PARLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. aper in North Caronna, is published daily, except shonday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$3.00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to ity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week or any period from one week to one year.

PHE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday norning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 60 for six months 50 ents for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square ne day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$00 00. Ten in a of solid Nonparell type make one square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ims for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion every other day, three fourths of dally rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisaments.

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Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forid," at the option of the publisher, and charged ap to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New divertisements" will be charged fifty per cent

one dollar per square for each insertion.

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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-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 ejected if the real name of the author is withheld Advertisers should always specify the issue or senes they desire to advertise in. Where no is sne 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 advertisement.

The Morning Star.

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

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1884.

EVENING EDITION.

BENNETT'S STRENGTH. Every one remembers how much at sea the Democracy were in 1882. The wisest men could not undertake to prophecy the result. Old stagers were not anxious to plunge into the vortex. There was a wide-spread opinion that the State at best was very uncertain. Both of our distinguished Senators, when in Wilmington, a few weeks before the election, were very doubtful as to the result. In Raleigh months before the election the talk among Democratic politicians was one of much uncertainty. It was not thought to be a good year for aspiring politicians. The majority for Gov. Jarvis in 1880 was a little over 6,000. But the Prohibition movement had come in with startling results, and long-headed calculators could not tell what effect that shaking up of parties would have in pending election-that of Not only were Demo cratic politicians at sea, as we have said, and their ship supposed to

be leaky with sails torn and masts awry, but the old piratical craft that had been committing depredations in North Carolina waters since 1866, had been newly painted and freshly manned, and a number of very small boats, that ought to have kept nearer the shore, had ventured out from the mouths of creeks and were endeavoring as infinitesimal freebooters to help the old black hulk. They arrayed themselves under a very gauzy and greasy looking banner, upon which was painted in flaming letters, "Liberal." Every one of these volunteer boats all manned by Democratic deserters, was completely swamped. Not one of the hungry little fellows ever got one bite at the public corn crib or secured one crumb from the State table. They were washed ashore in a battered condition and some of them are still hanging around Uncle Sam's big swill tub hankering

Such was the condition of political affairs in 1882, when Judge Bennett call of his party, although to do so was to give up his seat on the Superior Court Bench and to meet the great hazard of defeat. He made the canvass. The circumstances were extraordinary. It was confidently believed in Raleigh that Judge Bennett and Senator Vance were the only two men in all North Carolina who could carry the State for the Democrats. In that belief Col. Bennett was asked to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. He did not hesitate. He accepted the leadership—one almost of a forlorn hope—and after a hard fight he heat the enemy.

We well remember talking with ntelligent gentlemen in this city. The opinion was that our chances were bad and that Bennett was our safest chance. He did not disappoint his friends. It is true his majority was small-only a little over 400-but it is altogether probable that no other man in the State but Gov. Vance would have done so well. In this Congressional District Col. Bennett, under the circumstances made an extraordinary run. His vote was only 205 less than Jarvis received. His majority over Dockery, a popular man in the District and living in it, and a strong man withal, was only 74 less than Jarvis's majority over Buxton in the District. That proves incontestably that Col. Bennett is a strong candidate in the counties composing the Sixth District. His majority in 1882 was 1,413. He will increase the vote 500 at least if the Democrats will do their duty-their duty to their country, to their State, to their race and to themselves. No true Democrat can afford to falter or "scratch" or bolt this year. There is too much

Every man must do his duty in State and National elections. Gov Cleveland must be made President Cleveland. The needs of the country demand this. He must have a House of Representatives that will stand by him. The Senate will probably remain Republican for two years, and if the House should be Reoublican also President Cleveland would be heavily handicapped at the beginning, and to a great extent his hands for usefulness would be tied. We must send eight members to the House and we must carry the Legislature by a two-thirds majority.

Here is the vote in 1882 in this

П	District:		
		Bennett.	Dockery.
1	Anson	1,736	1,059
	Brunswick		858
ı	Cabarrus	1,326	707
	Columbus		951
	Mecklenburg		2,795
Ĥ	New Hanover	1,564	2,349
7	Richmond		1,964
25	Robeson	2,087	2,228
	Stanly	917	620
1	Union	1,283	564
	The state of the s	15,766	14,353
		14,353	
	e Consider the Constant		

OLD BEN'S PURPOSE.

Bennett's majority... 1,413

The New York Times thinks the sole object of old Ben Butler is to play into the hands of Blaine and defeat Cleveland. Of course he can have no other object. The old ras cal acted with the Republicans for ten or twelve years, doing all he could to outrage the South. After he had got all he could hope for from that party he pretended to become a Democrat again, a party he had deserted, and to be the special champion of poor men. An arrant old fraud! His effrontery and impudence are something marvellous in this very "cheeky" age. No man of spark of honor would act as he does. No man of any decency or integrity would go as a delegate to a Convention and after pledging himself to abide by the decision to then bolt and set up as a candidate himself. He is a very poor stick of a fellow who will act in that way. The Times says of him:

"He went to the Democratic National Convention this year as a delegate at large after the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly parties had offered him their nominations. That was a position which no man of the least principle could have taken, but he hoped to work the Democracy of the country as he had worked the Democracy of Massachusetts. He was engaged in a be-trayal of those who had already nominated him, for to submerge them in the Demo-cratic party would have been to defeat heir hopes and destroy their organized existence. At Chicago the Massachusetts delegation extorted from him a pledge that he would support the nominations there to be made. He gave that pledge before the nominations were made, and now he repudiates it, betraying those who for several years have supported him in Massachusetts and those with whom he acted at Chicago."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT-A WARN-

The county government as it now exists in North Carolina is an absoand begging. They will hardly get | lute necessity. Without it twentyone sop, as Cleveland will clean out five or twenty-six counties are at the Your liberal mode of dealing with whose mental and moral horizon is thrown down, plaster was torn from walls, the whole concern when he gets into mercy of ignorant negroes who have never learned to distinguish between mine and thine. The property owners under such rule have no protecwas nominated. He yeilded to the tion. They are liable to be robbed heavily, as they were once, under the forms of law, and to have their substance wasted. Bring back the condition of things familiar to the people of New Hanover, Edgecombe, Warren, Granville and other large tax-paying counties and place the finances again under the control of the negroes and their prospects will be blighted as with mildew or the sirocco's breath.

If you doubt this then you are blind and ignorant and without excuse. Read the following from the Warrenton Home-Journal, and you will have an example of how even occasionall be promoted or injured, thing. -R.E. Binford in The Current | Warranted.

the fear of a change affects an im portant enterprise. It says:

tive action of Congr

or interests. He can make the com-

mittee on Banking and Currency a

protector or an enemy to the na-

tional banks. He can give the com-

Public Lands a bias friendly or hos-

tile to the land grant roads. And so

on. He can reward and exalt, or

punish and humiliate members whom

he likes or dislikes, or whom he

wants to strengthen or to weaken, by

giving them desirable or undesirable

places on the committees. More-

over, he presides over the delibera-

tions and administers the rules of

the House. It is in a great measure

in his power to recognize or not to

ecognize members who want to

"catch his eye" in order to speak

points of order-to be sure,

subject to appeal—but his bare

decision goes, of course, for much.

And during those days of hurry and

confusion which sometimes occur, es-

pecially towards the close of the ses-

sion, a great many things may be put

through the House by its rapid ac-

tion, of which only he and those es-

pecially interested and watchful keep

the run. In short, it is currently said

that a bill to which the speaker is se-

riously opposed has but a very slim

chance, and that a measure he desires

to pass will frequently find powerful

Such is the power of the speaker,

almost too vast and arbitrary, in a

government like ours, especially as

to the composition of the committees.

But all the more important is it to

the country that this vast power, so

dangerous if abused, should be

wielded with the utmost scrupulous-

the speaker himself that this disinter-

estness, his impartiality-in one

word, his official honor-should stand

clean and clear not only above re-

Well, Mr. Blaine had for eight

ears been in various business tran-

sactions with Mr. Fisher, in which

he says Mr. Fisher treated him very

handsomely. Now, he was thankful

to admit him, (the speaker,) "to a

grant road. The "terms" offered by

Mr. Fisher, whatever they may have

been, pleased Speaker Blaine greatly.

But he wanted more. He wished

very much that Mr. Caldwell, the

business friend of Mr. Fisher, should

"dispose of a share of his interest" to

him, (the speaker,) and that without

much delay. As he desired Mr.

Caldwell as well as Mr. Fisher to

understand that he (speaker Blaine) "would not be a deadheap in the en-

terprise if he once embarked in it,

and that he "saw various channels

in which he "knew he could make

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Halstead, the able and presum

ably sagacious editor of the Cincin-

nati Cammercial Gazette, seems to

have fallen in most cordially with

the dominant Republican machine

idea that the Presidential contest is

simply a battle for spoils. Such is-

sues as honest government, reduced

taxation and protected labor, seem to be mere side questions compared

with the paramount issue of the "the

cohesive power of public plunder."
"If we elect Blaine President," says

Mr. Halstead, "the Republicans can

admit half a dozen new Northern

States, and thus assure Republican

supremacy for years to come without

serious contests." "If we put the

Democratic party in power," contin-

ues Mr. Halstead, "it will hold the

fort for twenty years at least." The

fundamental error into which Mr.

Halstead has fallen is in the assump-

tion that the general and growing intelligence of the American people

will continue indefinitely to wear

Republican and Democratic thongs

and obey the call and lash of party

- A candidate fit for the Presi-

dential office must be honest and

honorable. He must be high-minded

and just. If he lack the jot or tittle

of either of these the man who votes

for him, privy to this lack, dishonors

ufficiently broad to furnish him

clear and comprehensive view of

what constitutes real fame and glory,

man whose standard of right is suf-

ficently high to lift him out of and

above the herd of smart and vulgar

seekers after power and place and

pelf, a man who accepts high station

as a sacred and exalted trust, to be

executed in honesty of purpose and

in the fear of God, a man in whom

elevation to high place in the confidence of his fellow-men creates a

fresh incentive to noble action and

an added bulwark to conscience; a

which makes him more humble as he

becomes more exalted, and who in

the coronation hour of a great and

momentous trust feels self and sel-fishness and selfish ends whelmed and

buried out of sight in a lofty concep-

leaders .- Phil. Times, Ind. Rep.

and unexpected help.

make motions. He decides

"A prominent lawyer from a neighborhood told us a few days ago that he knew a man that was anxious to erect a large cotton factory in Warren county, but that he hesitated to do so because he heard there were a few men in the county who were opposed to the county government system. He said that he would not invest capital in any county where there was a probability of ignorance getting control of the county

Not only will a change of county government blight and destroy the prosperity of twenty odd counties, but the fear of change keeps out capital, destroys confidence, paralyzes industry and makes men dissatisfied and distrustful.

BLAINE'S OFFICIAL RE-CORD.

CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF ONE FACT. From Hon, Carl Schurz's Great Speech in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUMBER ONE.

Let Us be Sure of the Facts. Is the public character and record of the Republican candidate really such that his election would produce results of greater consequence to the future of the republic than the decision one way or the other of any political question now pending? Some of Mr. Blaine's friends assert that he is a much abused and calumniated man; that certain charges have been trumped up against him and explod ed; that unscrupulous enemies are persecuting him with accusations of vague and indefinite nature, using gainst him the insidious weapons f hint, insinuation and innuendo. If this be so, it is wrong. Mr. Blaine has a clear right to demand the facts. The citizens who are asked to vote gainst him on the ground of his record and character have a right to demand the facts. And if indeed others have been vague in their statements on a subject so important to the people at this time, nobody shall have any reason to complain of a want of straightforwardness on my part. Nothing could be more distasteful to me than to discuss the personal conduct of a public man,

But it has been forced upon us as a public duty, which, however disagreeable, must be performed. I shall certainly not abuse Mr. Blaine. I shall not even make a charge against him which he has not made against himself. You shall have his own words, taken from the official records

proach, but above the reach of suspiof Congress, by which to judge him. I shall leave aside all other accusations brought by others, however well authenticated or plausible, and confine myself to one representative and simple case. It is a somewhat tedious story.

In May and June, 1876, an investigation was made by a committee of the National House of Representatives into the affairs of certain land grant railroads. This investigation brought out certain letters which Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House f Representatives, had written to Mr. W. Fisher, of Boston, a gentleman connected in a business way with one of those roads. The first one of the letters I want to mention

MR. BLAINE TO MR. FISHER. Augusta, June 29, 1869. My DEAR MR. FISHER: I than you or the article from Mr. Lewis. It good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincere-ly for it, and in this connection I vish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell's offer to dispose of a share of his interest to me. If he really desires to do so wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise he may grow reluctant to part with the share, and I do not by this mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful. Very nastily and sincerely your friend,

JAMES G. BLAINE. MR. FISHER, India street, Boston. This is what Puck calls the "letter acceptance. The second, dated three days later, eads as follows:

Augusta, ME., July 2, 1869. MY DEAR MR. FISHER:-You ask me if I am satisfied with the offer you made me of a share in your new railroad enterprise? Of course I am more than satisfied with the terms of the offer; I think it a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all it is from considerations in no way connected with the character of the offer. his conscience. He must be a man the past eight years has not passed without my full appreciation. What wrote you on the 29th was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all. I go to Boston by the same train that carries this letter, and will call at your office to-morrow at 12 M. If you don't happen to be in, no matter;

don't but yourself to any trouble about it. Yours, J. G. B. MR, FISHER, Jr. Here let us pause a moment. Who vere Mr. Fisher and Mr. Caldwell? Business men occasionally engaged man, in short, who has that fineness in railroad affairs, in this case interested in the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad in Arkansas, and in the financial operations connected therewith. It should be remembered that this Little Rock Railroad had received from the National Government a valuable grant tion of public duty. Such a man of land, and that its interests could would scorn to do a low or little

THE LATEST NEWS as the case might be, by the legisla-And who was Mr. Blaine? He was at the time Speaker of the national House of Representatives. And what is the Speaker of the House of Representatives? He is, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BIG SHOCKS ON SUNDAY

without question, by far the most powerful man in the Government, Various Points North and East next to the President of the United States. He appoints the committees of Washington-Chimneys Thrown Down and Buildings Made to Totter of the House, in which all legislation -Numbers of People Badly Scared and Religious Congregations Disis prepared—aye, in which, it might almost be said, the principal business turbed-Duration of Shocks Variously Estimated by the Frightened of the House is done. He can, if he Unes at from Pive Seconds to Two pleases, compose those committees in Minutes. a way favorable or unfavorable to [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] certain lines of policy, or measures.

LANCASTER, PA., August 10.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Buildings were slightly shaken, but there was no particular alarm. In Columbia two distinct shocks were felt. mittee on Pacific Railroads or on EASTON, PA., August 10 .- A shock reembling that of an earthquake was felt

Earthquake Shakes Reported from

throughout Lehigh Valley this afternoon. In this city houses were shaken and three chimneys were overturned. Many people were frightened and ran screaming into the READING, Pa., August 10.-At 2.12 this afternoon two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt throughout this city and county,

shaking houses, moving furniture and dropping blinds. Considerable excitement prevalled among the people, many running into the street. Reports from immediate points between Allentown, Lebanon, Potts-ville, Phœnixville and Pottstown, say the shock was felt there. WILMINGTON, DEL., August 10.-An

earthquake shock was felt here at 1.57 this afternoon, which shook buildings sensibly all over the city. The direction of move ment was ten degrees north of east. WASHINGTON, August 10,-The Signal

Office reports that to day's earthquake dis turbance was not felt here nor at Baltimore. NEW YORK, August 10 .- At about 2.05 clock this afternoon, residents of this vidinity were startled by a severe shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds. At this hour (6 p. m.) particulars have been re ocived at the Western Union office here, showing that the shock was widespread The first reports were received from the following points: Atlantic Highlands, near Sandy Hook; Long Branch, Philadelphia New Haven, Boston. Elizabeth, Plainfield Spring Lake, Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, and Portland, Me. At the fast point it was slight. Reports are also received from many of the sub-offices about New York. The reports as to its duration are iverse, but the average seems to be about

The operator at Providence was vaguely juestioned as to whether he had heard or seen anything unusual, and he promptly replied that he had his hand on a steam pipe, and that it had trembled violently. He had been looking up and down the honor; and all the more important to street to discover the heavy team which, up to the time of the inquiry, he had supposed was passing. The question made him sus-picious of an earthquake. This suspicion was promptly confirmed by various people rushing into the streets and office asking

for an explanation. At 2.15 o'clock Atlantic Highlands experienced a second shock, but it was less

At Philadelphia the scaffolding on some new buildings going up on the corner of 6th and Reed streets was shaken violently, and some bricks on boards were shaken off and fell to the street below

to Mr. Fisher for his "generous" offer The severest shock was reported from Scabright, N. J., where the depot was participation in the new railroad en-terprise"—that railroad being a land shifted to one side, shaking up the contents and alarming the sole inmate.

At 2.30 p. m. an ineffectaul effort was made to raise the Long Branch office, which had been in communication with the local office up to the time of the shock. The operator just had time to report the shock, to gether with the fact that the jars of his battery had been overturned, when the wires

At Hartford a bareheaded man rushed frantically to the telegraph office, holding in his hand a newspaper which he had been reading. He said he had been rocked violently, and that the plastering on the ceiling above him had been cracked and in some places had dropped to the floor.

In Brooklyn the streets were alive with

people, who had come out to ascertain the cause of the rocking and to gossip about it. One cool headed scientist, upon the first perceptible motion, took his stop-watch and timed the vibrations He reported that the shock began, as nearly as could be de-termined at 1:06.50; that the first shock asted just ten seconds, and that the "quiet ng down," as he described it, took nearly afty seconds more. Off-hand guesses as to the duration varied from five seconds to two minutes, according to the amount of the observer's fright and his judgment of the flight of time.

At Menlo Park and Trenton the shock was timed at 2.05 p. m., while at the more southerly points of its orbit it was felt

Exaggerated reports come in from various cints. From Trenton it was reported he water in the river was lashed into a foam. Passengers arriving from Trenton soon after, however, said the story was absurd, and that the water was placid and nuddy as usual.

The telegraph manager at Coney Island promptly asked for particulars of the "ex-plosion," supposing that some oil refinery, supposing that some oil refinery, owder mill or dynamite factory had blown up. A few minutes later, however, the fact became known there that the whole Island had been thoroughly shaken by the vibrations, and that the guests and visitors were very greatly alarmed, the right in some cases amounting to a panic, At Cleveland the shock was plainly but

Washington, August 10.—Further in vestigation has developed the fact that the earthquake was noticed by a few persons in Washington. The most definite and clear headed of these was Commander sampson, of the Naval Observatory, who was in the second story of his residence at the time. The vibrations lasted about sixteen seconds, and occurred about 2 o'clock. No disturbance was noticed in the lower floors of the building.

CHESTER, Pa., August 10.—This city was badly shaken about 2.15 this afternoon by what is generally believed to have been and earthenware was broken.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—A special to the Press, from Mocurgie, says a shock of earthquake was felt there this afternoon. The German Reformed Church building, in which services were going on, was shaken and rocked. A panie ensued, and the congregation fled precipitately from the building. After the shock the services were resumed, although the congregation was much frightened.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Heavy an Lower. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.l

NEW York, Wall Street, August 11 Noon.-The stock market this morning opened heavy and lower on the announcement that the Wall Street Bank would close on account of irregularities of its cashier. Prices dropped 1 to 22 per cent., but later rallied on information that de positors would be paid in full, and that shareholders would also receive something-

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to cure Fever and Ague, and all malarial disorders.

THE CENTRE OF THE SHAKE

Long Island and Connecticut Severely Isturbed-Great Consternation in Hartford-Three Long and Convul-sive Shocks in that City-Exciting Scenes in the Prisons, Where One Man Dieg from Fright, Etc. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Yesterday's earthquake seems to have been felt with the greatest severity on Long Island and in Connecticut. Probably Hartford, Conn., was the most shaken of any point so far heard from. At 21 minutes to 3 p. m. three long and convulsive shocks were felt throughout that city and vicinity, and they were particularly felt in houses occupying high ground. Many persons were thrown down, and in some cases badly bruised. At the second shock bells were rung, houses rocked like cradles, and crockery and glassware fell with a resounding crash. For some time the greatest confusion reigned in the lower wards of the city. One man was thrown from his wagon when the second shock was felt, his horses running away madly, and barely missing trampling him underfoot in their fright.

At the county jail, which is crowded with prisoners, the greatest terror prevailed, and for some time it was feared that the panic stricken men would try to burst the doors to effect their escape. After the first convulsion their dismal howlings and screams to be let out were heard within three blocks of the building. A dissipated man by the name of Doyle, who has been incarcerated there temporarily, to await his trial, became perfectly crazy when the first shock came, and raved like a maniac. When he found he could not escape he retired to the corner of the room and shivering with terror hid himself beneath the coverings of his bed. After a while his moans ceased, and when they found him he was dead from fright.

At the State prison, at Weathersfield, the same convulsion prevailed, and the available force of the prison officials were mustered to prevent an outbreak. It was some time before order could be restored.

NEW YORK.

Wall Street Bank Closes Its Boors, Owing to Irregularities of the Cashler-Statement of Directors. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

New York, August 11, 10.40 A. M he Wall Street Bank has just closed its doors, owing to irregularities on the part of its cashier. The bank will remain closed until the matter is investigated. The President is Thomas W. Evans, and the Cashier John P. Dickinson. The Bank is situated at No. 15 Broad street, and is a State Bank, When its last annual statement was made in September, 1883, the figures were: Paid up capital \$500,000; surplus \$165,167; undivided profits \$47,736.

Kirman's Financial Agency reports that the Vice President of the Wall Street Bank states that the clearances of the Bank will go through the Clearing House to-day, The capital stock of the Bank amounts to \$200. 000, which will probably be swept away. The depositors will eventually be paid in full; and it is likely that fifty per cent. will be paid them by the end of this week. It is stated that the cashier's shortage amounts to \$200,000, and that the Bank

has \$50,000 bad debts. C. F. Timpson and C. J. Osborn, directors of the Wall Street Bank, Saturday night and Sunday made a thorough examination of its affairs, and decided, in justice to all parties, not to open the institution this morning. The result of their examination was, in round figures, as follows: De posits \$1,250,000; call leans \$1,100,000 good business paper \$350,000; cash on hand \$185,000. Cashier J. R. Dickenson has been lending money too freely on insignificant margins, and it is estimated that the loss therefrom will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The bank was debtor at the Clearing House \$28,000 this morning, which has been paid. It is esti-mated that depositors will be paid in full, and that a part of the capital stock will re-

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Accident-One Person Killed and Others Badly Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BLUE RIDGE, August 10.—Mr. E. J. ade, Sr., wife and two sons, of Blue Ridge, and Mrs. McCres, of Philadel-phia, started for Gettysburg this morning. When but a short distance from home the horses were frightened by dogs, became un-manageable, and ran away. The wagon was dverturned and all of the occupants inured. Frank Wade received injuries from shich he died about three hours later. Mr. Wade was badly cut and bruised about the head and limbs. Edward Wade, Jr., received internal injuries, which may prove fatal. Mrs. Wade and Mrs. McCrea escaped with a few slight injuries.

INDIANA.

Fatal Boller Explosion-Two Men Killed and Others Injured. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Madison, August 11.—The propeller Mamie Glass exploded her boiler this morning in front of this city. Engineer George Kelly was frightfully mangled and instant-ly killed. Joe Lichlyter was knocked into the river and lost. Commodore Wolf was blown with the pilot-house fifty feet in the ir. He broke his way out of the debris in the water, and though bruised is not seriously hurt.

VIRGINIA.

inffering Among the Operatives of a Closed Cotton Mill.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Petersburg, August 10.—The residents Mechanicsville, a village of Chesterfield county, near this place, where reside the operatives of the Swift Creek cotton factory, which closed operations several weeks ago, has become so great that an appeal for relief has been made to the County Court. This Court meets to-morrow, when it is probable some steps will be taken to allevi e their distress.

FOREIGN.

Revolutionary Demonstration in Bel-By Cable to the Morning Star.

BRUSSELS, August 11.-A Liberal demonstration yesterday drew out a tremendous throng of people. The procession paraded in front of Government Offices, houting, "Resign," and "Long live the

The Greatest Canal in the World. It is the Alimentary Canal. It goes traight from your mouth to your stomach. Every morsel of food you eat goes through it. It is intimately connected with your digestive apparatus, with your comfort, and with your abilty to get along in the world. But if the machinery to which it leads gets out of order, look out for worry and misery. Keep the Canal and the whole system in prime order by using Brown's Iron Bitters, the world's great iron tonic. Mr. D. E. Taft, Vail, Iowa, says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for my dyspepsia; and found it excellect and satisfactory."

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HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Locks, Hinges, Butts, Nalls, Window Fastenings, &c. Contractors can save money by consulting us. Large stock, good assortment and good goods. WM, E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Successors to John Dawson & Co.,
aug 10 tf Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Aug. 11, 4 P. M SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market

was quoted dull at 281 cents per gallon with rumored sales at 281 cents. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 971 cents for Strained and \$1 021 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

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

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Din COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations
 Ordinary
 8½

 Good Ordinary
 9½

 Low Middling
 10½

Middling.....10 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..... Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning also Financial.

NEW YORK, August 11.-Noon.- Money lower at 1@2 per cent. Sterling ex change 4821@4821 and 4811@4815. Stule bonds quiet. Governments steady Commercial.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 247 oales; middling uplands 10 13-16c; Orleans 11 3-16c. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.80c; Sep. lember 10.69c; October 10.40c; November 10.25c, December 10.28c; January 10 37c. Flour heavy. Wheat 1@1c lower. Corn @c lower. Pork dull at \$17 50. Lard easy at \$7 80. Spirits turpenting dull at 31@31 tc. Rosin dull at \$1 2061 25 -

Freights firm. BALTIMORE, August 11 .- Flour quiet and steady: Howard street and western super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 25@4 00; family \$4 25@5 25; city mills super \$2 75@3 15 extra \$3 35@4 00; Rio brands \$5 1264 5 25. Wheat-southern higher with better demand; western ruled steady and active closing easier; southern red 86@90c; southern amber 90@94c; No. 1 Maryland 91 @88§c. Corn-southern nominal; western nominal; southern white 68@70c; yellow

POREIGN MARS EES

IBy Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, August 11, Noon -Cotton dull and somewhat irregular; middling uplands 64d; do Orleans 6 5-16d; sales to day 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for peculation and export; receipts none. Futures steady; uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 6 5-64@6 4-64d September and October delivery 6 5-6463 -64d: October and November delivery 61-64@5 62-64d; November and December delivery 5 57-64d; September delivery (

7–64, **66–64@67–64**d. Breadstuffs dull with a downward ten dency. Lard—prime western 39s 9d. Spi rits turpentine 24s 6d. Wheat-red west ern spring 7s 3d@7s 5d; do winter 7s 4d@ 7s 6d. Corn-new mixed 5s 5d.

2 P. M.-Uplands, I m c, August de livery 6 5-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 5-64d, sellers' option, September and October delivery 6 6-64d buyers' option; October and November delivery 5 62-64d, value; November and De cember delivery 5 57-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 57-64d, sellers' option: January and February delivery

57-64d, value; September delivery 6 7-64d,
buyers' option. Futures steady.
4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 6 6-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 6-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 7-64d, uyers' option; October and November deivery 6 6-64d, sellers' option: November and December delivery 5 59-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 58-64d, buyers' option; January and February deivery 5 59-64d, value; September delivery 3 8-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed

Sales of cotton to-day include 8,200 bales

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 10. Spirits Turpentine-There is a little life the market, the sales of a jobbing char icter; merchantable order is quoted at 32c. Rosins-Trading light and unimportant prices unchanged. The following are the quotations: Strained at \$1 20@1 221; good strained at \$1 25; No. 2 E at \$1 30; No. Fat \$1 40@1 45; No. 1 G at \$1 50; No. 1 H at \$1 75@1 80; good No. 1 I at \$1 95 @2 00; low pale K at \$2 30@2 35; Pale M at \$2 75@2 80; extra pale N at \$3 35; window glass W at \$4 12½. Tar is quoted at \$2 for Wilmington; pitch is quoted

> Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Aug. 10.

The market was steady, with only a mod erate demand. The sales for the day were 33 bbls. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 51@51c. Good 51@51c; Prime 51@6c. Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 20 tide vater \$1 25@1 40.

A CARD .- To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhoed, &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.

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