ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square me day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.00; our days, \$2.00; one week, \$4.00; wo weeks, \$6.50; three weeks \$8.50; one week, \$4.00; wo weeks, \$6.50; three weeks \$8.50; one month, \$10.60; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$20.00; ix months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$20.00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

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

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily 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-column r 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 insertions is marked will be continued 'till for pid," at the option of the publisher, and charge up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient atos for time sctually 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 candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications 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 exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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 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.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1884.

EVENING EDITION

· We shall not take up Gen. Logan's letter at length. We intimated in a paragraph our estimate of its worth. The judgment of the leading papers is in harmony with our view. He shows that he has no proper understanding of the Tariff and its operations. President Elliot, of Harvard University, says in his fine lecture before Johns Hopkins University, that the most difficult and complex of all studies is political economy, This is the complex science that newspaper editors and politicians undertake to master without study and to write about without reflection and investigation. How many men in our country now discussing economic questions have ever sat down for an hour to the study of the great authors who have spent years, yea, life time over the investigation of the principles of economic science and their application? How many men who will harangue crowds this year and give easy, off-hand opinions upon the Tariff and its cognates, have ever seen a copy of Adam Smith, read a page in Ricardo, studied for ten minutes Wayland, Jevrons, Mongredien, Perry, or any later author?

Gen. Logan probably has never heard of any of these writers. He certainly can never have seriously studied any of them or he would not have betrayed so much of ignorance in his recent discussion. We take it that Logan on public economy is not worth considering.

But we must not overlook his utterances in another direction. He shows a bitter spirit when he leaves the difficult and impenetrable thickets of political science which he cannot enter and turns his face towards the South. It is then that the virus in his veins begins to simmer and spurt. He is in striking contrast to the Maine Hotspur who uses soft and honeyed words when writing of the South, Of course Blaine is politic.

Logan is the solitary figure now on the great American platform who is on the delapidated bloody shirt that used to do service in the buccaneer days of Grant. Puck ought to produce a cartoon of the implacable Mohawk from Illinois, full panoplied in war paint, rattlesnake mockasins and a bloody shirt. What the Southern whites have done to the Mohawk we cannot so well understand. He must think they are Zuni Indians with free springs and enticing reserva-

tions. Logan swears that violence and intimidation are the political weapons of the Southern whites and this so stirs his heroic soul that he raises the old war whoop and brandishing his

elandering the white men in the South. The Philadelphia Record

thus puts it in apt words: "While admitting that the negroes have but few of the advantages of education to enable them to compete with the whites, he grieves because their ignorance is not permitted to weigh in the political scale in favor of the party to which he belongs. His appeal to 'the great business and other interests of the country' in behalf of putting the Southern States in control of its ignorance will hardly prove very effective. The sweat of the demagague oozes through this as well as all the rest of his labor."

Logan ought to "go slow." He has a record. He not only tried to get the lands from the Zunis by most contemptible trickery, but has a record that goes back of the war. We have already given it, but in view of his recent letter it is well enough to refer again to his career. He is the very man who hated the free negroes before the war with such an undying hatred that he introduced a bill in the Illinois Legislature to exclude them from the State and to punish them if they came. It was to be made a "misdemeanor" at law for any negro to enter the State of Illinois. Now that is Logan. The penalty for violating this law was for the negro to be sold at auction although he may have been as free as the freest born white man before he entered Illinois. The Mohawk also made a speech in the U. S House before the war, in 1859. We have before given an extract from what he said, but here it is again:

"You call it the dirty work of the Democratic party to catch fugitive slaves for the Southern peoples? We are willing to perform that dirty work. I do not consider it disgraceful to perform any work, dirty or not dirty, which is in accordance with the laws of the land."

This is the Logan who is now attiudinizing on the great American stage and before the hundreds of millions of the earth's population as the great friend of the African. There was never greater pretence than that. The blarney is too thick -the motive too plain. Milton's lines in Lucifer's mouth might not be out of place as applied to Logan when he would tickle the negroes and win them to his ways:

"I, under fair pretence of friendly ends, Baited with reason not unplausible, Wind me into the easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares.'

BLAINE AS A PROHIBITIONIST.

There is no doubt that Blaine is a Prohibitionist. He is not one possibly so much from conviction as from policy. He drinks himself, but he is in favor of prohibiting others from doing so. There is, we suppose, no doubt of Blaine's position on this question. A Bangor, Maine, correspondent of the Albany Argus appears to be well informed as to Blaine's record as a Prohibitionist. He was a voluntary advocate. There was no need of his taking ground in its favor. He lived in a State much given to prohibitory laws, and "the Plumed Knight" caught the infection. In 1882, only two years ago, Neal Dow published an article on Prohibition in Maine. He quotes Blaine as saying:

"I did not reside in the State prior to the enactment of the first prohibitory law, and therefore cannot make a comparative statement from my own knowledge; but, so far as my knowledge extends, derived from 20 years' observation of the cause of temperance in this State, I most heartily concur in all that is said in the foregoing letter."

Dow is the great exponent of Prohibition in Maine, and Blaine indorses all that Dow has said in its favor in his article. Among other things Dow had said this:

"At the time of the enactment of the law, in 1851, the traffic existed openly and everywhere in Maine, as it now does in those States where it is not prohibited. The immediate effect was to outlaw the trade. The favorable effects of this change are great and everywhere apparent to the most casual ob-server. * * * We do not believe that the people would again sanction the policy of license to drinking houses and tippling

Now this is plain enough. If Blaine is not in favor of Prohibition, then Dow is not. Of course Blaine has a perfect right to hold any opinion on this subject. This is a free country and he has the privilege of all men to judge of questions upon their merits. If his conscience and judgment approve of a Prohibitory measure he ought to stand by his convictions. | uel Johnson. Though the letter of | ing. He goes to the extreme of declothed in a war costume, as he has We only censure him when he under- the candidate for Vice President has fending the protective policy, furtakes to avoid the force of his declarations and to play something else to suit the millions. He should be held fast to his voluntary Prohibitory opinions.

> The Chicago papers said that the North Carolinians at Chicago kept a bountiful supply of the best "sperrits," and that the Maine delegation spent most of their time with the Tar Heelers. They kept a pitcher of ice water on their own tables and courted a closer affiliation with the boys from the Old North State. A very innocent correspondent of the Raleigh Advocate thinks that the

hopes to make votes in the North by He ought by all means to go the next

The Prohibitionists did not nominate Ben Butler but ex-Gov. St. Johns, of Wisconsin. It might have nominated Blaine as he is of that way of thinking and is already in the field on the great American humbug platform. We are not prepared to say how this movement will affect the two old parties. We suppose however, that in the North it will draw many more voters from the Republican party than from the Democratic.

At this time Col. Colville and another English officer are trying with small force of Arabs to rescue their distinguished countryman, Gen. Gordon. It is heroic in them, but in all probability will result in their de struction. England owes it to civilization and herself that Gordon should be delivered if it be possible. In August the English expedition will start.

THE PERIODICALS. The Atlantic Monthly for August has continuance of Dr. Mitchell's story, "In War Times." Mr. Grant White continues his remarkable papers on Shakespeare. 'The Edda Among the Algonquin Indians," in which Charles G. Leland relates some supposed traces of Norse mythology traditionally preserved by the Indians at Bar Harbor, while a good part, if not the best part, of "The Contributors' Club" discusses the early discoveries of America by the Norsemen. There are other papers of interest. Price \$4 a year. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston.

Lippincott's Magazine for August con tains among other papers "Personal Recollections of Charles Reade," by John Cole man, Reade's associate in many theatrical enterprises, and the intimate friend of his late years. The second paper on the "Suburbs of New York" treats of West Chester and Long Island, and is finely illustrated. In an article on "Vivisection," Dr. Albert Leffingwell shows that this practice has done nothing for the mitigation of disease. The second paper on "Life in a Russian Province" is very readable and interesting, and a short account of the "Con federate Postage Stamps," with engraved specimens, has a certain degree of historical value. There are other noticeable articles. Price \$3 a year. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

THE ANTI-BLAINE CONFE-RENCE.

New York Times, Rep.

The men who met in conference in this city yesterday represent the high character and deep conviction which originally founded and guided the Republican party of this country. Their action indicates an aroused moral sense among the people and a determination to maintain a high standard of political action, regardless of the decrees of party conventions. The conference had no issue to evolve, and therefore had little occasion for discussion. The issue with which it had to deal had been already made, and its single purpose was to declare its position unequivocally. This it did with absolute unanimity. There was no difference of opinion as to the object with which the delegates had met or the means of promoting it. The object was the defeat of a bad nomination made by one political party; the means of promoting it was the support of a good nomination made by the other party. As to this there was no dissent and ne hesitation. In it was involved every other consideration with which

the conference was concerned. The motives and purposes of the independents and anti-Blaine Republicans are fully and clearly set forth in the address which was adopted.

TWO OF A KIND.

Phil. Record, Ind. Dem. The letter of General John A. Loan accepting the nomination for lice President was not needed to mark him as a fit and congenial associate of James G. Blaine. General Logan's letter is pitched in a lower key than that of Blaine, and is somewhat more repulsive in its coarse appeals to ignorant prejudice. But in the elaborate deliverances of them both are the same shallow assumptions, the same want of logical coherency, the same reckless false statements concerning the most obvious truths of political history, and the same pretended zeal for reforms which their lives have been employed in combating. In both letters is the same spurious jingle of an exaggerated patriotism which recalls to mind the vigorous definition of Sambeen stripped of most of its Loganese, the pruning has been so careess as to overlook such ambitious phrases as the "culmination of another cycle of advanced thought," and "the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience," and such ridiculous jargon as that "we stand alone in our circumstances, our forces our possibilities and our aspirations."

Promise and Non-Performance.

Irish-American. Mr. Blaine not so very long since was-as United States Secretary of State—in the very position in which to exercise this noble duty in behalf of several Irish-American citizens, who were locked up—untried and un-charged with crime—in English jails. What is the record? Where was the

election hustings now. But the re-cord is a blank—as blank as are Mr. Blaine's chances of fooling the pub-lic, and especially the naturalized voters, into supporting him at the coming election.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- The Washington Star, a Republican paper, doesn't seem to entertain great respect for Mr. Blaine's protection logic and conclusions, and reminds him that "the prosperity of the 38 States, however, is due largely to the absolute freedom of trade, which they enjoy with each other, and in one place Mr. Blaine appears to commend the recent reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and expresses a wish to see like treaties with all the nations on this hemisphere." Mr. Blaine was evidently in a conciliatory mood when he wrote that letter. He tried to please everybody. - Boston Post, Dem.

- The address of the Indepenlent Republicans, who met in conference yesterday at New York, can-not fail to command the considerate attention of the whole country. There can be no question of the sin-cerity and unselfish exmestness of these men, among whom are not a few whose names were conspicuous in the very earliest councils of the Republican party. They are as proud of its past achievements as younger Republicans can be, but they look upon a party as a means to an end and not as a despotic power that is to be obeyed at any cost.-Phil. Times, Ind. Rep.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF CLEVE-LAND.

London Daily Telegraph.

With the unanimous nomination of Gov. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency American politics are taken out of the party rut. He is a Democrat, but his record" is remarkably pure, while he has won golden opinions from all sorts of men by his hostility to corruption and plunder in New York.

London Daily News. The Republicans in nominating Mr. Blaine fell back into the old rut out of which Gen. Garfield had endeavored to lift them. The Democrats, on the other hand, by their nomination of Gov. Cleveland have broken with a long and mischievous tradition and put themselves in harmony with the reforming spirit of the time. The restoration of the Democrats to power, which would be the result of Gen. Cleveland's election, would be a matter chiefly of domestic interest to the American people, and its chief importance to them would probably be in the complete reconstruction of political parties in the United States which would result from it in the long run.

LOGAN AS A TARIFF RE-FORMER.

Washington Post, Dem. In his letter of acceptance Gen.

Logan says that no one realizes more fully than himself "the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricul-tural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not n competition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms."

In other words Gen. Logan confesses that it is a "delicate and difficult" task to tax the people into equal and boundless prosperity, collective-ly and individually. As Dr. Holmes's deacon, when contemplating the construction of his "master-piece," the "One Hoss Shay," determined to "make each part just as strong as the rest," in order that no one part should ever fail, so Gen. Logan proposes to give the people the great blessing of taxation "so nicely and equitably" that every individual man shall be just and happy and prosperous as every other man.

MR. LOGAN'S LETTER.

N. Y. Times, Rep. It is impossible to seriously discuss Gen. Logan's letter of acceptance, and we do not feel like ridiculing it. John A. Logan, notwithstanding his sympathy and association with the elaveholding Democracy before the war and his coarse defense of the fugitive slave law, was a brave and able soldier. It is that and that alone that has given him his position in public life, but we believe that he has in the main been honest and devoted to the public interest according to his lights.

He has none of the equipment of a real statesman, and his letter is a marvel of ignorance and bad reasonther even than Mr. Blaine, but it is apparently because he does not understand it, but simply assumes it to be a cardinal doctrine of his party.

WHO SHOT DOUGLASS?

Wadesboro Times.

Last Friday Mr. J. Pawley Doug lass, who is thought to be the person who piloted the posse that killed Boggan Cash, was shot down while plowing in his field. Mr. Douglass was removed to the residence of his uncle, about a mile and a half from the place where the shooting occurred. • The ball, supposed to be from a Winchester rifle, entered his back on the right side, penetrating the body, and came out on the left side just below the ribs. The physician club and tomahawk he dances the war dance and croons the war song of death. In other words Logan tended a Democratic Convention.

The physician of the record? Where was the plant of the record of the record of the record. The record of the

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE CHOLERA.

The Scourge Spreading Throughout France-Pitiable and Pathetic Cases Reported-A Steamer from Marsellies Refused the Privilege of Coaling at Gibraltar-Paris Reported Healthy, but Tourists Give it a Wide Herth-Deplorable Condition of Affairs at Arles, France.

IBy Cable to the Morning Star.1
PARIS, July 25.—Isolated cases of cholera ontinue to be reported in various parts of France, some widely distant from the infected districts. A woman, living at Courbevoic, a village only a few miles from Paris, was seized with sporadic cholera Thursday. She was at once conveyed to the hospital, and her lodging was thoroughly disinfected. No apprehension of further cases is believed to exist in the community.

Two cases of cholera have occurred at Narbonne, and at St. Nazaire, a village not far from Toulon, two deaths from that disease have occurred. One of these deaths was of an especially pathetic character. An unknown woman was seized with the dread disease while passing along the street; she fell prostrate to the ground and expired immediately.

A pitiable case is reported from Mar-

seilles. An old woman, of over seventy years, was missing for several days. The police at last forced an entrance into her lodging. They found her body upon the floor in such a condition that she must have been dead for some days. An examination proved that she was a victim of cholera. She had lived almost entirely on

The corvette Argentena, which was re-cently at Marseilles, desired to take on coal at Gibraltar. The English authorities there forbade this and threatened to fire on the ressel unless she departed at once. The Argentena thereupon proceeded to a port n Portugal and began coaling, but the inhabitants of the port became panic-stricken and compelled the authorities to order the immediate departure of the unfortunate ressel. Where the Argentena is to find fuel nough to enable her to return to La Plata, appears to be an insoluble problem.

LONDON, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says that the large number who recover from the cholers shows that the disease is not of the same deadly character which some previous outbreaks have displayed. There is a considerable exodus of people from Paris, who are apprehensive that the epidemic will reach the capital, but nothing of the nature of a panic has yet appeared. The correspondent has never seen Paris so deserted as at present. English and American tourlats, he asserts, give Paris a wide berth. Such a scare, he contends, is altogether unjustified, as the capital is better cleaned. nore abundantly watered, and healthie than any other city in Europe.

Paris, July 25 .- The condition of affairs at Arles is deplorable in the extreme. The water supply has been entirely cut off, owing to an accident in the hydraulic apparatus. Numerous funerals of cholera victims have been conducted by men who were generally drunk. These funerals have moreover been greatly retarded by the fact that the carpenters refuse to make coffins for those who die of cholera. Nearly all of the bakers and butchers have left the city, and the supply of food is consequently scarce and difficult to obtain. The panic throughout the city is simply indescribable, The epidemic appears to be extending One death has occurred at Sainte Mories De La Mer. The inhabitants of that town want to expel all refugees from Arles. In six different villages of the Department of Bauches Du Phone, from one to two deaths

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Prices Ir

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Wall Street, July 25, 11 A.M. -Stocks opened irregular, some shares being strong and others weak. Before the first call a selling movement set in, which carried prices down 1 to 21 per cent., the latter in Central Pacific. This stock de clined to 38%, on the announcement that the August dividend would be passed Louisville & Nashville opened 21 per cent lower at 29, but later returned to 311. At 11

WEST VIRGINIA.

o'clock the market was better.

Democratic State Convention-Nominations of State Officers-The Na tional Ticket Endorsed. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WHERLING, July 25 .- The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated E Wilson for Governor, Patrick M. Duff for Auditor, and Alfred Caldwell for A torney General. The resolutions adopted by the Convention endorse Cleveland and Hendricks and the national platform.

Galveston has removed the quarantine against New Orleans steamers, the yellow fever scare having subsided.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Excessive newspaper puffing is one of the native products of North Carolina soil We propose a change in the coat of arms of the good old State-an amendment at least. Let it be a nineteen-year old youngster with goose quill, scissors and hand bel lows all in one. - Greensboro Workman.

The legislative department of a government in a christian country, proclaims its disbelief in or distegard of the Sabbath by continuing in session and passing bills and performing other routine work on the day in which God rested and said should be hallowed. What better can we expect from the masses when our rulers openly defy the command, "Remember the Sab bath day to keep it holy," and make the Lord's day a day for the transaction of secular business.—Wilson Advance.

Our friend of the Wilmington STAR rightly urges organization as the Democratic necessity, and as rightly recommends the plan adopted by Governor Jarvis for revolutioning the politics of Pitt. There is but one difficulty—lack of means. There was not a dollar expended in Pitt except for leritimate work, but the campaign that releemed it cost the Pitt Democrats \$3,000. All the efforts of the State committee in 1880 resulted in \$500 for the State campaign that year, and in \$900 for 1882. It is worth the money to each county to do the work that was done in Pitt, but our friend will see that it is impossible for that sort of work to be done from these head-quarters.—Raleigh Register.

Burnett's Cocoaine. FOR PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR-A PHILADELPHIA OPINION

One year ago my hair commenced falling out until I was almost bald. After using COCOAINE a few months, I have now thick growth of new hair. ALEXANDER HENRY, No. 18 East Girard Ave.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, always standard.

New Scarborough House, NO. 104 NORTH WATER STREET

AND PRINCESS STREET

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Finest Restaurant in the City.

Board \$1.25 per Day. Three Tickets \$1.00, Single Meals 35c. No Meals sent out.

dec 7 tf R. J. SCARBOROUGH, Prop'rf COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, July 25, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market ras quoted firm at 301 cents per gallon,

with no sales reported. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 971 cents for Strained and \$1 021 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 dull and nominal. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary...... 84 Good Ordinary..... 94 Low Middling..... 104 Middling......102 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

RECEIPTS.

Financial.

change 4821@483 and 4841@485. State

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 805

bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 11c. Futures dull, with sales to day at the fol-

lowing quotations: July 10.96c; August

10.99c; September 10.92c; October 10.64c;

November 10.50c, December 10.50c. Flour

unchanged. Wheat declined 1@fc, which was afterwards recovered. Corn dull. Pork

dull at \$17 00. Lard firm at \$7 35. Spirits turpentine firm at 381c. Rosin firm at

BALTIMORE, July 25 .- 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

5 62.. Wheat-southern lower and active:

951@951c; No. 2 western winter red on

spot 941@948c. Corn-southern quiet and

nominal; western higher and dull; south

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, Noon.-Cotton

steady but less active; middling uplands

61d; do Orleans 6 7-16d; sales to day

3,000 bales, of which 500 were for specu

lation and export; receipts 300 bales, all

of which are American. Futures dull

but steady; uplands, 1 m c, July and

August delivery 6 16-64d; August and September delivery 6 16-64d; October and

November delivery 65-64d; November and

December delivery 6d; December and January delivery 5 63-64d; January and Feb-

ruary delivery 6 1-64d; September delivery

8 19-64d. Tenders of deliveries at to-day's

clearings 300 bales new docket and 100

Sales for the week were 47,000 bales, of

which 31,000 bales were American; specu-

lation 600 bales; export 2,600 bales; actual

sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 15-64d, buyers' option; October

and November delivery 6 5-64d, sellers

option; November and December delivery

6 1-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 63-64d, buyers' option; September delivery 6 19-64d, sellers' option.

4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, July delivery 6

15-64d, buyers' option; July and August

and September delivery 6 16-64d, sellers

5 18-64d, buyers' option. Futures quiet

Sales of cotton to-day include 610 bales

Breadstuffs firmer on American advices,

Lard—prime Western 37s 9d. Cheese—fine

American 49s 6d. Wheat-red western

spring 7s 9d@7s 11d; do. winter 7s 7d@7s

10d. Corn-new mixed 5s 4d. Receipts

of wheat for the past three days 132,000

centals, 60,000 centals of which were

American. Receipts of American 39,900

New York Naval Stores Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 24.

strong, with little business; merchantable

order quoted at 83c; sales of 100 bbls for

July at 33c, and 200 bbls for August at

33c. Rosins-demands are somewhat bet-

33c. Rosins—demands are somewhat better, with a generally steady feeling as to prices: Strained at \$1 22\frac{1}{2}; good strained at \$1 27\frac{1}{2}; 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 12\frac{1}{2}@4 25. Tar is quoted at \$2 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70.

Charleston Rice Market.

Charleston News and Courier, July 24.

350 barrels, at the same steady rates for

some days past, viz: Fair at 5½@5‡c, and good at 5½@5‡c.

Mr. Gough on Silk Hats.

mandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the

silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness

of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in

the waters which are under the earth."
Besides, it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will

stop that, and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A pre-fect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists. †

The Marion Star.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

the Pee Dee section, one of the wealthlest
and most prosperous in the State, offers to Commission and Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers, and to those who have adopted the plan
of solling by sample, an excellent medium of communication with a large and influential class of
merchants, mechanics, planters and naval store
men, whose patronage is worth solicitation. Advertisements and Business Cards inserted or libe
ral terms.

Moot Sitf

"It would be no violation of the com-

Rice was in demand to-day, with sales of

Spirits Turpentine-The market is very

Spirits turpentine 24s 3d.

Futures steadier.

but steady

ern white 71@73c; yellow 66@68c.

\$1 221@1 271. Freights steady.

bonds quiet. Governments steady.

Spirits Turpentane.....

Crude Turpentine.....

more vital to a well-dressed man than a perfect-fitting, smooth-setting shirt? DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

If your dealer does not keep it, send his addre to Daniel Miller & Co., sole manufacturers tell New York, July 25, Noon,-Money firmer at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exmy 2 D&W3m

> Buffalo Lithia Water FOR MALARIAL POISONING

ch d

CUPID IN DIAMONDS.

When cupid wears the DIAMOND Shirt

For when they see this manly guise,

The ladies always quick surrender,

His conquest's sure of hearts so tender,

Surely the ladies are attracted

by neatness of dress, which adds

so much to the general elegance

of one's appearance. What's

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr. Howard attests the common adaptation this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier 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 extra \$3 35@4 00; Rio brands \$5 30@ from grave acute diseases; and more especially western higher; southern red 92@94c; southern amber 96@98c; No. 1 Maryland 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

state from what mineral vaters 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: the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Antonic Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Women, Anamia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpite-tions, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinutely withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs."

by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to

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 Sequeloe has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily 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 export 4,800 bales; total imports 23,000 Yellow Fever, and decidedly miligated other dis tressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re bales, of which 11,000 were American; stock 832,000 bales; American 514,000 bales. 2 P. M.—Uplands, I m c, July delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option; July and August delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 16-64d, 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 bettles
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Stories on the Road. Commercial Travellers at a Wayside

delivery 6 15-64d, buyers' option; August Inn-Something to Put in a Gripsack. option; September and October delivery "Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions 6 15-64d, buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 5-64d, sellers' option; you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing sights you November and December delivery 6d, buysee, and all that, you know.' ers' option; December and January deliv-This warmly expressed regret fell from the ery 5 63-64d, value; September delivery

> and was addressed to a semicircle of commercial travellers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, 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-

lips of an lelderly pleasure tourist, last August,

side the chances of railroad collisions and steam "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

and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: "The risk—which, indeed, amounts almost 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." 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 pro-

prietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that precise fact. PARKEN'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&Wiv wed sat nrm se 8

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