ne day, \$100; two days, \$175; t our days, \$300; five days, \$350; wo weeks, \$650; three weeks \$ 1600; two mouths, \$1700; three No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are churged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate to cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to socupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number if insertions is marked will be continued 'tilifor-id," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisement one dollar per square for each insertion.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisaments.

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-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at

Communications, unless they contain impor-ant 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 not not be advertiser on tracts 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 advertisement.

The Morning Star.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, '84

EVENING EDITION

THE FALSE CLAIMS OF BLAINE AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Let us first consider the increase of population. The increase of population from 1870 to 1880, great as it was, was less than it was between 1850 and 1860. In the former it was 30.0 per cent.; in the latter it was 35.5. And so with the decades preceding these decades. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 35.8; whilst from 1860 to 1870 it was 22.6.

Next let us consider the actual increase in wealth. Mr. Blaine says that the total property in 1880 was forty-four billions. That is a big sum. But are Blaine's figures cor-We begin to suspect that Blaine has not studied the Census If the wealth of the country is really forty-four thousand millions, why is it that this fabulous sum is not accounted for in the Census. The Baltimore Day says:

"We will here produce for the reader's careful inspection the exact figures from the census, as given in the decades for 1850 1850-Total assessed valua-

tion...... \$ 7,135,780,228 tion..... 12,084,560,005 1860—Total assumed "true" 16,159,616,068 valuation 1870-Total assessed valuation..... 14,178,986,732 1870-Total assumed "true" valuation 30,068,518,607

tion..... 16,902,993,543 Where Mr. Blaine finds his assumed value of \$44,000,000,000 we confess we do not know, as the figures do not appear in the compendium of the census as published by the government."

1880—Total assessed valua-

How does this tremendous discrepancy occur? Whence come Blaine? fabulous millions? Can not the Census tables explain the matter? In other words is Blaine's statement We again turn to the Day. It says:

"The census enumerators of 1860, who, as Mr. Blaine acknowledges did their work with great thoroughness, estimated, perhaps rightfully, that there might be fairly a difference between the returns of the valuation of property for the purpose of taxa-tion of 33 per cent., and therefore added that percentage to the assessed values bringing it up from twelve thousand millions in round numbers to sixteen thousand millions. But the enumerators for 1870 finding that the returns of the 'assessed val-uation" had barely increased some two thousand millions during the preceding ten years, so far 'improved, upon the example of their predecessors in the business of assumption that they 'assumed' the 'true' value to be thirty thousand millions, or 115 per cent. above the 'assessed' value, and that notwithstanding, as Mr. Blaine truly says, 'countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody

So in point of fact it was an error. and a tremendous one at that, of the census enumerators of 1870, who increased by figuring and estimating the actual sum from two thousand millions to thirty thousand millions -raising the figures from an actual assessed valuation of some fourteen thousand millions to thirty thousand millions-from \$14,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000.

The increase usually quoted in the Logan had the fear of robbers be-Congress of the property between fore him evidently. He wants a bur-1870 and 1880 is 40 per cent. From glar-proof currency.

1850 to 1860-when the (Democratic) Low Tariff was in ope ration the increase was 126 per cent That is to say, under the Low Tarin of 1844, the increase in the wealth the country was nearly three times great between 1850-60 as it has een between 1870-80, under the perations of the High Tariff. The actual per centage of increase from 1860 to 1880, a term of twenty years as been but little more than what is ras between 1850 and 1860, a term of ten years, and when the Low ariff was in full force, taking the

figures in the Congress. The highest estimate of actual in rease made by Protectionists fo the decade is fifty thousand millions By taking the per centage of increase under the Walker Tariff of 1844 and applying it to the decade included in 1870-80, the increase would have been not less than eightytwo billions—a difference of at least hirty-two thousand millions (\$32, 000,000,000) if the Walker Tariff had ontinued in operation. So much for the increase of wealth under the wo Tariff systems. We shall, in another editorial, some days hence, o into this matter again and show that Republican statisticians have

Let us next look at the commercial statistics. Perhaps the Low Tariff eriod will show better returns than the War Tariff period. The Walker Low Tariff went into operation about 846. The decennary lying between 850 and 1860 was a Low Tariff peiod. The increase in commerce luring that period was 131 per cent. Between 1870 and 1880, under the Morrill War Tariff, the increase was 161 per cent. The increase in dolars and cents was greater under Low Tariff than under a High Tariff. From 1860 to 1880 the total increase in foreign commerce was 1111 from 1850 to 1860.

Between 1860 and 1880-the High Tariff period—the increase per capita was 15,2 per cent.; between 1850 and 1860—the Low Tariff period the increase was 70.3 per cent. per

Now let us glance at the railroads. The industries flourished more under Low Tariff than under a High Tariff. How has it been with the railroads? From 1850 to 1860, the rate of increase in miles was 240 per cent.; in 1870-80, it was but 66.1 per

How was it with manufactures? From 1850 to 1860 the increase in capital invested in manufactures was 90 per cent.; from 1870 to 1880 it was but 32 per cent. From 1850-60 the increase in wages was 60.3; from 1870-80 it was 22.0. From 1850-60 the increase of products was 83.0; from 1870-80 it was 69.6. The Low Tariff decade leads here as elsewhere. A High Tariff makes high wages is the fallacy. Under a Low Tariff wages increased 60.3 per cent. whilst under a High Tariff they increased but 22.0 per cent? How was that? These are Mr. Philpott's figures and he is an expert.

Now for the farmers. Is it a fact that under the High Tariff they have fared better than under a Low Tariff? What do the figures say? Take wheat for instance. The Bureau of Statistics takes a period of seven years and gives this result: Under the Walker Tariff the average was \$1,317; under the High Tariff it was \$1,156. In favor of the Democratic Tariff it was \$161. Corn shows a favorable result also for the Democratic Tariff: Walker Tariff. \$735; Morrill Tariff, \$586-in favor of the Democrats, \$149. Pork and beef also show favorably for the Low Tariff. So the Low Tariff statistics are much more favorable than those of the High Tariff.

We will recapitulate, The golden age of the great American Republic was between 1850 and 1860-the ten years preceding the war. It was the term of the Walker Low Tariff:

	Colonia Constitution of the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
A CONTRACTOR OF STREET	ALCOHOL: N	HARY CO.
Letter to the same of the same	om 1850-'60.	From 1870-19
	nc. per ct.	Inc. per ci
Population	SK K	81.0
Waslah		
Wealth		40.0
Foreign Commerce	131.0	76.50
Railroads	240.0	66.1
Manufactures	90.0	32.0
Wages'		the state of the s
74 ages	60.8	22,0
Products	85.0	69.6
A STATE OF THE STA		

The average in wheat, corn, pork and beef was better under the Low than under the High Tariff. We shall in another article conclude our examination of the comparative statements as they bear upon the two eras represented by a Low and a High

The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all.—Logan's Letter.

The meeting of the Independen blicans in New York and the

ction will be regarded with i terest. That they will resolve to support Cleveland we have no doubt. To what extent the revolt has spread, numerically, we have no means of ascertaining. It appears to be mainly confined in Massachusetts and Connecticut thus far to Professors in Col-

leges, to literary men, and to merchanta Whether the masses have been affected by the movement or not we have not been able to learn. The Boston Globe, Democrat and Butler organ, says that not more than 6,000 Republicans in Massahusetts will vote for Cleveland. In Connecticut the bolt is chiefly confined to Hartford and New Haven as yet. Republican papers think that the movement will not amount to nuch in that State. A correspondent of the New York Sun says that will go for Blaine a way out to It is well enough to consider what

said. A great deal of stress is laid spon the magnitude of the revolt. Before the Chicago Convention it vas claimed that 20,000 Republican n New York City alone would support Cleveland. Since the Convention we have seen no estimate. The Louisville Courier-Journal, of a few days ago, said that Cleveland must get 40,000 Republican votes to make New York secure. Are there signs that indicate any such vote as that combly after the action of the Conerence is known steps will be taken o organize the Republican Indepenlents, In that event, after awhile, here will be the basis of a calculaion of strength, and it can be approximately estimated what will be the Independent vote. In the mean time the Butler-Kelly movement is watched with great interest and anxiety. Tammany can vote 46,000. It is exceedingly important that the nost of this vote should go where it

pelongs-to Cleveland. There is one thing that is very encouraging in the outlook. The ablest and most widely circulated Republian and Independent papers of New England and New York are warmly opposing Blaine. If the ablest porion of the Press be a power then the number of Independents ought o be large. There is another pleasant theory to know and it is most important. It is that the German Press s almost unanimously against Blaine. This makes Ohio almost certain for Cleveland. Then some of the ablest Irish papers are out for Cleveland. The Boston Pilot is strong for him.

An Irishman voting the Republican ticket is an anomaly. After reading Blaine's tame letter on foreign affairs no Irishman ought to draw any sort of hope or comfort from the great political sleight-ofhand performer. An Irishman, writing from Chicago to the New York Sun of his countrymen in the

"Many Irish kindred West scout the ides of Irishmen being led away into the Republican ranks. Never, please God. The Republican tricksters are now gunning for the Irish vote. They have spit upon us, denounced us, and vilified us too many years to expect us to forsake our friends and true party, Democracy. Every true Irishman will feel safer in the hands of a Democratic Government than in the hands of a Republican. No lies and false

presentations can win us." The natural home of all Irishmen s in the Democratic party, All the past shows what party in the United States has been the friend of the rish. From Thomas Jefferson's day until now the only real friend the Irish emigrants have found in America were Democrats. The Republicans in the North have regarded the whole Irish population with disgust and dislike and have spoken of them as no better than Africans: Go to Boston if you wish to see this ex-

Referring to the adjusting of the Tariff, and Logan admits that necessity, he says that ofto me hands can it be committed with as great assurnee of success as to those of the Republican party." This is upon the and predicts his election. rinciple that "the bair of the dog is good for the bite." The Republish can party having fastened the monstrous, unequal, unjust Tariff upon the country, and having kept it fastened for twenty years, the sage Lo: can thinks that said party of all other ers is the one to do the nice and wise thing and readjust it upon sound! equal, fair and bearable principles. A capital joke that. Legan to funny,

Democrats ! Attention. Let there be a large gathering of the Democrats of Wilmington at the Court House to night for the purpose of forming a Democratic Central Club. Give an hour and a half to your country. It is four years since you. met to form a Hancock and English

It appears that the South bore off tor of the great body. Se Lamar telegraphed as follows to

outherners are wild with pride and grati-

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, Radical organ, concedes that Hooker did make the most rhetorical speech of any Southern speaker," What Northern one equalled him?

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep. When James G. Blaine sets forth a letter acceptance of six thousand words, the ry length of the document is a confession at the party cannot stand upon its own record and its own official declarations, but needs to have its attitude explained and spologized for, while the candidate's own reakness must be covered by his rheto-ic. * * * Mr. Blaine distinctly defends e surplus, for which he declares that re is abundant use, and he denoun he demand for a revision of the tariff. It s possible that he did not mean thus to set imself in opposition to the 'singularly ex-licit and felicitous" declarations of his arty, but the defensive attitude which

compels him to avoid every present issue and confine himself wholly to the past. So thoroughgoing is Mr. Blaine's disposition to "point with pride" that he even pooh-poohs the idea that it makes any difference whether our foreign nmerce he carried on in American or reign ships, the carrying trade coming in or merely a little cold commendation at he end of the letter, and in his appeal for maintenance of surplus revenues he even ventures the astonishing statement that in these famous twenty years "not a collar has been wasted." Nor is there any concession of a possible need of reform when he comes to speak of administrative methods, though here he is obliged to go back to the early history of the country in rder to commend the honorable character of the civil service and to the period "du-ing the war" for an illustration of integrity in the disbursement of large sums. Not a word about Robeson, about the Star route frauds, about the scandals of the Phil: Record, Ind. Dem.

As a shrewd and specious plea for pro ection it will meet with the hearty approthe existing tariff. Mr. Blaine marshals an imposing array of manufacturing, agricul-tural and commercial statistics, and boldly declares that they are indisputable proofs of the beneficial effects of the protective policy. To this method of argument the bort answer is that the country would have prospered in a far greater degree but for the burdens of taxation imposed upon its industries by the tariff. As an illustra-tion of Mr. Blaine's way of demonstrating he beneficial effects of the tariff upon the agricultural interests, he says that "for every peck of corn exported 100 bushels have been consumed in the home market." Did he suppose that the farmers whom he addresses would not think of the millions of bushels of corn that have been put into cattle, beef and pork, and sent to feed the people of Europe? * * * "In these extraordinary developments," says Mr. Blaine, "the farmers see the helpful influence of a home market." He makes no account of the vast territorial extent and fertility of Illinois and Iowa when compared with the small area of Massachusetts and New Jersey, with the sands of the one and the flinty rocks of the other. Nor does ne consider the great inducements which the two Western States have afforded for immigration; but he jumps, after the usual manner of protectionists, to the conclusion that their advance has been due to the tariff.

rest party for President one could hardly be expected to have patience with his style of argument. OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

f Mr. Blaine were not the candidate of a

In the selection of a Chief Executive too much regard is paid to availability and personal popularity rather than to his po-litical doctrine and belief. In the recent Democratic canyass for a nominee for Governor the personel of the candidate was discussed many times, but his past political record on public questions scarcely ever mentioned. As we descend to minor offices, county officials, etc., the contrast is even more striking. The personal popularity of the candidate, whether acquired by the petty tricks of the demagogue or by the genial manner of the free and easy person who was never known to oppose any thing, is the supreme test of fitness for offi-cial distinction.— Washington Gazette.

If now begins to look as if the tariff will not be the principal issue in this canvass. Several causes which have occurred rently prevent this. The first is that the Republicans, while announcing themselves in favor of protection, at the same time de-clare for tariff reform. Second, the nominess of the Republicans are such that de-cent men cannot afford to pay much atten-tion to their principles. The independent voter—it is for his benefit in the main that issues are joined by parties—has already made the issue: Shall an honest or dishonest person be at the head of the Union?-

POLITICAL POINTS.

The magnetic man's power seems to be wind .- Newark News. Brevity is not the soul of poitseat wit this year .- Wash. Star, Ind

- Mr. Hendricks has a hair-trigger on his type-writer.-Cincinnati Enquir

The Jewish Occident, an Israel-— Who ever suspected that Mr. Blaine was so pure and beautiful a civil

service reformer ?- Newark News, Ind. - No wonder the statue of Abraham Lincoln is in ruins. Look at the condition of the Republican party?—N. Y. - Blaine's favorite issue is the

Tarisf, and there is no uncertainty or ambiguity in his position about that. He is in favor of a Tarisf chiefly for spoliation and incidentally for revenue.—Chicago - Perhaps the best expression of

the Democratic view of the ticket is con-tained in the words of James G. Jenkins, who, at the recent ratification meeting in Milwaukse, gave the battle cry of the campaign as 'Cleveland and reform: Hendricks and revenge for the fraud of 1878."

— Chicago News.

The Hendersonville Blue Ridge Baptist says that some few have had hopes within the past few days that Col. I. H. Inman, who was in that town a few days last week, might get control of the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad and complete it to Asheville.

THORATOSINEWS TSOF THE WORLD

Unfavorable Reports of the British Cholern-Two Steamors Sunk at Sea from Collision-Passengers and Crews

IBy Cable to the Morning Star.)

London, July 28. The annual report of the Northern Spinners. Association has just been made public. It states that the cotion trade has not been prosperous during the past year. It draws attention to the competition affered by the growing spinning industry in India, and declares that this competition is becoming serious. The trade also suffers constantly and heavily, it says, from the presence of damp and sand in bales. Moreover there has lately been a serious admixture of inferior cotton in bales purporting to be of higher quality. The report arges the importance of a strict examination of bales when opened.

Paris, July 23.—There were twenty-one deaths from cholers at Marseilles last night, and fifteen at Toulon. Several apothecaries at Toulon threaten to close their shops, because the city is distributing medicines

LONDON, July 28 .- Advices from Coranna, Spain, report that a collision at sea had occurred between the Spanish steamer Gijon, from Corunna, for Cuba, and the British steamer Laxham. Both vessels sank. Forty-five of the Gijon's passengers and eleven of the Laxham's crew had been landed at Corunna. It was believed that he rest of the passengers and erew were

GEORGIA.

Patal Gas Explosion in Atlanta-A Building Completely Wrecked, and Two Persons Killed and Five or Six

Hedly Injured. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) ATLANTA, July 23. Yesterday aftercurred in C. M. Barry's grocery, Decatur street, and in addition to killing one pern outright, and injuring six others, one whom has since died, it made a com lete wreck of the building. The Gas ompany was placing gas in the building, nd had just made the connection when the explosion occurred, by the lighting of a match, it is thought. Annie Gates, coored who was in the store, was instantly illed. Mr. Barry was badly injured hile his daughter and Mrs. J. A. Grace were in a house near the store, were ously cut by flying glass. Henry cher, who was superintending the work, Helcher, who was superintending the work was cut about the head; and two negro la borers were injured, one dying since. A lady passing by was also hurt. The dam-

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

ational Convention in Session at Pittsburg. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Prissung, Pa., July 23.—Lafayette all was trowded this morning by dele ates to the National Prohibition Convenon and their friends. The Convention as called to order promptly at 11 o'clock Gideon J. Stewart, and prayer was of ered by Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor, of Boston. he call of the Convention was then read

the secretary, A. R. Nelson, of Chicago, d. "America" was played by the band. An address of welcome was delivered by L. Rose, of Pittsburg. NEW ORLEANS.

rogress of the World's Exposition (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW ORLEANS, July 23,—The Board of Managers of the World's Exposition has anthorized Director General Burke to notify the Governors of all of the States and Territories intending to make exhibits, that the first installment of \$5,000 appropriated to the Exhibition Board, is ready for their

FINANCIAL.

W York Stock Market-Huoyant and Higher.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK. Wall Street. July 23, 11 A.M. he share market was buoyant this morning, and prices rose 1 to 25 per cent. Louis hore and Grangers were in brisk demand. Louisville & Nashville sold up to 30; Union Pacific to 362, Lake Shore to 752. Northwest to 931, and St. Paul to 741.

Appointments of Gen. Scales. The Democratic State Committee the following appointnents for Gen. A. M. Scales, at hich Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint canvass may be ex-Newton, Saturday, August 2.

Marshall, Monday, August 4. Boonesville, Wednesday August 6 Bakersville, Thursday, August 7. Marion, Saturday, August 9. Morganton, Monday, August 11. Lenoir, Saturday, August 16. Boon, Monday, August 18. Jefferson, Tuesday, August 19. Sparta, Wednesday, August 20. Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21. Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22. Elkin, Saturday, August 23." Dobson, Monday, August 25. Yadkinville, Tnesday, August 26. Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27 Salisbury, Thursday, August 28. Burnett's Coceaine.

FOR RREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR-PHILADELPHIA OPINION. One year ago my hair commenced falling out until I was almost bald. After using COCOAINE a few months, I have now in thick growth of new hair. ALEXANDER HENRY. No. 18 East Girard Ave.

ways standard. Groceries Groceries

TE ARE CONSTANTLY REPLENISHING our ARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, and now offer. t Wholesale, at prices to suit the times:

MEAT. PLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, MHAL, CORN, HAY, SALT, LIME, CASE & CAN GOODS, HOOP IRON, BUNGS and GLUE.

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

New and Second-Hand COTTON GINS. STONEWALL, N. C. Agents for Wilson, Childs & Co's FAMOUS HCKORY WAGONS.

IV 8 tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, July 23, 4 P. M. HIT'S TURPENTINE—The market quoted dull at 291 cents per gallon. with sales reported of 75 casks at that price, closing at 294 cents bid.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 971 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quo-

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

COTTON-The market was quoted teady. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Low Middling,..... 104

Middling....... 104 Good Middling...... 11 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 Fancy.

RECEIPTS. - bales Spirits Turpentine..... 814 bbls

76 bbls 262 bbls Orude l'orpentane. DOMESTIC MARKETS:

Hy Telegraph to the Morning Star Financial.

NEW YORK, July 23, Noon.—Money firm at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 482+@483 and 484+@485. State bonds quiet. Governments steady. Commercial

Cotton easy, with sales to-day of 1,340 bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 11c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following the control of the cont lowing quotations: July 10.93c; August 10.97c; September 10.93c; October 10.62c November 10.47c, December —c: Flon firm. Wheat better. Corn 101c higher. Pork firm at \$1700. Lard weak at \$735. pirits turpentine firm at 321@824c. Resin

rm at \$1 221@1 271. Freights steady. BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour quiet and steady: Howard street and western super \$2 75@3 25; extra \$3 35@4 00; family \$4 25@5 50; city mills super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 35@4 00; Rio brands \$5 87@ 62. Wheat southern easier and active; estern active and lower, closing dull southern red 93@96c; southern amber 98c @\$101; No. 1 Maryland 97@97ic; No. 2 western winter red on spot 924@944c. Corn southern nominal; western nominal; southern white 78@75c; yellow 65@68c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, July 23, Noon.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand; middling plands 61d; do Orleans 6 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for specuation and export; receipts 1,300 bales, all which are American. Futures firm and slightly dearer; uplands, 1 m c, July and August delivery 6 15-64d; August and Sepember delivery 6 14-64@6 15-64d; September and October delivery 614-64d; Octoper and November delivery 6 3-64d; November and December delivery 5 68-64d December and January delivery 5 62-64d; September delivery 6 17-64d. Tenders of deliveries at to day's clearings 400 bales

2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, July delivery 6 14-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 614-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 615-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 15-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 6 4-64d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 6d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 63-64d, value; September delivery 6 18-64d, buyers' option. Futures firm.
4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, July delivery 6 15-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 15-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 18-64d, buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 5-64d, value; November and December delivery 6d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 6d, sellers' option; September delivery 617-64d, sellers' ption. Futures firm.

Sales of cotton to-day include 8,000 bales Breadstuffs firm, though but little doing. Lard-prime western 37s 6d, Cheese-fine American 49s.

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 23, Spirits Turpentine—The market is slow and unchanged; merchantable order quoted at 32@321c. Rosins are quiet, with sales of small lots; prices are unchanged. Quo tations: Strained at \$1 221; good strained at \$1 27; No. 2 E at \$1 35; No. 2 F at \$1 40@1 45; No. 1 G at \$1 50@1 55; No. 1 H at \$1 85@1 90; good No. 1 I at \$2 00; low pale K at \$2 30; Pale M at \$2 75@2 80; extra pale N at \$3 30@3 35; window glass W at \$4 121@4 25. Tar is quoted at \$3 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70.

Savanah Rice Market. Savannah News, July 22. The market continues firm and unchanged. The sales for the day were 21 barrels. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 51@5fc; Good 51@51c; Prime 51@6c.

Rough rice Country lots 90c@\$1 20; tide

water \$1 25@1 40.

New York Peanut Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 22. Peanuts are supported in price on modeste demands. Quoted at 6c for hand-picked, 7%c for extra hand-picked, and 8@ He for fancy hand-picked.

A Card.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rav. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York.

The Sumter Advance The People's Paper,

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The Pamlico Enterprise

A PIEST CLASS WEEKLY PAPER, published in the GRAIN REGION of the State.

Subscription \$1.50 a year. Yearly Advertising the One Squares, \$12; Two Squares, \$12; Three longers, \$24; Pare Squares, \$25; One Squares, \$25; Three longers, \$25; Pare Squares, \$25; One Squares, \$25; Pare Squares, \$25; One Squa ENTERPRISE. A STRUGGLE WITH A SHIRT

Three hundred and sixty-five times each year every mother's son of us has a strug. gle getting into his shirt. If a shirt is worth getting into, if it is strong

and well made, sure not to rip or tear. perfect fitting, then there is some compen-sation for spending so much of our exist ence in such a struggle. You may wrestle with the DIAMOND, but with its everlasting. stav-attachment and reinforced bosom, you will come out head first every time, covered with glory and with the best shirt in the land.



my 2 D&W3m

Buffalo Lithia FOR MALARIAL POISONING

the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation of this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greener county, West Virginia, and adds the follow

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Malarious Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affections Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Va."

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA., Late Professor of General Pathology and Physio-logy in the Medical College of Virginia: "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cachexia, Autonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo-men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpita-tions, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remodies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic
Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the
"Virginia Medical Monthly"
for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequelo: has been most abundantly and satisfac-orlly tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urine, in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other discrete for the summer. tressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re-covered, but how far the water may have contri-buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course, cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most benefi-

Springs now opens for guests. Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles \$5 per case at the Springs.

Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.

For sale by W. H. Green, where the Springs pamphlet may be found.

ITHOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor, ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXPOSITION Beer Saloons, Stands for Soda, Mineral Water Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., will be received until August 1st, 1834. Persons wishing to Rent any of these Privileges will address the Secretary at Raleigh, N. C., or Mr. John Nichols, Chief of the Department of Privileges, Raleigh, N. C., stating what Privilege is wanted when a Diagram of the Grounds and Buildings will be sent, showing the position that the Stands would occupy, and stating terms and other necessary information.

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H. E. FRIES, Sec. 7.

N. A. Stedman, Jr., te transampronney at LAW.

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