, "Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing sights you see, and all that, you know."

This warmly expressed regret fell from the lips of an felderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semicircle of commercial travellers seated on the porch of the Lindeil Ho tel, St. Louis, Mo.

'Yes," responded a New York representative of the profession, "a drummer isn't without his pleasures, but he runs his risks, too—risks out-side the chances of railroad collisions and steam-boat explosions."

"What risks, for instance?"
"This, for instance," said Mr. W. D. Franklin, who was then travelling for an Eastern house, and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: "The risk—which, indeed, amounts all most to a certainty—of getting the dyspepsia from perpetual change of diet and water and from having no fixed hours for eating and sleeping. I myself was an example. I say was, for I am all right now."

"No discount on your digestion?" broke in a

Chicago dry goods traveller, lighting his cigar "Not a quarter per cent. But I had to give up travelling for a while. The dyspepsia ruined my paper. Finally I came across an advertisement of PARKER'S TONIC. I tried it and it fixed me up to perfection. There is nothing on earth, in my opinion, equal to it as a cure for Messrs. Hiscox & Cox, of New York, the promessrs. Hiscox & Cox, of New York, the proprietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that precise fact. PARKER'S TONIC aids digestion, cures Malarial Fevers, Heartburn, Headache, Coughs and Colds, and all chronic diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Put a bottle in your valise. Prices, 50c. and \$1. Economy in larger size.

sep 8 D2taw&W1v wed sat nrm se 9 Bank of New Hanover.

Authorized Capital, - - \$1,000,000 Cash Capital paid in,

Surplus Fund, - - - -

DIRECTORS W. I. GORE, G. W. WILLIAMS, ISAAC BATES DONALD MACRAE, JAS. A. LEAK, H. VOLLERS, F. RHEINSTEIN R. R. BRIDGERS,

J. W. ATKINSON.

ISAAC BATES, President, G. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President au 20 tf S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

ET CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000.18 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



We do hereby certify that we supervise the ar and in person manage and control the themselves, and that the same are conhonesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all par ties, and we authorize the Company to use this cri

cificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPLENDIN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, SEVENTH GRAND DRAW ING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884—170th Monthly Brawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000, 100.000 Tickets at Five Bollars Each. Fractions in Fin

10 Prizes of 1000 20 Prizes of 500 100 Prizes of 900 300 Prizes of 100 500 Prizes of 50 1000 Prizes of 25 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750... 6 Approximation Prizes of 500... 9 Approximation Prizes of 250... \$265,500

1,967 Prizes, amounting to..... Applications for rates to clubs should only be used to the office of the Company in New Or-For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of \$5 and upward by Express at our expense) to M. A. DAUPHIN.

New Orleans, Us.

or M. A. DAUPHIN. je 18 D&W?awiw We sat