PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at $7 00 per year, $4 00 for six months, $2 00 for three months, $1.50 for two months; 75c. for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to City subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 50 per year, $1 00 for six months 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 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 $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

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

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

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 important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the authors withheld.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 13, '84.

EVENING EDITION.

THREE PERIODS OF DISTRESS SINCE 1866.

The tariff of 1842 was in existence but three years and seven months. It was a High Tariff. In 1847 the Walker Low Tariff was in full swing, and continued to be so until 1861, the first year of the war. That was the great prosperous period of our country, as we have already shown in previous articles. Mr. Blaine's statements as to the unprecedented prosperity of the country from 1860 to 1880 are without foundation in fact, as we have shown by an appeal to statistics. Look around now and you will see it is not so.

Bishop's "History of American Manufactures" is a standard work. The author is an extreme Protectionist. Of the decade between 1840-50, for a Low Tariff operated for more than six years, this author says in the work referred to:

"The astounding fact was revealed that the capital invested in manufactures, not counting any establishment that produced under $500 a year, exceeded $550,000,000, and that the annual product had reached $1,019,000,000."

But of the next decade—that between 1850 and 1860, when the Walker Democratic Low Tariff was in full operation at the time, Bishop says:

"Vast as this production is, we find ten years later an increase of more than 86 per cent., and if to this amount was added the very large amount of productions below the value of $500 (of which no official cognizance is taken) the result would indeed be one of startling magnitude."

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th of July, 1883, Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, one of the ablest, most cultured and purest of living Americans, made a very elaborate speech on the Tariff. He showed by the most incontestable facts and illustrations that the prosperous periods of our country had been under a Low Tariff. We say he *proved* this, and we mean precisely what we say. He quoted only from *Protection* authorities—Greeley, Carey, Bishop, etc.—and from the records of the Government. The following we copy in full. It concerns the decade just preceding the war, when a Low Tariff was in force. Senator Lamar said:

"Sir, from 1850 to 1860 the wealth of this country increased, as estimated, 126 per cent. During the same period the capital in manufactures increased 90 per cent., the product 86 per cent., and the profits on capital 47 per cent. It is stated by Mr. Bishop that in this period the capital in pig iron increased nearly 50 per cent., and the product over 50 per cent. In bar, sheet, and railroad iron capital increased over 45 per cent., products over 100 per cent., and profits rose from 18 per cent. on capital to 30 per cent. Steel products rose during the same period tenfold. In the same decade the capital of cotton manufactures increased 29.6 per cent., products nearly 80 per cent., and profits from 13½ to 45 per cent. In the same decade the capital of woollen and worsted manufactures increased 18 per cent., products 41 per cent., and profits rose from 43 to nearly 50 per cent. Agriculture prospered in corresponding ratios. I am indebted for these figures to the able and exhaustive speech made by a distinguished gentleman from Virginia, Mr. J. Randolph Tucker."

We have asserted that the country has continued to grow and prosper in manufacturing under all kinds of rule—free trade, high tariff, low tariff—through all sorts of vicissitudes and fluctuations—in times of great depression, in times of plenty and safety. Senator Lamar asserts the same thing and sustains it by an appeal to facts. Every decade shows growth, advancement. He says:

"There never has been a period in which we have not increased in prosperity, and that, too, in advance of our increase of population. If I desired to go into the causes of this grand and rapid development of our material civilization, one among the chief I would say was, not our restriction upon foreign trade, but the fact that we have on this continent *the grandest exhibition of the blessings and benefits of that absolute freedom of commerce between the States which our Constitution has established.*"

The point is, that under a Low Tariff manufactures have grown faster than under the Protective system. This is the opposite of Blaine's assertion in his long letter of acceptance. The figures we published in our review of Blaine's letter clearly refuted his statement and made good our claim.

The present condition of the country is one well calculated to excite the profoundest uneasiness. For a year the country has been on the verge of a panic, and during that time the failures have been immense in number and in the amount involved. The manufacturing industries have not prospered. At this very time the shutting down of mills or the working upon short time or with reduced force continues. There is great distress and it is not entirely confined to the North now. At Petersburg and other points there is suffering among discharged operatives and but few mills are making money. The Protection organs repudiate the idea that over-production is the cause, and that too in the face of the declaration of manufacturers themselves. What causes the great depression—why the immense shrinkage in values and the deep complaints that come up from a thousand places? Why should manufacturers be tottering on the verge of bankruptcy?

There is a High Tariff averaging 43 per cent. on 4,000 articles now in operation. It has been in operation ever since the war ended. Why then trade stagnation and manufacturing embarrassments if Protection be the great thing for the country that enthusiastic disciples of Radical papers claim? If taxation be the great source of prosperity, as Blaine and Logan contend, then by all means pile on the taxation. If 43 per cent. is such a glorious thing for the country then surely 86 per cent. will be better. It is not possible to have too much of a really good thing.

In 1873, and for five succeeding years, there was distress. From 1881 and until now there has been distress. Why all this? The answer cannot be the currency, for that is sound. What then? If Protection has anything to do with the bad condition it is powerless to furnish a remedy.

Mark you, in 1866 the present High Tariff was in full sway and has been to this hour. And yet in 1868, Senator Morrill, the Vermont Protectionist, said this in the Senate:

"Look at the industries that are at the present moment unusally depressed. Take for instance the entire woollen interest. There is not an establishment that is not losing money to-day. Take the wool-grower; not a pound of wool raised last year that will bring 10 cents per pound of its cost. Take the cotton interest. The whole circle of manufactures are in no better circumstances. Look at the value of their stocks. For instance, take the Bates manufacturing stock, of Maine."

Even "Pig-iron" Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was dolorous, and in the House of Representatives, in 1868, he sang this sad tune:

"The loom and the spindle, no longer able to yield a profit to their proprietors, stand idle; the fires are extinguished in forge and furnace, and the rolling-mill does not send forth its hum of cheerful and profitable industry. On one day of last month 1,800 operatives in the glass factories of Pittsburgh were deprived of the privilege of earning wages by honest toil at the trade in which they are skilled; the establishments in which they worked are closed."

There was much more of the same sort. So we can find three periods since 1866 of great trade paralysis and manufacturing depression and yet all the time there has been High Protection. We ask again, if a High Tariff be so wonderful a blessing how all this disturbance, this depression, this loss, this bankruptcy? In 1868-9, there were poverty, distress, depression. Again in 1873-6 there were bankruptcy, ruin, financial wrecks all over the land. And still again in 1881-84, there are numerous failures, labor strikes, great trade disturbances, almost another panic. What caused all these? Surely Protection has not *prevented* them, and it is not an unmixed blessing.

VITAL STATISTICS IMPORTANT.

The *Sanitarian* complains that many towns and cities destroy the real value of health reports by overestimating the population. It is strange what a desire there is in people to exaggerate everything and especially population and the weather. A town credited with 12,000 people when it has but 10,000 or less so much impairs the value of health statistics as to make them practically of no utility. The real object ought to be to ascertain the true condition of a community as to health, but reporters seem to think that they must add a tenth or twentieth to the population in order to minify the death rate. All the towns, with but rare exceptions, place the population at a higher figure than the facts justify. We believe that this rule prevails in this State generally. This is a matter in which we all ought to be honest. By taking as a basis for calculation excessive figures will not really alter the fact of the death rate although people may be deceived. Every man and woman has a right to know precisely what is the ratio of deaths to population. We do not mean to insinuate that the reporters purpose to deceive. They accept the exaggerated estimates of the communities as to population, and then base their calculations upon the excess.

We are glad the *Sanitarian* has called attention to this matter. Vital statistics can only be of service when the two factors—population and deaths—are correctly given. We believe the calculations for Raleigh, Charlotte and Wilmington are based on too much supposed population.

We note in the reports of mortality statistics that Lynchburg, Va., remains by far the sickliest place in the United States, and not for a week or two weeks, but for months, and, we suppose, for years. New Orleans, in the last report, showed 35.5 deaths to the 1,000 inhabitants; whilst Lynchburg reported 48.4 to the 1,000. Mobile is next to New Orleans 33.3. This was for May. We have seen no later reports.

THE CHARGE OF CANNIBALISM.

It is to be hoped that for the sake of the American name and humanity that the awful stories concerning the cannibalism of the Greely party may turn out to be a cruel fabrication. It must be admitted, however, that there is some ground for the charge. The fact that the New York *Times* is the first paper to publish the hideous charge gives color to the story for that paper is not a sensational and irresponsible paper given to publishing wild yarns with no foundation in fact. If the revolting charges should be found true it will do more to break up the fool-hardy, vain-glorious, and even inhuman attempts to push farther into the frozen regions than anything else could do. But what a stigma the fact, if it should turn out to be the fact, would fasten upon the Greely party, and what a reflection it would be upon the humanity, heroic endurance and fortitude of the American character. Again, we say, we sincerely trust that the awful accusation may turn out to be utterly groundless. If, untrue, what an inexcusable and shameful assault upon the living and the dead—upon a band of heroes who risked so much and underwent such terrible sufferings for an idea, for an aspiration.

BLAINE'S OFFICIAL RECORD.

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF ONE FACT.

From Hon. Carl Schurz's Great Speech in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUMBER THREE.

You will readily admit, it is a sorry and humiliating thing to see Mr. Blaine, the late Speaker of the National House of Representatives, involved in a pointed issue of veracity on sworn testimony between him and Mr. Mulligan—Mr. Blaine's own friend, Mr. Fisher, testifying that he had known Mr. Mulligan intimately for many years, and that "his character was the best, as good as or perhaps better than that of any man he ever knew;" and another one of Mr. Blaine's friends, Mr. Aiken, swearing that he had never heard anything against Mr. Mulligan's reputation, and that he never doubted anything Mr. Mulligan said—all of which you can read at length in Miscellaneous Document No. 176 of the House of Representatives, Forty-Fourth Congress, first session. A sorry story, I repeat; but the sorriest thing of all was that Mr. Blaine finally discredited himself by daring and obvious misstatements of his own about other points connected with this affair, of which I shall speak later. At any rate, it is not denied by anybody that Mr. Blaine got possession of those letters and kept them without authority, and that he made a desperate struggle to conceal them. This, I should think, is sufficient to show that Mr. Blaine himself in conscience felt those letters to be extremely grave things to him, and the smiles of his friends are rather ghastly when they now try to make light of them.

How, then, did the letters come out? Mulligan's testimony, being telegraphed all over the country, created a tremendous sensation. There was a universal outcry. It became clear to Mr. Blaine that the further concealment of these letters was impossible. It was sure death. There was still a desperate chance in apparent audacity. The highly exciting scene is still remembered as he himself read them to the House of Representatives. But he who coolly reads the printed proceedings of that day will find some very curious and characteristic things. Mr. Blaine did not permit the letters which he read to pass into the hands of the officers of the House, so that their contents might have been verified. He promptly put them into his own pocket again and carried them away. And, secondly, in reading them to the House he dexterously mixed letters of different periods and about different subjects together, so that no listener could, on the spot, make head or tail to them.

Thus Mr. Blaine could prevent the House from verifying the letters and from at once understanding their full import. But he could not prevent the letters as actually read from being subsequently arranged according to dates and subjects and compared with the testimony. Then their connection became clear and with it their meaning. What is that meaning? What does it signify when a Speaker of the House of Representatives writes to a business man that he (the Speaker) wants a profitable interest in an enterprise, the value of which has been, and may again be, affected by the acts of the same legislative body over which the Speaker presides, and in which he exercises great power; when that Speaker says he "feels that he shall not prove a deadhead in the enterprise if he once embarks in it," and that he "sees various channels in which he knows he can be useful;" and when, finally, the desired profitable interest not being forthcoming, he points to an exercise of his power as Speaker by which, even "without knowing it," he did a great favor to the party from whom he asks that profitable interest, thus pointing directly at the field upon which he can make himself most useful? What does this mean? On its very face it means one of the highest and most powerful officers in the government marketing his official power for private gain. It means official power offering itself for prostitution to make money.

I say this is its meaning on the very face of it. Still, let us carefully examine whether that face may not possibly deceive us. For explanation we naturally turn to Mr. Blaine himself and to his nearest friends. What have they brought forth? Let us see.

First, Mr. Blaine, in a solemn statement in the House of Representatives, said that the "company derived its life, franchise and value wholly from the State," and that "the Little Rock road derived all that it had from the State of Arkansas and not from Congress." The obvious object of this statement was to convey the impression that the House, over which Mr. Blaine presided as Speaker, had no power over that land grant road or its interests and value, and that therefore his owning or his asking for an interest in that enterprise while he was Speaker was an absolutely harmless thing. I regret to say that this explanation, coming from Mr. Blaine, was almost as bad as the original offence, for in making it he deliberately said what he knew not to be true. And this I affirm, not upon the authority of one of Mr. Blaine's enemies and detractors, but upon the authority of Mr. Blaine himself. Remember Mr. Blaine's letter of Oct. 4, 1869, to Mr. Fisher. "It was on the last night of the session," he wrote, "when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached." This was the bill which he informs Mr. Fisher and Mr. Caldwell would have failed to pass but for his (Speaker Blaine's) opportune intervention. And Speaker Blaine wants it understood that by intervening he did Mr. Caldwell "a great favor." Who was Mr. Caldwell? Was he the State of Arkansas? No; he was the builder of the Little Rock road. And it was he, the Little Rock man, and not the State of Arkansas, to whom Mr. Blaine claims to have done that favor. Mr. Blaine knew, as every well-informed man knows, that land grants for railroads, with some few exceptions, were nominally made to States but really with some specific road in view, and that all legislation concerning those land grant roads made to States for railroad purposes always directly affected the interests of the roads concerned. That he knew this is clear from the language in his own letters. It is therefore, I repeat, not one of Mr. Blaine's enemies, but Mr. Blaine himself, who has proved out of his own mouth that when he made this explanation in the House of Representatives he knew it to be untrue.

THE CAMPAIGN.

— Cassius M. Clay will make an opening speech for Blaine at Lexington, Ky., within the next week or so.

— Mr. James Black, of Pennsylvania, says that the Prohibitionists will poll from 15,000 to 25,000 votes in that State, and not less than 50,000 in New York, two thirds of which will come from the Republican party.

— The colored people of Cincinnati organized a Cleveland and Hendricks Club last night, with 143 members enrolled. The gleaner of political straws should bind this in his sheaf.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— The Ninth District County Democracy Association, New York city, have taken steps to form a "Cleaver" Guards, to carry as weapons large wooden cleavers. The motto will be:

"We Polked them."
"We Pierced them."
"We Buck'd them."
"And by the help of God we'll 'cleave' them."

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Conflagration in Boston—Two Brave Firemen Fall Into a Mass of Flames and are Burned to a Crisp—A Pestiferous Town Nearly Swept Away.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BOSTON, August 13.—At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the four-story brick building, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Beach street, owned by Henry Faxon. The building was occupied in the basement as a storehouse for old bottles. On the first floor were Potter & Watson, manufacturers of sole leather, shoe machinery, etc. The second and a portion of the third story were occupied by the firm of F. H. Wheelerick & Co., manufacturers of lace goods, ruffilings, etc.; and the remainder of the third and the upper floor were occupied by Caton, Heckle & Co., manufacturers of straw and felt hats. Caton, Heckle & Co. suffer a total loss of stock and machinery, amounting to $20,000; Wheelerick & Co. lose about the same; Potter & Watson's loss will be about $15,000; and the building is damaged $15,000. The insurance practically covers all of the losses.

A sad incident of the fire was the terrible death of two firemen of steamer No. 4. Veteran Joseph Pierce, one of the best hosemen in the city, and James Quingley, one of the Southeastern men, carried a line of hose to the top of the blazing building, but had hardly set foot upon the roof when it fell in with a crash and precipitated the men to the floor of the upper story into a seething mass of flames.

At about 4 o'clock, when the fire had been subdued, the bodies of the men, burned to a crisp, were found lying close together on the fourth floor. Price was a well known member of the department. It was he who, when everybody else retreated from their posts, held his position at the fire at Lowell's gun store, a year or more ago, and not all the threats nor oft-repeated warnings of the danger of a powder explosion could drive him from it. He was a faithful worker, and had often been injured in his efforts to save the property of others. He was married, while his companion in death was a single man.

ERIE, PA., August 13.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the drug store of Brookings & Fleming, at Northeast, in this county, and spread rapidly. In reply to a call for assistance a steamer was sent by the Erie Fire Department. It was several hours before the fire could be got under control, and the business portion of the town is now in ashes. Among the blocks destroyed are Towns', Loomis', Hall's, Belknap's, the Union and the Haynes House. These and the Presbyterian Church, were fine brick buildings, built since the fire of 1871, when this same district was burned over. Over two thirds of the business portion of the town is destroyed, including the best buildings in the place. No estimate of the loss and insurance can yet be made.

FOREIGN.

Sudden Death of the Duke of Wellington—China will Resist the French Demands.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Brighton says "the Duke of Wellington dropped dead here to day as he was entering the train for London."

Advices from Shanghai, of August 12th, says: "Tsung-Li-Yomen announces its determination to resist the French demands. Tomsin, on the northwest coast of Formosa, is being defended by torpedoes. Li Hung Chang is to be impeached for transferring the China merchant fleet to an American firm."

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Strong and Higher.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 13.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange this morning has been strong and higher. The improvement in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ per cent., and was well distributed. The market is strong on favorable crop news.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Wilmington STAR rightly thinks that sketches of the prominent men of the State should be written that their virtues may be preserved, and suggests a list of names. Among these is Col. W. W. Seaton. The writer has read a biographical sketch of Col. Seaton, written or rather published in 1871. From this it is learned that Col. Seaton was born in Virginia in 1785. He was at first assistant editor in Richmond in the same office with the distinguished Thomas Ritchie. From there he went to Petersburg and took charge of a paper with Col. Yancey. He was called to Raleigh on an errand and remained there awhile, when he was persuaded, in the spring of 1807, to take charge of the *North Carolina Journal*, published at Halifax, where he remained about a year and then to Raleigh, married Miss Sarah Gales, and with Joseph Gales published the Raleigh *Register* several years. Seaton and Gales removed to Washington and began the publication of the *National Intelligencer* in 1812. Halifax is the first place in North Carolina in which Col. Seaton permanently located and published a paper. He was then about twenty-one years of age.—*Weldon News.*

There is no objection to home study, provided the application on the part of the pupil, within proper bounds, and the assistance given by parents and others are voluntary. But, when it is forced on both sides, it becomes, in many cases, irksome and distasteful to the one, and exceedingly burdensome to the other. Parents should not be compelled to do the work of the teacher (as is often the case), and any such demands upon their time is unreasonable. The abolishment of night lessons would be a happy riddance to many households in the land, and a cause of rejoicing to many overtaxed youthful minds.—*Chadbourn Times.*

Irritation of the Scalp—An Authentic Testimony.

Gentlemen—For five years I have been greatly troubled with dandruff, with a severe itching of the scalp, and my hair falling out. I have tried almost every known remedy, all proving worthless. Seeing BURNETT'S COCOAINE and BURNETT'S KALLISTON advertised, I procured a bottle of each, and am happy to state that the dandruff is completely removed, and no itching whatever remains.

J. E. CAVEN, Kansas City, Mo.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best.

Try Our Cook

BUGGIES, THE BEST CHEAP BUGGIES EVER made. We have in stock of our own manufacture Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Canopy Tops, Jump Seats, Carts, Drays, &c., together with the best and cheapest Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Bags and Satchels. Trunks repaired as usual by the only practical trunk maker in the State.

McDOUGALL & BOWDEN,
114 North Front St.,
aug 10 tf Next door to D. A. Smith's.

1884. Furniture. 1884.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NEW STOCK arriving every day for Fall trade. Merchants and others will save money by placing orders with me. Please send for price list or call before placing orders with others.

D. A. SMITH,
aug 10 tf Furniture Dealer, No. Front St.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13, 4 P. M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cents bid for Strained and $1 00 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 300 bbls Good Strained at $1 02½ per bbl.

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 Dip.

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

Ordinary	8¼	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	9¾	" "
Low Middling	10⅜	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling	11	" "

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.

Cotton	— bales
Spirits Turpentine	282 casks
Rosin	809 bbls
Tar	54 bbls
Crude Turpentine	82 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Noon.—Money strong at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 482½@482¾ and 484½@484¾. State bonds quiet Governments steady.

Commercial.

Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 594 bales; middling uplands 10¾c; Orleans 11⅛c. Futures easy, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.92c; September 10.84c; October 10.55c; November 10.40c; December 10.40c; January 10.49c. Flour declining. Wheat declined ½@¾c, recovered and advanced ½c. Corn ½@¾c higher. Pork dull at $17 25@17 50. Lard steady at $7 85. Spirits turpentine dull at 31c. Rosin dull at $1 20@1 25. Freights weak.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Flour quiet, with only local demand: Howard street and western super $2 50@3 00; extra $3 25@4 25; family $4 25@5 25; city mills super $3 75@3 15; extra $3 35@4 00; Rio brands $5 00. Wheat—southern steady, with moderate demand; western firmer and quiet; southern red 86@89c; southern amber 89@93c; No. 1 Maryland 91½@93c; No. 2 western winter red on spot 87½@88c. Corn—southern steady; western nominal; southern white 66@70c; yellow 68@69c.

COTTON MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, August 13, Noon.—Cotton—business good at hardening rates; middling uplands 6½d; do Orleans 6 5-16d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 2,000 bales, of which 1,700 were American. Futures firm at an advance; uplands, 1 m c, August and September delivery 6 8-64@6 9-64d; September and October delivery 6 10-64@6 11-64d; October and November delivery 6 2-64@6 3-64d; November and December delivery 5 62-64d; December and January delivery 5 61-64@5 62-64d; January and February delivery 5 62-64@5 63-64d; September delivery 6 10-64@6 11-64d.

Breadstuffs dull and neglected; prices nominal. Cheese—American fine 53s. Corn—new mixed 5s 4½d.

2 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 6 10-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 10-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 4-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 62-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 6 12-64d, value. Futures firm. All quotations of American cotton have advanced 1-16d: uplands 6 3-16d; Orleans 6¾d.

4 P. M.—Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 6 10-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 10-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 11-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 6 2-64d, buyers' option; November and December delivery 5 62-64d, sellers' option; December and January delivery 5 61-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 62-64d, value; September delivery 6 11-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed easy.

Sales of cotton to-day include 9,900 bales American.

New York Naval Stores Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 12.

Spirits Turpentine—The market continues quiet, the sales of a jobbing character; merchantable order is quoted at 31c. bid and 31½c. asked. Rosins—The market is without much demand, the business not exceeding small lots; prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations: Strained at $1 20@1 22½; good strained at $1 25; No. 2 E at $1 30; No. 2 F at $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 at $1 70.

Savannah Rice Market.

Savannah News, Aug. 12.

The market was steady, with only a moderate demand. The sales for the day were 31 bbls. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5¼@5⅜c; Good 5½@5¾c; Prime 5⅞@6c.

Rough rice—Country lots 90c@$1 20; tide water $1 25@1 40.

New York Peanut Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 12.

Peanuts have a light trade demand at firm prices. Quotations are 6c for hand-picked, 7¾c for extra hand-picked, and 8@8½c for fancy hand-picked.

Run Down—Helped Up.

The story which Mrs. J. W. Ellis, of Minburn, Iowa, tells, is one in which many thousands of the ladies of America have a vital interest. Briefly it is thus: "I suffered for several years from general debility and nervousness. In fact, I was completely run down. I had tried two doctors, but they could not do me any good. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. Since then I have used four bottles. It has helped me up and done me a great deal of good, and I would not be without it." Why will any lady suffer with debility when a dollar will buy a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters?

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

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING.

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

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

Dr. Howard attests the *common adaptation of this water in "a wide range of cases"* with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and adds the following:

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

DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA.,
Late Professor of General Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia:

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in *Malarial Cachexia, Autonic Dyspepsia*, some of the *Peculiar Affections of Women, Anemia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c.* It has been especially efficacious in *Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs.*"

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN.

Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in *Malarial Diseases* and *Sequelæ* has been most abundantly and satisfactorily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of *Yellow Fever* which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of *Suppression of Urine*, in *Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other distressing and dangerous symptoms.* The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contributed to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course, cannot undertake to say. *There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most beneficial results.*"

Springs now opens for guests.

Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles $5 per case at the Springs.

Springs pamphlet mailed to any address.

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

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

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