THE WERKLY STAR is published every Friday torning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 outs for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square no day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$2.50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; iz months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine 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 Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion, givery 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 deems 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 fortishi,' at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time ontracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published.

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

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

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 transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain 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 objected if the real name of the author is withheld. Advertisers should always specify the issue of saues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted. n the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts f advertisement is in, the proprietor will only incesponsible for the mailing of the paper to his a dress.

The Morning Star

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

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1884

EVENING EDITION

STRONG CONFIRMATION OF THE MULLIGAN LETTERS. Probably no man has ever occu

pied the Speaker's chair of the U. S. House of Representatives who was fairly comparable to James G Blaine in corruption. Keifer was mean and unmanly but he was saint, we may suppose, compared with the "tattooed man" from Maine We have not the slightest doubt as to the truth of the charges made as to Blaine's complicity with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and that the letters that he obtained and refused to deliver to Mulligan are sufficient to show that he was bribed and received a large sum to use his powers as Speaker in behalf of the scheme. The evidence was deemed sufficient at the time to lead such pronounced Republican papers as the New York Tribune to condemn him as corrupt. It is true the Tribune now supports him but the very man who does it is the man who wrote the condemnatory articles. Here is what the Tribune said about Blaine and it no doubt spoke the

'The startling exposure of Speaker Blaine's venality in connection with the Union Pacific road, Eastern Division, entirely destroys, of course, whatever credit some people may have given to his evasive denial of the Oakes Ames bribery, and puts the whole case of the Credit Mobilier upon a different basis. * * * Now it is shown that Speaker Blaine never destroyed his good reputation. He had taken bribes

Nothing can be plainer than this It shows how the Tribune regarded the evidence against "the Plumed Knight." But let ns again draw upon the Tribune for evidence in behalf of the Republican nominee for the Presidency. It said:

"We have shown Mr. James G. Blaine (since the Speaker of the House and the monitor of Charles Sumner on fidelity to principle) as the Oakes Ames of the Pacific railway, Eastern Division; the Congressional procurer, whose business was to place the stock where it would do the most good. * * The crushing force of the exposure has proved so terrible that something had to be put forward to lie out of it. Of course, the New York Times was ready. Mr. Blaine's friends had better restrain his

It in your hat. It is good campaign | position to be held at Raleigh in Ocreading. The Tribune was probably tober is concerned. The people never more veracious than when publishing these opinions of Blaine.

We propose now to let our readers see how Blame operated. He is very to have their products of all kinds cunning. He had no idea of leaving | well represented. Many of the counhis tracks behind that he might be ties have appropriated liberal sums traced in his sinuous course. He for the purpose, and the promise was not openly bribed with so much | now is that the Exposition will be money. He did not receive one or a one of great interest and will be in hundred shares of the Little Rock all respects very creditable to the and Fort Smith Railroad and pay enterprise, zeal and intelligence of nothing for them. Oh, no, Blaine our people. We cannot doubt that was too smart for that. How was it excellent results will follow the done then? It was so done that his splendid exhibition of North Carofriend Josiah Caldwell could cable from Europe to the House Judiciary

To the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington:
Have just read in New York papers
Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never
gave Blaine any Fort Smith railroad bonds,
directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railway contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to this effect and mail it if

JOSIAH CALDWELL. No. he never "gave" Blaine any Fort Smith bonds. But he nevertheless gave him bonds far below their value, and these bonds were sold at their proper value, and from the sale Blaine realized quite \$40,000

The Mulligan letters are not the only evidence to show Blame's guilty connection with Caldwell, who was the man who got up the Fort Smith scheme. A gentleman of the highest character in Boston has borne testimony that is important. The Post says of him:

"He is a resident of Boston, known to thousands of the citizens of this city as a man of honesty and integrity, and in whose word implicit confidence may be placed. He has been an Abolitionist and a personal friend of Charles Sumner. He

Well, what is the sum of his evidence? What does he know of Blaine and Caldwell? The latter told his story in the presence of several gentlemen. Caldwell and his friends were dining together. The Boston gentleman says:

"On one occasion I said to Mr. Caldwell: Where do you come from now, Josiah?'ie was always known familially by his first name. He said: 'I came from Washington.' I said: 'I thought you were in Arkansas, building a railroad.' 'H—l!' he exclaimed, 'do you suppose a man can build a railroad without going to Washing-ton?' And he then proceeded to explain the process, which has been so painfully known to the public since—that of building a railroad without money. That is to say, he showed how, with a very small subscription, of which only 10 per cent. was paid in, a company could make a pretense of starting, and after little bits of odds and ends were built, could get a certificate, on the strength of which Congress would issue its bland grant. The land grant put the company on its legs, because on the faith of it the bonds could be sold, and with the

Caldwell could do nothing without friends in Washington. He must have strong backing of course among Congressmen, and he had it. He said he had to "grease the ways." He found a friend in the Speaker. This was Blaine. He must use his influence in behalf of the railroad scheme, and Caldwell and his associates must reward him for his abuse of power and privilege and his foul abasement of himself and his high office. The following shows the way

"It was very important to have favorable rulings, and Blaine had made them, and equally important to choke off persons who wanted to speak against the road, and Blaine had done everything they wanted. They didn't wish to compromise Blaine by giving him money, and would not do it; but Blaine had said he had friends among capitalists in New York and Maine and else where who would take the bonds at a fair figure, and they had given him a very large amount to be sold. Caldwell didn't mention the amount but he did mention that to se cure Mr. Blaine's influence and to give him a suitable reward, they had put the price to him far below that which any broker had

Now this is Caldwell's own account of the transaction before the Mulligan letters ever saw the light. Caldwell could easily deceive the Judiciary Committee and the public by telegraphing that "I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Rrailroad bonds." Of course not. He only let him have bonds at a "price far below that which any broker had known." The Boston gentlemen says he does not remember as to how much Blaine made by this brokerage transaction but "it was over \$40,000." He says when the Mulligan letters came out they "corresponded to a dot with what Caldwell had said." He says the real questions were never asked Caldwell, hence his cablegram. Blaine made his money as a broker.

THE EXPOSITIONS.

The year 1884, it being a Presidential campaign year and one of unhealthy excitement, was not the best one that could have been chosen for Industrial and Mechanical and Personally he stands on no platform Material Expositions, but we hope it and discusses few principles. He said will prove nevertheless propitious. The outlook now is very encourag-Cut this testimony out and paste ing as far as the North Carolina Exhave been stirred up to an unwonted degree in many of the counties. More than sixty counties are moving he charged that part of the school lina products.

Ne county can afford to be unrep-

ism to allow a county to be unrepresented that ought to cause enlightened and progressive men to blush. Those counties that show the most enterprise and wide-awake activity will reap the largest. Those counties that withhold their bands and refuse to be at the great exhibit of home productions will lag in the rear to the end. The managers of this commendable enterprise have displayed a push and zeal that are quite admirable. President Primrose and the efficient Secretary, Mr. Fries, have been very energetic and intelligent in their protracted efforts and plans in behalf of this most important work.

The New Orleans World's Exposition, it is believed, will be a grand success. The managers have been very earnest in their labors, and the States says they have been "wonderfully effective." Great buildings are in course of construction that "will be ample for the display of all the exhibits, and those exhibits will be magnificent in their variety, value and representative significance." All will desire to go to this marvellous exhibition of the vast resources of our great country. Al nations can come and behold the unlimited resources of the New World and can see what the South is able to do when she is at her best. The States of the Union will al probably be represented in their products of soil, loom, manufactures, wines, forests, &c. The women o the South will not be forgetful of New Orleans but will send specimens of their handiwork. The women of North Carolina must not forget Raleigh. Let the State Exposition contain choice articles of their taste and ingenuity and cunning hands.

THE PERIODICALS.

Littell's Living Age ought to be regularly read by all men who love letters and would keep up with the literature of the age and learn much of the eminent men of a past age. It is really a library in itself. The two last weekly numbers contained, among other interesting papers, the following: With Baker and Graham in the Eastern Soudan, and The Federal States of the World, Nineteenth Century; Sophocles, and Princess Alice, Fortnightly; Wordsworth's Relations to Science, Macmillan; Texas as a Career, Spectator; Pathology in History, Alienist and Neurologist; The Extinct Lake of the Great Basin, and Habits of Burrowing Crayfishes, Nature; with instalments of "Beauty and the Beast," "The Baby's Grandmother." the conclusion of "Magda's Cow," and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages year) the subscription price (\$8) is low.

Littell & Co., publishers, Boston. North Carolina Medical Journal for July appears in a new and much improved dress. It is the begining of a new volume. This Journal is now six and a half years old and it is more than self supporting. Its advertising pays its expenses something not before known in North Carolina magazines, we suppose. It is an excellent medica monthly and the July number seems to be rich in original and selected matter. Price \$3 a year. Dr. Thomas F. Wood, editor, Wilmington, N. C.

THE OPENING OF THE CAM PAIGN.

Special to the News and Observer.

NEWTON, N. C., Aug. 2. About two thousand persons were present, of whom fully eighteen hun-

dred were Democrats. Gen. Scales opened the debate with strong and manly presentation of Democratic principles, completely demolishing York. Scales was quick, sharp, incisive and aggressive, an swering quick and to the point every question asked him by his opponent He put York to utter confusion on the questions of civil rights and internal revenue, leaving him absolutely not a plank to stand on and baring him mercilessly to the scorn of the audience. York took the position that the Democratic platform at Chicago was strong for civil rights, and insisted that civil rights, equa rights, and political rights all amounted to about the same thing. Scales was withering in his reply and in a high degree eloquent. He is fully competent to debate with any man

in North Carolina. York was bold and defiant, but his whole speech was but a defence the Bourbons had attempted to read him out, but that he (York) had read them out instead; that there would have to be a big dying up of poor white folks and "niggers" before Scales could be elected. He promised to meet Scales on every stump in the State and declared himself afraid of no man. At one point in his speech fund had been used for purposes other than legitimate ones, but General Scales immediately proved by Superintendent Scarborough, who happened to be present, that no such misappropriation had ever either been made or attempted. York had then nothing to say but to make the weak rejoinder that there was nothing in the school bill to prevent it, Scales showing at once that

it was forbidden by the Constitu-Dr. York has a strong voice, is a Committee as follows, and tell the resented. It will show a degree of truth:

| Clearly to-day that he can handle him. The latter gentleman was enthusiastically cheered throughout imported labor."

the debate, and we are happy to state that good order and the best of feeling prevailed during the meeting. D. R. WALKER. FROM COLORADO.

EDITOR WILWINGTON STAR:-I

will send you a few lines from the Centennial State and if you think they would be of interest to your many readers I would be glad to see them published. The three leading industries of Colorado are mining, farming and stock raising. The first I know very little about and could not tell good ores from bad. They get out ore that will mill from \$5 per ton to \$38 per pound. Thirty-eight dollar ore is very scarce and hard to find. Farming is carried on quite extensively where the land can be irrigated. As it does not rain sufficiently to raise a crop the deficiency is made up by irrigation. Laud not under a ditch is comparatively valueless. The irrigating season begins about the first of June and lasts until the last of July. During this time the snow is melting in the mountains and the creeks are full. Ditches are drawn on the highest ground and the growing grain is flooded from one to three times according to the year. This is irrigating and when farmers are fixed to irrigate they are more certain of a crop than when they depend on nature, for they can put the water on when it is needed and take it off at the proper time. Care must be taken to get all parts wet or the grain burns up. Hands get from \$26 to \$40 per month for farm work according to their ability and the work. Several new sections are now open to colonization under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and emigrants will do well to see Colorado before locating elsewhere. Crops are always good. Of wheat they raise from 20 to 45 bushels per acre. Corn from 12 to 50 bushels. Oats from 25 to 60 bushels. Barley from 20 to 55 bushels. Colorado ranks among the first States as a stock country. In no country can stock be raised with as little cost as in this. Ordinary winters stock will run on the range without any grain or hay and do well. In the mountains there is a bunch grass that cures on the ground and cattle will keep fat on it as long as they can get it. Thousands of head of cattle are raised with a less cost than \$5 per head. I am now at a place called Beaver Lake, about 20 miles in the Rocky Mountains. We are hired by one of the ditch companies to watch a reservoir and draw the water off for irrigating purposes. They have two men hired each summer at \$50 a piece per month. It is a fine place to live. It is in the heart of the Rockies and game and wild fruits are plentiful. We have deer, bear, grouse, sage hens and trout. Lions are also seen quite often.

JOHN SHAW. CURRENT COMMENT.

-- What Mr. Blaine as Presi dent would be capable of, with nine clear months before him to work out his "brilliant" notions, we fortunately know. He was Secretary of State for nine months, and virtual President for a part of that period. When poor General Garfield was shot Mr. Secretary Blaine, if he had been a loyal and not a reckless and very unscrupulous man, would have taken care to do nothing upon his own responsibility which was not absolutely necessary. But instead of that he immediately and secretly went to work at his famous and malodorous Peruvian policy, giving private night audiences to Shepperd, conferring about that infamous job the "Peruvian Company," preparing to insult Chile and to establish a protectorate over Peru. He secretly picked a quarrel with Mexico, indulging in insulting threats to that friendly Republic. He assumed a ridiculously and needlessly offensive attitude toward England on the Panama Canal question. He made haste to stuff the public offices with his personal adherents. In short, he intrigued and schemed and plotted at such a rate that it was lucky Mr. Arthur ruins a number of people, variously estidismissed him from the State Department, and thus brought on the discovery of the Blaine plots. - N. Y.

Herald, Ind. -- In Mr. Blaine's lofty generali ties on this subject, as set forth in his letter, he declares that "impartiality in the mode of appointment' should be based on "qualification. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration." That reminds the New York Sun of an illustration in the appointment which Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State had made of Wallace R. White to the office of United States District Attorney of Idaho. White was an obscure village lawyer of Maine, who found it advisable to leave the State because of certain practices with which Mr. Blaine himself was intimately implicated. - Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem. HOW MR. BLAINE PROTECT

LABOR.

Wash. Post. Dem. When Mr. Blaine operated coal mines in Pennsylvania he "protected American labor" by discharging it and putting in the cheapest kind of imported labor. There was a duty on coal, but none on labor. He was protected, but his employes were not. Senator Logan, who has an idea

that every business can be "placed on a prosperous basis," if "the proper legislation is extended," should have a bill ready when Congress meets "to insure wealth and prospetireless speaker and is no ordinary rity to American coal miners who competitor, but Gen. Scales showed | are turned out by Republican states-

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE COTTON CROP.

A New Orleans Firm Reports a Generally Pavorable Condition, with Season Two Weeks Late-Unfavorable Reports from Texas-Large Section Suffering from Drought.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—H. & B. Beers' cotton crop report, just published, shows that the crop in the various States is progressing favorably, but is about two weeks late, as compared with last year. The in dications are that there will be an average crop. In portions of Southwestern Texas rain is very much needed, but throughout the State generally there have been benefi cial rains within the week just closed.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 4 .- The New says: While in some portions of North and East Texas, during the past week, rain has fallen in a refreshing quantity, still the greater portion of the cotton growing districts is suffering from the continued drought. In Central Texas this is especially the case, and unless there is a rain fall in this district within the coming week the cotton crop will be cut short badly. Still, in the large and productive section of the State the cotton will stand the drought ten days longer. On the Waco division of the Central railroad, through Falls and McLin counties. the cotton is still strong and vigorous. At Brazer, on the same line of railroad, there have been rains sufficient to make the crop. On the Missouri Pacific line. from Waco to Austin, and again on the line of the Central Railroad, from Austin to Brazer, the bottoms cotton is still in a promising condition, all that section of the State, embracing six or eight heavy counties, being able to withstand a drought for some time to come. The situation is critical, however, at many points, but with general rains in the next eight days a full average cotton crop may yet be made. On the line of the Transcontinental Railroad. and also the two branches of the Missouri Pacific road, the prospects are fairly good while in Southern Texas cotton is sporte being fair in some sections and bad in others. The Central and portions of Western Texas are suffering most at this time, and unless relief comes soon this re gion will be seriously injured as far as the cotton crop is concerned. This is the actual condition at the present writing.

FOREIGN.

An Excursion Steamer Sunk in the Thames from Collision-Terrible and Heart-Rending Scenes-How an Infant was Saved-Collision of two British Brigs, with Loss of Life-Reports from the Soudan - The Cholera.

(By (able to the Morning Star. London, August 4.-Te following particulars have been learned regarding the collision and sinking of the steamer Dione, in the Thames, Saturday night. There were a great many pleasure passengers on board the vessel. It was a clear moonlight night. The collision occurred at about midnight with the large iron steamer Camden, just off Grovesend. The Dione's front side was stove in, and the vessel keeled over and sunk in two minutes. Those who were saved rushed on deck and jumped overboard, half dressed, and were rescued by tugs. The scenes are described as terri-ble and heart-rending. Ladies implored the men to save their children. Many women were carrying infants. One mother placed her infant on a floating crate. The crate drifted away, but was found later off Thames Haven, with the infant alive and sound. The captain of the Dione was saved, but was badly hurt.

London, August 4.-A collision at ses occurred between the British brigs Belle Star, bound from Bear River, N. S., for Queenstown, and the Richard Owen, from Cardiff for St. John's, N. F. The latter sunk and four of her crew were drowned. The rest of the crew are at Queenstown.

London, August 4.—According to the latest advices Mahdi is now fighting the negro tribes around Geb-El-Gadir, who re fused to join him. It is further asserted that he has dispatched a force to Khartoum under orders to take Gen. Gordon, dead or alive. He has also ordered the wells between Korosko and Berber to be filled up. The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent a message to Gen. Gordon to come to Zanzibar.

Toulon, August 4.—There were four deaths from cholera here last night. The physicians fear that the return of the peo ple to unhealthy lodgings will cause a fresh outbreak of cholera, and possibly an out break of small-pox and typhoid fever.

DEADLY CRASH.

Fall of the Rear Wall of a Hotel in Washington, D. C.-Loss of Life Estimated at from Seven to Thirty. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The back part of the United States Hotel, a building situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, a short distance west of the Capitol, fell in without warning this evening and buried in the of the disaster are not yet obtainable.

Washington, August 4.—The dead body of Addie Fletcher, colored, head chambermaid, was recovered from the ruins of the United States Hotel at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. It is now believed that but one victim remains to be found. This is Henry Holt, colored, a pantry boy employed by the hotel. An immense mass of debris remains to be removed from the spot where it fell, and no idea of the location of Holt's body beneath it has been gained. The main part of the hotel, that of public business, and the appointing | fronting on the Avenue, is intact, but is of course deserted by the guests, and is under the guardianship of the police. As large force of laborers as can be advantageously employed, are at work overhauling and removing the debris. A wide crack in the rear wall of that portion of the building which remains standing makes the task of the laborers one of some danger.

TEXAS.

State Troops in Pursuit of the Escaped Apaches.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—A special to the News, from Van Horn, Texas, says Capt. McMurray, with a company of State Rangers, arrived here this morning. He was joined by a number of cowboys and started in pursuit of the escaped Apaches. A company of cavalry has arrived at Camp Rice, and is now awaiting orders. The Indians have taken a northerly course, and the Rangers are closely pursuing them. The Texas Pacific R. R. Co. has furnished a special train for the movement of troops along the line.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Strong an Higher.

New York, Wall Street, August 4, 11 A. M.—Stocks were irregular this morning at the opening. Western Union was the feature, and rose to 64#. Subsequently the entire list weakened, but at midday the market was strong and higher.

A Loudon dispatch reports that an American frigate, believed to be the war steamer Lancaster, is ashore southwest of

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 4, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 291 cents per gallon bid, with no sales to report.

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

TAR.-The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 per bbl of 280 fbs, 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 Dip. COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following

were the official quotations: Ordinary...... 8 11-16 cents # 1b. Good Ordinary..... 9 15 16 Low Middling........ 9 16 Middling......10 15-16 Good Middling......11 3-16

PEANUTS-Market dull, on a basis of 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 85@90 cents for Prime, 95c@\$1 00 for Extra Prime, and \$1 05@1 10 for Fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine 268 casks Rosin.... Tar.... Ornde Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS Hr Telegraph to the Morning Star

Financial. NEW YORK, August 4 -- Noon, -- Money stronger at 1@2 per cent. Sterling ex-change 482@484. State bonds dull. Governments firm

Commercial. Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 872 bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 111c. Futures dull, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.93c; September 10.86c; October 10.55c; November 10.40c, December 10.40c; January 10.49. Flour dull. Wheat 1@1c lower. Corn declined 1@\$c, but partly recovered. Pork dull at \$16 50@16 75. Lard easier at \$7 621. Spirits turpentine steady at 32@321c. Rosin steady at \$1 224@1 274. Freights

BALTIMORE, August 4.-Flour steady Howard street and western super \$2 50@ 3 00: extra \$3 50@4 00; family \$4 25@ 5 25; city mills super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 30@4 00; Rio brands \$5 12@5 25. Wheat—southern about steady; western lower; southern red 90@92c; southern amber 93@95c; No. 1 Maryland 94@944c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 911@914c. Corn-southern steady and nominal; western nominal; southern white 70@71c: vel-

New York Naval Stores Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 2. Spirits Turpentine-The market is easier and dull; merchantable order is quoted at 32@324c. Rosins are generally firm and unchanged, with a moderate demand. Quotations are: Strained at \$1 221; good strained at \$1 27½; 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 \$2 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted at \$1 70.

The Alcohol Question.

Why do doctors ever prescribe alcoholic ctimulants? They say there is strength in them. This is all a nastake. Such things may bolster patients up for a little while, but leave them worse when the temporary stimulus subsides. If people keep on taking alcoholic stimulants, it means drunkenness and ruin. Remember that Brown's Iron Bitters is not an alcoholic drink. It is the only reliable preparation of iron ever made. It builds up the system, enriches the blood and invigorates the stomach. +

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 REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York.

WE SHALL

CONTINUE TO OFFER A FULL STOCK OF GOODS in our line, and invite particular attention to our SPECIAL MIDSUMMER PRICES of Coolers, Freezers, Prive Wells. Oil Stoves, &c. aud especially to that terror to all competitors, the Farmer Girl Cook Stove. This is our jubilee season for all kinds of Tin Work and Roofing.

jy 27 tf F. M. KING & CO.

Turnip and Cabbage Seeds. TRESH LOT OF ROBERT BUIST'S TURNIP and CABBAGE SEEDS, for sale low. W. S. BRIGGS & CO.,

Drug Store, Northwest corner Front and Market Sts. jy 29 tf

OLD BILL SMOKING TOBACCO, MADE FROM PUREST NORTH CAROLINA LEAF.

Guaranteed to be THE FINEST GOODS on the

HOLMES & WATTERS, Sole Agents for Wilmington. We Grind Daily!

THEREFORE YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE
"BEST (BOLTED) MEAL IN THE CITY."
FRESH every day during the "heated term."
Also, Hay, Corn, Oats and Feed.
PRESTON CUMMING & CO., Millers and Grain and Peanut Dealer

Conundrum.

WHY IS THE "WILMINGTON STAR" THE
most popular paper with school children
Because they do not like the "Review."
Drugs, Sundries, Perfumery, Faucy and Toilet
Articles, &c.
Prescriptions a specialty at
F. C. MILLER'S,
my 27 tf Corner of Fourth and Nun Streets,

The Person County News, Published at ROXBORO, N. C.

WHITAKER & GIBBONS. Editors and Proprietors.

The NEWS has the largest circulation of an paper published or circulated in the fine tobacco section of North Carolina.

Advertising rates very liberal. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

BOSTON POST. THE OLD, INVINCIBLE AND THOROUGHLY

TRUE BLUE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. The clean Family Newspaper of Massachusetts. Containing the most complete news of any paper in New England.

The Boston Daily Post is especially noted for its reliable Commercial and Financial Features. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily—One Year, \$9; Six Months, \$4.50; in ad-Vance.

WREKLY—PRIDAYS—\$1.00 per Year in advance
Six Copies for \$5.00. CLUB RATES,
Five or more to one address will be furnished as follows:

DAILY POST at \$8.00 per year per cepy; Ten copies for \$7.50 each, in advance.

WERKLY POST at \$1.00 per year per copy. In Clubs of Five or more, one copy will be given to the organizer of the Club.

sep 8 D&W tf

This medicine, combining Iron with pure

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevera and Neuralgia.

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USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FRUER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland. Dr. Howard attests the common adoute

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 lebility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especial to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Malaria Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to ce tain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Afftions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good access to

the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Spring in Mecklenburg county, Va." DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA. Late Professor of General Pathology and Physica logy in the Medical College of Virginia "I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Antonio Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wa men, Anomia, Hypochondriasis, Cardine Papila-tions, &c. It has been especially efficacions in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of the character, which had obstinately withstood the way remedies, having been restored to perfect had in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Spring

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

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