

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Sundays, at \$7.00 for three months, \$12.00 for six months, \$20.00 for one year, in advance.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, in advance for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$75.00; one year, \$125.00.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 10 cents for each insertion. Every other day, 15 cents; twice a week, 20 cents; three times a week, 25 cents; four times a week, 30 cents; five times a week, 35 cents; six times a week, 40 cents; seven times a week, 45 cents; eight times a week, 50 cents; nine times a week, 55 cents; ten times a week, 60 cents; eleven times a week, 65 cents; twelve times a week, 70 cents; thirteen times a week, 75 cents; fourteen times a week, 80 cents; fifteen times a week, 85 cents; sixteen times a week, 90 cents; seventeen times a week, 95 cents; eighteen times a week, 1.00; nineteen times a week, 1.05; twenty times a week, 1.10; twenty-one times a week, 1.15; twenty-two times a week, 1.20; twenty-three times a week, 1.25; twenty-four times a week, 1.30; twenty-five times a week, 1.35; twenty-six times a week, 1.40; twenty-seven times a week, 1.45; twenty-eight times a week, 1.50; twenty-nine times a week, 1.55; thirty times a week, 1.60.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 10 cents for each insertion. Every other day, 15 cents; twice a week, 20 cents; three times a week, 25 cents; four times a week, 30 cents; five times a week, 35 cents; six times a week, 40 cents; seven times a week, 45 cents; eight times a week, 50 cents; nine times a week, 55 cents; ten times a week, 60 cents; eleven times a week, 65 cents; twelve times a week, 70 cents; thirteen times a week, 75 cents; fourteen times a week, 80 cents; fifteen times a week, 85 cents; sixteen times a week, 90 cents; seventeen times a week, 95 cents; eighteen times a week, 1.00; nineteen times a week, 1.05; twenty times a week, 1.10; twenty-one times a week, 1.15; twenty-two times a week, 1.20; twenty-three times a week, 1.25; twenty-four times a week, 1.30; twenty-five times a week, 1.35; twenty-six times a week, 1.40; twenty-seven times a week, 1.45; twenty-eight times a week, 1.50; twenty-nine times a week, 1.55; thirty times a week, 1.60.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 10 cents for each insertion. Every other day, 15 cents; twice a week, 20 cents; three times a week, 25 cents; four times a week, 30 cents; five times a week, 35 cents; six times a week, 40 cents; seven times a week, 45 cents; eight times a week, 50 cents; nine times a week, 55 cents; ten times a week, 60 cents; eleven times a week, 65 cents; twelve times a week, 70 cents; thirteen times a week, 75 cents; fourteen times a week, 80 cents; fifteen times a week, 85 cents; sixteen times a week, 90 cents; seventeen times a week, 95 cents; eighteen times a week, 1.00; nineteen times a week, 1.05; twenty times a week, 1.10; twenty-one times a week, 1.15; twenty-two times a week, 1.20; twenty-three times a week, 1.25; twenty-four times a week, 1.30; twenty-five times a week, 1.35; twenty-six times a week, 1.40; twenty-seven times a week, 1.45; twenty-eight times a week, 1.50; twenty-nine times a week, 1.55; thirty times a week, 1.60.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 10 cents for each insertion. Every other day, 15 cents; twice a week, 20 cents; three times a week, 25 cents; four times a week, 30 cents; five times a week, 35 cents; six times a week, 40 cents; seven times a week, 45 cents; eight times a week, 50 cents; nine times a week, 55 cents; ten times a week, 60 cents; eleven times a week, 65 cents; twelve times a week, 70 cents; thirteen times a week, 75 cents; fourteen times a week, 80 cents; fifteen times a week, 85 cents; sixteen times a week, 90 cents; seventeen times a week, 95 cents; eighteen times a week, 1.00; nineteen times a week, 1.05; twenty times a week, 1.10; twenty-one times a week, 1.15; twenty-two times a week, 1.20; twenty-three times a week, 1.25; twenty-four times a week, 1.30; twenty-five times a week, 1.35; twenty-six times a week, 1.40; twenty-seven times a week, 1.45; twenty-eight times a week, 1.50; twenty-nine times a week, 1.55; thirty times a week, 1.60.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 10 cents for each insertion. Every other day, 15 cents; twice a week, 20 cents; three times a week, 25 cents; four times a week, 30 cents; five times a week, 35 cents; six times a week, 40 cents; seven times a week, 45 cents; eight times a week, 50 cents; nine times a week, 55 cents; ten times a week, 60 cents; eleven times a week, 65 cents; twelve times a week, 70 cents; thirteen times a week, 75 cents; fourteen times a week, 80 cents; fifteen times a week, 85 cents; sixteen times a week, 90 cents; seventeen times a week, 95 cents; eighteen times a week, 1.00; nineteen times a week, 1.05; twenty times a week, 1.10; twenty-one times a week, 1.15; twenty-two times a week, 1.20; twenty-three times a week, 1.25; twenty-four times a week, 1.30; twenty-five times a week, 1.35; twenty-six times a week, 1.40; twenty-seven times a week, 1.45; twenty-eight times a week, 1.50; twenty-nine times a week, 1.55; thirty times a week, 1.60.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1884

EVENING EDITION.

"CONVICTS AND FELONS."

It is said that the people in Augusta, Maine, are very much amused at the present attitude of James G. Blaine as the great tail-winger of the British Lion. His whole past record is so utterly opposed to the claims set up for him now that his neighbors and acquaintances in his State are forced to smile at the attempt to fool the Irish and get up an excitement that if elected he will take up the cause of Ireland and either free that country or pull out by the roots the tail of the British Lion. His "jingo" policy when Secretary of State was in actual contradiction to his letter.

Now what is there in Blaine's life to justify any one in believing that he has at heart the welfare of Ireland or cares the snap of a finger for Irishmen only so far as they can be beguiled into supporting him? Whilst Secretary of State he did not raise his finger to help Irishmen in the clutches of the roaring Lion. But whilst editor of the Kennebec Journal, when he had no political axe to grind, he did show very unmistakably what his real feelings were toward the Irish and Ireland. What did he say of the Irish then? Let an honest, independent, sensible Irishman read the following from Blaine's pen and then say that he can vote for him and not surrender his self-respect in doing so. Blaine wants the Irish vote, and hence his love-making and coquetting now. But read this:

"We need stringent laws to regulate the Irish immigration from Europe. If the present abuses are not corrected, and corrected speedily, we shall become worse than Botany Bay; in fact, we are worse now. For more Irish reach here in a single year than were ever deported from the penal colonies in ten years. And these convicts and felons have hardly got our dust upon their feet before they are allowed to vote and control our elections. And yet, with these facts plain as the light, demagogues will tell us that our European immigration is nothing but a benefit to us. We hope, and we sincerely believe, that the day is not far distant when this whole subject will be impartially reviewed by the law-making power, and the just and honorable pride of being an American citizen will suffer no blush from having our paternal rights bestowed in full equality upon those who are not of our household."

These are the real sentiments of Blaine towards the Irish. He regards them as no better "than convicts and felons," and says because of the Irish in America that "we are worse than Botany Bay"—to which England shipped men guilty of certain crimes after being duly tried. We do not really see how any self-respecting Irishman could possibly vote for Jim Blaine. Not only is Blaine opposed to Irish immigration, but he is evidently opposed to foreigners voting and certainly not until after a long residence. He does not believe that foreign immigration is really of "benefit to us."

and he wants "the law-making power" to review the "whole subject," and especially in such a way that hereafter "our paternal rights" shall not be "bestowed in full equality upon those who are not of our household."

In another editorial in his paper of the 10th of January, 1855, he thus indorsed the message of the Know-Nothing Governor:

"The Governor alludes to the many and serious evils entailed upon our community by the heavy admission of foreign emigrants to the right of suffrage, and suggests that the Legislature, in the discharge of its appropriate duties, investigate whether new legislative provisions are necessary to preserve the purity of our institutions." This is a question upon which there is such unanimity of belief among the American people, that it can hardly be doubted that it will be acted upon by the next Congress, and the abuses under which we have suffered, either wholly abated or seriously diminished.

The Legislature took the matter in hand and annulled the naturalization powers of the State courts. Blaine indorsed this in his paper. He argued this in several editorials and prophesied that the Know Nothing party would do more to correct the abuse of the ballot in giving it so readily to foreigners. Referring to the Know Nothing party he said:

"If they be wisely and honestly made, the friends of freedom and American rights will certainly triumph, and the great result will be a checking of the growth of the slave power and a judicious settlement of the basis of citizenship by reform in our laws of naturalization."

We hope that all Irishmen will consider well Blaine's character and utterances and opinions in the past when he was not bidding for their votes.

SOME FIGURES TO THINK ABOUT.

A writer in the Philadelphia American makes a careful calculation from year to year of the increase in population since June 1st, 1880. On November 1st, 1884, he estimates that the population of the United States will be 57,712,377. This is about correct, we take it. But his calculation includes Territories and States. The States alone will have about 56,500,000. He estimates the vote will be over 10,407,000. But then the census of 1880 showed that there was four years ago an actual voting population—males above 21 years of age—of 12,571,437. If the ratio of increase is preserved, then in November, 1884, there will be a voting population of 14,386,250.

This shows what a large proportion of the people remain away from the polls—do not vote. Nearly four millions (4,000,000) it is calculated will fail to vote in the November election.

There is then more than one possible voter to every four inhabitants. The proportion in France is even greater than this. The stay-at-home voters might easily settle the question of good or bad government. It is a great responsibility they assume when they say by their acts we have no interests at stake and we do not care as to what becomes of the country. If the nearly four millions of non-electors would exercise the right of franchise the cry "turn the rascals out" would become a blessed reality. We say this because the evil minded and corrupt voters are sure to vote, whilst those who remain from the polls have among them some of the best, purest but most modest and retiring men. In North Carolina there will be in November some 387,000 voters. In 1880 the total vote was 237,417; in 1882 it was 223,153. The vote in 1884 will not exceed, we may suppose, 200,000. If so, there will remain away from the polls approximately 125,000 voters. If this should happen we may well believe that 100,000 men in North Carolina who prefer Democratic honest rule to Radical incompetency, wastefulness and unfaithfulness refused to exercise the right of voting and to maintain good and economical government.

The English people do not favor the system of compelling students to get their lessons at home, if we may judge by a legal decision. The New York Herald says:

"Recently an English higher court had before it an appeal in a case of assault by a teacher on a pupil who had failed to learn certain lessons that would have had to be studied at home. Both courts decided that home lessons set by teachers cannot be enforced. The question has not infrequently come up for discussion in regard to our own public schools, and, apart from the manifest impropriety of teachers throwing any portion of their work upon parents and the more serious objection to the increase in the hours of study thus occasioned, children, as a rule, do all the work that is good for them in school hours."

rents have much to learn as to how much study should be forced upon pupils. In the North this question of overtaxing is being inquired into and it is only a question of time when a decided reform shall set in.

A distinguished minister in Rev. Dr. Ball's church thinks badly of this political bushwhacker. The fact is Ball's character is bad every way and even the best men in his own church have a poor opinion of him. A correspondent from Old Orchard, where Ball is staying, writes to the Boston Post of the date of 7th:

"The statement in a morning paper that it was Ball who caused the trouble in the Baptist college at Hindsville, resulting in the retirement of Rev. Dr. Druggin, was confirmed to-day by one of the leading officials of the Ocean Park Association, the Free Will Baptist 'camp ground' at this place, where Ball is now stopping. 'Why,' said this gentleman, 'Ball is, and always was, a nuisance; he is hounding somebody all the time. Hunt up the minutes of the Providence Conference and read his shameful attack on that pure and noble man, Rev. Dr. Day. He has more enemies in our denomination than any other minister in it, and those who are not afraid of his malignant tongue will tell you just as I do if you approach them.'"

THE PERIODICALS.

North Carolina Teacher for July has its usual variety of original and selected papers. It contains a wood cut of Major S. M. Finger, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is the beginning of volume second. Price \$1 a year. Alfred Williams & Co., publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

The Sanitarian for July has an article on "Leprosy in the United States," by R. J. Farquharson, M. D. Some of the other papers are Physical Purification; Trichiniasis Abroad; Education Abroad; The Great Walking Match and the Walkers; Pneumonia, an Infectious Disease; Poul Air of Gymnasias Class Rooms; The Medical Colleges and Preventive Medicines and other papers of like interest. Terms \$4 a year. Dr. A. N. Bell, editor. Published at 113 Fulton street, N. Y.

BLAINE'S OFFICIAL RECORD.

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

But Mr. Caldwell seems to have been a little hard of hearing in this respect. He may have thought that Mr. Blaine was neither a practical railroad man to help in building a road nor as useful a financier as a practical banker or Wall street man would have been in raising funds. He seems to have feared that Mr. Blaine might turn out a deadhead in the enterprise after all, and that his "usefulness in various channels" would not amount to much. And so for three months Mr. Blaine waited in vain for that "definite proposition" from Mr. Caldwell which he had so urgently asked for.

Mr. Blaine then evidently grew impatient at Mr. Caldwell's obtuseness, and wrote two more letters calculated to quicken his intelligence. The first was follows:

More Epistles to Fisher. Personal.

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 4, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress.

It was on the last night of the session, when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached, and Julian of Indiana, chairman of the public lands committee, and, by right, entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill, as an amendment, to the Fremont El Paso scheme—a scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The house was thin, and the lobby in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Julian's amendment was likely to prevail if brought to a vote. Roots and other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill (to which there seemed to be no objection), were in despair; for it was well known that the Senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme, and if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julian's amendment, the whole thing would have gone on the table and slept the sleep of death.

In this dilemma Roots came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order, because not germane; but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but Gen. Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme, and would probably make the point. I sent my page to Gen. Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment, moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection.

At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

W. FISHER, Jr., Esq., No. 24 India street, Boston.

On the same day he wrote a second letter to Mr. Fisher, which reads thus:

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4, 1869. MY DEAR MR. FISHER: Find inclosed contracts of parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as possible, as circumstances will permit.

I inclose you part of the Congressional Globe of April 9, containing the point to which I referred at

some length in my previous letter of to-day. You will find it of interest to read it over and see what a narrow escape your bill made on that last night of the session. Of course it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however, happened to come to me when at their wit's end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least postponed for a year. I thought the point would interest both you and Caldwell, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise.

I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter, but your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and, of course, I have naturally come to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is the indefinite arrangement with Mr. Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me, but I do not get a definite understanding with him as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an opportunity to talk matters over fully with you. I am disposed to think that whatever I do with Mr. Caldwell will really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher.

Sincerely, J. G. BLAINE.

W. FISHER, Jr. Now Mr. Caldwell may have been very slow of apprehension. But these two letters (for they were evidently addressed to him through Mr. Fisher) were certainly clear enough to remind that Mr. Blaine was something more than a mere railroad man or a Wall street financier; that, in fact he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. They told him very pointedly that Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, had done him a great favor—although he had done it "without knowing him," and in a correct way—but a favor which was of great value to the company. And it was certainly not the fault of Mr. Blaine's letters if Mr. Caldwell did not understand that the Speaker of the House, who could do such favors "without knowing it," might do equal and still greater favors while knowing it; and that, therefore, Mr. Blaine as Speaker, had more various channels in which to make himself useful, and to prove a live-head in this land grant railroad enterprise, than a mere railroad builder or a mere Wall street financier. And writing two letters on the same subject in one day, Mr. Blaine showed himself dreadfully in earnest in pounding clear notions of the Speaker's opportunities for usefulness into Mr. Caldwell's head, in order to induce that gentleman to give at last to Speaker Blaine that interest in the railroad enterprise which the Speaker insisted upon having.

Mr. Blaine's friends dislike greatly to be brought face to face with these letters. They cannot deny their genuineness, and they CANNOT EXPLAIN THEM AWAY. Some of them content themselves with the general remark that after all they were such as the Speaker of the House would have no reason to be ashamed of. And then they at once change the subject and speak of the tariff. The fact is that Mr. Blaine did see reason for being extremely anxious that they should not become known. He certainly did not consider them innocent. But they did become known in a very peculiar way.

Mr. James Mulligan, who had been the bookkeeper of Mr. Fisher, having been summoned to testify before the investigating committee, brought these letters among others with him to Washington. This he did with Mr. Fisher's consent. As soon as Mr. Blaine heard of the letters he called upon Mr. Mulligan, and the meeting was a very curious one. Mr. Mulligan, the next day, described it to the committee under oath. He swore that Mr. Blaine had come to him and implored him most piteously to give him those letters—there were fifteen of them in all; that Mr. Blaine almost went on his knees, saying if the committee got hold of these papers it would ruin him and sink him forever; that Mr. Blaine had talked even of suicide and made an appeal in behalf of his wife and his six children, and that then he opened to him (Mulligan) the prospect of a consulship abroad; that Mr. Blaine, finally, wanted at least to be permitted to look at the letters, which Mulligan did permit him to do on condition that he would return them; that Mr. Blaine did return them, and then wanted to look at them again and against Mr. Mulligan's protest kept them in his possession.

The next day Mr. Blaine testified that what Mr. Mulligan had said about his (Mr. Blaine's) being on his knees and talking of ruin and suicide was "mere fancy." As to the consulship he admitted he had alluded to something like that in a jocular way. He disclaimed meaning to say that Mr. Mulligan falsified; "not at all." Mr. Mulligan might have put a wrong construction on what was said. But as to the letters, Mr. Blaine admitted that he took them from Mulligan and kept them against Mr. Mulligan's remonstrance. Mr. Blaine insisted that the letters, being his "private correspondence," were his property, in whatever way obtained, and he also refused to give them up to the committee.

This is the story as it appears in the sworn testimony; it shows conclusively that, whatever his friends may now say, Mr. Blaine himself did not consider those letters at all harmless.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation—Further Reports Relative to the Wall Street Bank—Depositors will be Paid in Full—How the Depositing Cashier Operated.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.) New York, Wall Street, August 12.—Kiran's Agency says: "At the close of business yesterday the bears were circulating a report that two other banking houses were in trouble, and predicted that the street would be further informed before the opening of to-day's market. The strictest investigation fails to corroborate those bear reports, and the best informed financiers and bank presidents treat these statements as canards."

"Commission houses report that the few orders to buy, received by mail yesterday, were countermanded by wire, wherever the disturbance caused by the bank suspension was known."

"The losses if any by depositors in the Wall Street Bank will not be heavy. Most of the accounts were 'extra,' and in a few cases exceeded \$25,000."

"The Louisville & Nashville directors met this afternoon after the close of the market. Advice has been received from London which is partly favorable to the financial plan to be adopted at this afternoon's session."

WALL STREET, 11 A. M.—President Evans, of the Wall Street Bank, said that additional investigation since yesterday satisfied him and the directors that the amount of loss will fall short of the capital of the bank, and that depositors will be speedily paid in full.

A notice was posted at the Wall Street Bank this morning, announcing that all checks of Ogden & Co. will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank.

A rumor was current at the opening of business that absent Cashier Dickinson has been arrested, but it proved to be unfounded. It is now asserted on good authority that Dickinson has been using the bank's funds for private ventures in grain and stocks. His margins, however, were small, but he averted suspicion or comment by putting small sums to his credit in a large number of offices. It is thought that his latest purchases, when closed out, will show a profit, as the market advanced after they were made.

FOREIGN.

The French Operations in China—Forts of Ke-Lung Attacked and Destroyed—China Makes a Protest to the Powers—Intense Heat in London—Wholesale Deaths Reported from Toulon.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LONDON, August 12.—The Times has a dispatch from Peking, of August 11th, which says Taung-Li-Yamen has protested to the Powers against the operations of the French fleet at Ke-Lung.

PARIS, August 12.—Admiral Lespes reports that August 5th, with three vessels, he attacked and destroyed the forts of Ke-Lung. August 6th, parties were landed from the ships and completed the destruction of the war materials in store there. The French now are masters of the port, roadstead and mines. Two men were killed, and four wounded during the operations.

A SENSATION STORY.

Reported Inhumanity and Cannibalism of the Greely Party—No Records to Sustain the Statement.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, August 12.—The New York Times says that written documents, now in possession of the Navy Department, Washington, add to the record of the miserable human suffering, already published, in connection with the finding of the Greely expedition, the most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism. Then follows a long account of how the Greely party, crazed by hunger and cold, ate the flesh of their dead comrades; and that one of their number, private Henry, was shocked and eating more than his share, and his body was here last night, although many persons are under treatment.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Strong and High.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.) New York, Wall Street, August 12, A. M.—Stock speculation was quite strong this morning; prices rose 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. Union Pacific, Lackawanna and Lake Shore leading the rest. Near 11 o'clock the market was lower.

Tinning a Volcano.

Some enterprising Yankees have bought a volcano in Mexico, and are running a tunnel into it about half-way up the crater, through which they expect to draw off an enormous quantity of sulphur. Volcanoes in the human system take the form of pimples, boils and carbuncles. They proceed from weak and impure blood, which Brown's Iron Bitters strengthens and purifies. Mr. Shank of Petersburg, Va., says "I cured the eruptions on his skin to entirely disappear."

Bank of New Hanover.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 Cash Capital paid in, \$300,000 Surplus Fund, \$50,000

DIRECTORS: W. L. GORE, G. M. STEEDMAN, G. W. WILLIAMS, ISAAC RATES, DONALD MACRAE, JAS. A. LEAK, H. VOLLERS, F. EHRNSTEIN, H. E. BRIDGES, E. B. BORDEN, J. W. AYKINSON, ISAAC BATES, President, G. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President, at 20 1/2 S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 12, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steadily at 28 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROBIN—The market was quoted dull at 97 1/2 cents for Strained and 1 02 1/2 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

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

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

COTTON—The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 81 cents # lb. Good Ordinary..... 92 " Low Middling..... 108 " Middling..... 104 " Good Middling..... 111 "

PEANUTS—Market dull, on a basis of 75¢ per cwt for Ordinary, 85¢ per cwt for Prime, 95¢ per cwt for Extra Prime, and \$1 05 per cwt for Fancy.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

New York, August 12.—Noon.—Money higher at 1 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4 and 48 1/4 @ 48 1/4. State bonds dull. Governments firm.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 3,554 bales; middling uplands 10 13-16; 0.254 11-16. Futures quiet, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.78; September 10.75; October 10.44; November 10.38; December 10.38; January 10.39. Flour heavy. Wheat 1 1/4 @ 1 1/4 lower. Corn 1 1/4 @ 1 1/4 lower. Pork steady at \$17 35. Lard dull at \$7 1/2. Spirits turpentine steady at \$1 1/2 @ 1 1/2. Rosin steady at \$1 30 @ 1 25. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Flour dull and lower: Howard street and western super \$3 50 @ 3 00; extra \$3 25 @ 4 00; family \$4 25 @ 5 25; city mills super \$3 75 @ 3 15; extra \$3 60 @ 4 00; city brands \$5 12 @ 5 25. Wheat—southern eastern; western lower, closing dull; southern red 1 1/2 @ 90¢; southern amber 90¢ @ 90¢; No. 1 Maryland 91¢ @ 91¢; No. 2 western winter red on spot 87¢ @ 88¢. Corn—southern scarcer and firm; western nominal; southern white 85¢ @ 70¢; yellow 85¢ @ 70¢.

LIVERPOOL, August 12, Noon.—Cotton dull with a limited inquiry; middling uplands 6 1/2; do Orleans 6 1/2-1/4; sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 23,000. Futures of which 5,900 were American. Futures barely steady; uplands, 1 m c. August and September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; 6-6 1/4; 6-6 1/4; October and November delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option. Futures dull.

Breadstuffs dull with prices generally in buyers' favor. Lard—prime western 39¢ 6d. Spirits turpentine 24¢ 9d. 2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c. August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; December and January delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; buyers' option.

Sales of cotton to-day include 4,800 bales American.

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 11. There is a quiet, steady movement in a jobbing way at firm prices. We quote Carolina and Louisiana fair at 5 1/2 @ 6; good at 6 1/2 @ 6; prime at 6 1/2 @ 6; choice at 6 1/2 @ 7; hanggood at 4 1/2; Patna at 5 1/2.

Col. C. H. Jones, of the Jacksonville Times-Union, predicts that the Democrats of Florida will carry the State ticket by 8,000 majority, the electoral ticket by 5,000 and the second Congressional District, where Charles Dougherty is running against Bisbee, by at least 600.

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire" says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" is not a man of glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sideways on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District. Said specialist, Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial highly perfumed.

OLD BILL.

SMOKING TOBACCO. MADE FROM PUREST NORTH CAROLINA LEAF. Guaranteed to be THE FINEST GOODS ON THE