

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.00 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, \$0.50 for one week, \$0.25 for one day.

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, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.00; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; twelve months, \$200.00.

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buildings, monuments, etc., with historical incidents and reminiscences copied word for word from the guide books. We have a large guide book in our own library that is packed with such information. Murray, of London, has published such works, marvels of accuracy and patient description and gathered information, of every country in Europe, and, indeed, in other parts of the world. In every European city you can find elaborate guide books to each city which contain a mine of information especially interesting and useful to the traveler. But they are not the best things to copy into a letter for a newspaper.

We were so much impressed with the series referred to that we at once proposed to write a weekly letter to four different newspapers, each on a different route of travel, and guaranteed that they should be as accurate, as minute and as full of entertaining information as were most of the letters that were then appearing in the American newspapers. We were to prepare these in North Carolina and without going out of the town we were living in. The well-stuffed guide books would have given us all of the material necessary. We would have let the reader into the secret of their origin.

An interesting book of travels is Rev. Henry M. Field's recent travels through the Sinai Desert, (we forget the exact title.) We have read but two of Professor Winston's letters in the Goldboro Messenger. They were the description of a visit to St. Peter and an interview with the Pope. They were neat and scholarly and well written. The first letter was less interesting to us as we had read other and perhaps more elaborate descriptions. But still we found it pleasant and in some sense new. His account of his visit to the Pope was graphically done and had that human interest we referred to above that gives such piquancy and freshness to letter writing. But we have let our pencil run far more than we purposed. We are glad to see North Carolinians abroad sending back such well laden sleighs gathered from other lands.

SOME STEEL RAIL FIGURES. In 1868 the price of steel rails in America was \$158 per ton. English rails in currency were \$135. There are now in the United States fifteen mills making Bessemer steel rails. Up to July 1, 1883, the specific duty was \$28 a ton. When the price was \$158 a ton the quantity of steel rails produced was comparatively small. In 1869, the price of English steel rails in currency was \$120, and American \$132. In 1880 the English was \$70, and American was \$67.50. From 1869 to 1880 the duty was \$28 a ton and freight was \$7 a ton. Railroad building had a tremendous spurt from 1869 to 1873, when 28,000 miles were built. Then came the years of panic, and the next five years only saw 11,000 miles built. In 1879 a new start was given, and there was a great demand for rails. Protection was of immense benefit to the iron men of Pennsylvania. They got a monopoly. The Allegheny Steel Works of St. Louis were paid \$400,000 as a bonus for not running their works. In 1882 the price rose from \$42 to \$90 per ton. Now you can buy it for \$35. English rails are now about \$27. Under the old tariff rates they would have cost, if imported, about \$60. Under the revised tariff laws they cost about \$48. But there is an immense falling off in the demand for rails. American steel rails have been sold as low as \$30 a ton, but at a loss.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a cantankerous Radical paper of the most blind and pronounced Protection views, boasts "that protection has made iron and steel so cheap that we can build good ships about as cheaply here as they can be built upon the Clyde." The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"Were American labor as cheap as that of the foreign article, we could undersell the English manufacturers."

But they cannot make rails in this country at \$35, and make money. The Bulletin says they can do so if labor was cheaper. English rails cannot be imported under the present tariff rates at less than about \$46 or \$48.

The Bessemer works in Pennsylvania have sold, however, as low as \$30, but lost money. We think they are now selling at about \$35. That is to say they are selling from \$10 to \$12 below the point at which foreign goods can be imported.

Why then the high tax under the tariff? It is certain the tariff reduction has not forced American makers to sell \$10 or \$12 below English prices. What then is the cause of the vast

fall in prices? Is it not over-production? There is not half the demand for rails that there was. Too much is made for the consumption. Too many have gone into the business.

The Boston Post says, and with pertinency and force:

"Protection makes high wages say its friends. 'Were American labor as cheap as that of the foreign article we could undersell English manufacturers,' says the Bulletin. President Wilson, of the American Steamship Company, says the high price prevents Americans from competing with the English in shipbuilding. Thus the philanthropic protection capitalists have protected labor at a point where it is seriously depressed one industry and rendered another, that used to flourish, unprofitable. It is a very interesting and interesting deduction that might be made from the statements which protection manufacturers and organs advance in explanation of the present phenomena. The one thing that they cannot say unless they are extra foolish, is that any tariff reduction which has not occurred is responsible for the poor showing they are able to make."

The census of 1880 shows that there are but 294,228 miners of the 7,892,000 laboring classes. There are some 57,000,000 people now working to pay a bonus to the 234,328 people engaged in mining. And that is Protection! Blaine and Logan's idea is that the true way to prosperity is high taxation. We have the high taxation but where is the prosperity?

Of all of the laboring classes but one-sixth have any protection. Five laborers are taxed to pay one laborer. Then there are 10,000,000 people who are not laborers and they too are taxed for the benefit of a few millions engaged in mining and manufacturing. The exact number in 1880 was 3,877,112, but a great many of these really have no protection as is the case with some of our North Carolina mills—possibly of all of them. One of our ablest Democratic exchanges says:

"The manufacturers of the articles on which a high tariff has been imposed were doubtless benefited. Consumers have been compelled to pay them excessive prices, increased to the amount of a high and frequently prohibitive tariff, and the effect of the law is to take from 100,000 workers and give to less than 100,000 manufacturers. This system is surely utterly repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, which permits private property to be taken only for public purposes and upon just compensation. Under the present tariff, the manufacture of favored commodities was a lucrative employment and was eagerly pursued until in 1883 the capital employed amounted to \$2,790,228,596, producing goods to the value of \$5,589,867,702. The result is that this enormous quantity of goods has not been consumed. Over production has left immense stocks, which even low prices cannot sell. It would require each of the ten millions of voters in this country to expend upward of \$500 annually in manufactured goods to consume this large stock."

Persons desiring to learn something of the late Cash family can do so by sending 50 cents to Mr. S. W. Henley, editor of the Wadesboro Intelligencer, who has published an illustrated pamphlet of 84 pages reporting to contain "a truthful account" of the aforesaid family.

THE PERIODICALS. Little's Living Age for August 8th and 10th respectively contained among other papers the following: Boston Quarterly; Roman Life in the Last Century; and The Liberal Movement in English Literature.

Personal Review; Contemporary Life and Thought in France; Contemporary; Among the Romans; Temple Bazaar; The Isaac Circle; Railway Completion; Globe; with illustrations of "Beauty and the Beast," "Michael and the Angel," and "The Baby's Grandmother." For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 2,000 pages a year) the subscription price (\$3) is low. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The North American Review for September contains The Basis of Popular Government; Bishop Spalding; The Demand of the Industrial Spirit; Charles Dudley Warner; Inspiration and Infidelity; Rev. Dr. Sydnor; The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Our Remote Ancestry; Prof. Alexander Winchell; The Expulsion of the Chinese; John H. Wells; Erils of the Tariff System; David A. Durst; Prof. Sumner and others. Price \$5 a year. Address at 90 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

AT LENOX. The Joint Discussion is Distributed. York Declines to Speak. Special Dispatch to the News-Observer.

LENOX, Va. Hickory, August 10, 1884.—To-day Scates and York held their canvass at this place. A cavalcade met Gen. Scates and escorted him to the hotel. At the speaking 1,000 were present. Scates made a fair, manly presentation of party principles and answered York's speech in about fifteen minutes when he asserted that he had asked Mr. Scates, at Newton, certain questions and had never received an answer. This Scates proved by Major Finger not to be so. Here there were calls for "Scates." A voice said: "Harrah for York." "Who said that?" "A voice." "A renegade from Burke." York said: "Be quiet, gentlemen." Gen. Scates arose and asked the crowd to hear Dr. York. All was quiet. York said: "It was an attempt to muzzle free speech, he would see them out. (Voices, 'go on!') York said: "Be quiet, you boys; don't distract me out there." An old gentleman said, "Who wants to disturb you?" "All of them," said York. "The old man said 'Scates proved you to be a liar.' Then Mayor Jones, who had ordered quiet, ordered the old man arrested. It was done. Then a crowd gathered.

Revenuers rushed in the ring, people got up to stop the fuss. Gen. Scates mounted a box and loudly called for order. The Democratic committee said the same, with the mayor. Everything became quiet.

York positively refused to speak. Cowles begged him to do so and took a vote. The crowd said unanimously "York shall and York while off his line ought to proceed." Col. Cowles put the question to the people, "Do you want to hear Dr. York?" "Yes," said the crowd, "two hours if he desires it."

After order was restored and Mayor Jones had had the offenders arrested, Mr. J. C. Horton said: "D. C. Pearson, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and a general storekeeper, told York not to speak." York left with loud calls by the entire crowd to come back and speak.

General Scates announced that he would not rejoin as York would not speak. He said he had often seen disturbances, but never saw a speaker refuse to go on after quiet had been restored.

Major Finger made a short talk. The Mayor appears to have acted promptly. All is quiet. D. R. WALKER.

CURRENT COMMENT. — We have in the World to-day several accounts of measures that are being taken by Republican manufacturers and capitalists to coerce their employees into the support of Blaine. This bulldozing business is generally reserved for the last weeks of the campaign. The early resort to it betrays a high state of excitement on the part of the friends of party ascendancy of Labor, not to say a feeling of desperation. It is quite plain that we are going to have an old-fashioned campaign on the part of the Republicans. — N. Y. World, Dem.

Many protectionists, who seem unwilling to fairly consider the question of tariff reduction and who continually prate about the protection of home labor and inefficient American wages, should keep their eyes open for statistics about thousands of men who are discharged, to be replaced by foreign labor, and should also note that among other high wages on this side of the water kept up by protection, the hundreds of workmen in the blue dye-house at Fall River get \$8 a week. — Wilmington Evening, Dem.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not fulfilling his own bright anticipations of his political career, which it is not known that anybody else shares. There are many things to be said with reason against the conduct of affairs in Egypt, but Lord Randolph did not say them. What he did say was so plainly inspired by a factious impulse that it could do no mischief no harm, and Mr. Childers must have had the House with him in the mild chastisement which he administered to the aspiring youth. But for the divinity which still hedges a Duke's son it is not likely that anybody would pay any attention to the remarks of Lord Randolph. He is a kind of Tory Whaler, and if he goes on in this way the dual house of Marlborough may yet be humiliated by the general request of the House of Commons, when he undertakes to make a speech, that he shall substitute a comic song. — N. Y. Times.

THE MOTHER HUBBARD. One summer afternoon, about three years ago, says the Boston Globe, a man milliner stood in his parlors on the Rue de la Paix twirling a "sennant" in his hand. There was not enough of it to make a lady's dress according to any known pattern, and yet his Gallic parsimony forbade his wasting it. He rounded off the corners, made a large hole in the centre, and hung it about a model in the room. To stir it in the back and arrange a yoke in front was the work of but a few moments, when, lo! a new garment was vouchsafed to the female world. This man milliner was the world-famous Worth, and this new garment was the Mother Hubbard. It suddenly became the rage among Parisiennes. Little girls were it, to whom it was appropriate, and ladies wore it, to whose forms it lent an added grace, and stout ladies wore it, to whose forms it lent nothing. In short, everybody wore it and wore it everywhere. No such garment had been seen since the Dolly Varden took the world by storm.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES. What has the colored man received in this country or State for the victory given the Republican party? The echo answers: "They and promises." While the Democratic party promised nothing, it gave us what the Republican party promised and failed to carry out. We are opposed to our race being enslaved politically, and we therefore advocate political freedom on the stump and at the ballot box, and the time will come sooner or later when the colored man's politics will not be known by the color of his skin, and when the race will become intelligent enough to show that it belongs to no party, but has the same right as any other race in the exercise of their ballot. — Wilson News (Colored).

Blay at Home. Ten years ago—seven years ago—the chance for rapid success was not so great in North Carolina as it was in the West, but it has always been more certain; and to-day it is doubtful whether there are so many or such excellent opportunities for practical and energetic men anywhere else as in the South, and nowhere else in the South are there more than in North Carolina. Unless you are quite sure that you will succeed as a professional man, and have infinite patience and an outside means of bread-getting, let the professions alone. Yet there is a better chance for progressive and hard-working professional men here than in the West. — Raleigh Chronicle.

Headache, Constipation, and Piles are easily and thoroughly cured by a judicious use of Ayer's Pills.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. LOUISIANA. Arrest of a Sheriff and Clerk—Military Forces Called Out—Conflict of Judicial Authority.

New Orleans, August 18.—A special dispatch from New Orleans, Louisiana, to the Times-Democrat says: Sheriff Veazy, for the arrest of ex-sheriff Vitor and deputy clerk Ellis, who were in custody at the Old Fellows hall, granted by military force, the sheriff read the warrants to the prisoners and then Vitor's bond at \$5,000, and Ellis' at \$1,000, and they were given till 6 p. m. to furnish the bonds, but failed to do so. A few minutes after 6 o'clock all of the military forces were assembled and formed in front of the Old Fellows hall. The military, with arms, as in jail, were then brought out and delivered to sheriff Veazy. An escort of militia then formed on Main street, and marched to the jail, where the prisoners were locked up. The jail was then surrounded by the militia and guards placed at the corners of streets leading to the jail, and no one was permitted to pass without a permit. The Louisiana Field Artillery were ordered home, but there was some talk of disturbance after the New Orleans Artillery were ordered home; they were again ordered to remain until relieved by other troops.

Vitor's supporters have little hesitancy in saying that they do not recognize Judge Gates and the State Government. Tonight the merchants are watching their stores and a vigilant guard is maintained against incendiary attacks. Judge Fontaine stated tonight that he has a thousand friends here that he can call on if he so desired. He is much incensed at Vitor's arrest, but moves about without saying much.

NEW YORK. Arrival of the Transatlantic Steamship—Breeding Expenses—Father Mathew Anniversary and Jubilee.

New York, August 17.—The steamship Atlantic, which arrived here today, brought from Liverpool a large number of passengers and cargo. They were bought in France, and shipped via Havre to London. They are intended for stock farms in various parts of the country. The importers' agents report that the French Government is shipping to America a large quantity of very choice wine, and regards the deportation of this class of stock with anxiety and disfavor.

New York, August 17.—The Central Council of the Father Mathew Temperance Societies of New York met to-day and perfected arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew's birth, which will be held in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on October 10. An oration will be delivered by Rev. Father Walworth, of Albany, N. Y., and Rev. Father McGlynn, of New York, will be Director of Ceremonies.

FIRE RECORD. The Town of Grenada, Miss., Nearly Swept Away—Incendiary Blaze at New York, La.

New Orleans, August 17.—A special to the Times-Democrat, from Grenada, Mississippi, says that a fire broke out last night destroyed the greater portion of the business part of this town. The fire burned for three hours, consuming seventy-eight buildings and their contents. The loss is \$300,000; insurance \$95,000.

A special to the Evening News from New York, says that the burning of Gall & Plarr's saw mill was destroyed by fire. It is believed that the fire was caused by an incendiary, as threats to fire the town have been made. The loss is \$200,000; no insurance. Mr. Plarr, one of the owners, is a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has a large part in the present trouble. This incident has increased the excitement here.

AN OPEN QUESTION. The Medical Director Leaves it to be Settled Whether "Frank's Heavy" was Made in England or in America.

New York, August 18.—A letter was received at Sanitary Headquarters to-day, from Col. Sutherland, Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic of the War Department, in which he stated that when he visited the factory of Frank's Heavy, of the Greely expedition, to have been caused by starvation, in applying for transit papers, he was not advised of the facts in the case as subsequently developed. He does not undertake to authorize a correction, leaving that to the authorities at Washington, who are yet to be heard from.

FOREIGN. The Cholera Epidemic Revisits France and China. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) MANHATTAN, August 18.—There were four deaths from cholera here last night, and 3,000 cases in the city. The epidemic is apparently reviving, and the number of cases is increasing.

PANAMA, August 18.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Millot, dated Hanoi, August 17th, which says: "I have published a proclamation to the people, coupled with an ultimatum regarding the Japanese pretensions. The French flag has been hoisted over the citadel at Hue, the capital of Annam."

MEXICO. Execution of Disfranchisement Legislation—Arrest of a Politician. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, August 17.—It is reported authoritatively that General Ramirez, Mejia, and two others, implicated in the recent foot-dragging conspiracy, have been shot by order of the President.

The Daily Official publishes a proclamation of the conspirators, which declares that Gonzalez, Diaz, and all others engaged in government affairs since the revolution of Mexico in 1876, are to forfeit their lives and property.

THE CROPS. No Rain for Three Weeks in Southern Ohio and Indiana—Threatened Injury to the Crops. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) CINCINNATI, August 18.—Continuing dry weather has for the second time this summer threatened great injury to the corn crop as well as to the tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. There has been no rain in Southern Ohio and Indiana for nearly three weeks. The weather to-day is very hot and the sky clear.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from nervousness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you if you are constant. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

CINCINNATI.

The Murderer of Two Brothers Escapes Hanging. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) CINCINNATI, August 17.—The jury in the case of Patrick McDermott, who was charged with murder in the first degree, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, shortly after midnight, after deliberating for nine hours. McDermott was knocked down in a saloon by two brothers, John and Charles Kennedy. A fight then went to his boarding house, procured a revolver, returned, and shot and killed both of the brothers.

BLAINE'S LIBEL SUIT. The Newspaper Man Preparing for his Defense. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 17.—John C. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, was here last night, with the purpose, it is believed, of employing Senator Voorhees in the libel suit brought by Blaine against the Sentinel. Senator Voorhees was out of the city, but Mr. Shoemaker had a consultation with his law partner, Judge Carlton, lasting several hours.

FINANCIAL. New York Stock Market—Strong and Higher. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) New York, Wall Street, August 18.—The stock market this morning was strong and higher, the advance in prices ranging from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent. Lake Shore recorded the greatest improvement, selling up to 86 1/2. On Vanderbilt's interview at mid-day there was a fractional reaction.

A Boston telegram stated that the dead body of G. H. Tyler, treasurer of the Boston Bijou Theatre Company, was found in the water at Hull on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, AUG. 18, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 20 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales reported; held higher.

ROBIN.—The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1.00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.40 per barrel 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. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 8 1/2 cents per lb. God Ordinary..... 9 1/2 " " Low Middling..... 10 1/2 " " Middling..... 11 1/2 " " High Middling..... 12 1/2 " "

PEANUTS.—Market dull, on a basis of 75¢ per cent for Ordinary, 85¢ per cent for Prime, 95¢ per cent for Extra Prime, and \$1.05 per cent for Fancy.

RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 96 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 262 bbls Rosin..... 1,088 bbls Tar..... 80 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 526 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) FINANCIAL. New York, August 18.—Money firm at 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange \$23.00, \$24.00, and \$24.50. State bonds quiet. Governments steady.

Commercial. Cotton firm, with sales to-day of 979 bales; middling uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2. Futures easy, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.00; September 10.75; October 10.40; November 10.20; December 10.20; January 10.30. Flour dull, with sales \$4.00 per bushel. Corn steady, western no offerings and no bids; southern white 66 1/2; yellow 63 1/2.

Foreign Markets. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) Liverpool, August 18, Noon.—Cotton dull with prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 6 3/4-10; do Orleans 6 1/2; sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; rest 7,500 bales, of which 3,000 were American. Futures steady; uplands 10 1/2-11; do August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4. Tenders to-day of 1,100 bales new docket; 600 bales old docket.

Quotations of American cotton: Uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2; do August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; do June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4.

Uplands, I'm c, August delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option.

Uplands, I'm c, August delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option.

Uplands, I'm c, August delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option.

Uplands, I'm c, August delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; August and September delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; October and November delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; December and January delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; February and March delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; April and May delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option; June and July delivery 6 1/2-6 3/4; buyers' option.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. THE BEST TONIC. This medicine, combining Iron with the most valuable and healthful ingredients, is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It does not injure the stomach, cause headache, produce constipation, or interfere with the digestion. It enriches and purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and restores the vitality of the muscles and nerves.

Buffalo Lithia Water. FOR MALARIAL FEVER. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr. Howard attests the efficacy of this water in a wide range of cases. It is the far-famed Wild Sulphur Springs, in western county, West Virginia, and is the following:

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Lithia Water in cases of Malaria, Dyspepsia, some of the most acute forms of Cholera, Acute Catarrhs of the Bladder, Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of Rheumatism, and other diseases of the system, which had ordinarily resisted the usual remedies. It has been used in a large number of cases in a brief space of time by a surgeon at the Buffalo Springs, in West Virginia, and is the following:

Dr. J. W. Williamson, Jackson, Tex., Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the 'Virginia Medical Journal' for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Fever and Dyspepsia has been most abundantly and satisfactorily proved. It is a most valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted Mississippi in the summer of the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave splendid results. It has been used in a large number of cases in a brief space of time by a surgeon at the Buffalo Springs, in West Virginia, and is the following:

Dr. John W. Williamson, Jackson, Tex., Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the 'Virginia Medical Journal' for February, 1877.

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