PUTLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily no aper in North Carolina, is published daily, except wonday, at \$7 00 per year, \$4 00 for six months, 2 00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 75c. or one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to ity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week ur any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 60 for six months 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; (our days, \$3 00; five days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; (wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one months, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 09; dx months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$20 08. Ten inss of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Flo-Mics, Society Meetings, Folitical Meet ags, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under back of "City Thems" 20 onuits per

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for wach subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 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 r triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged sor as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 's cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to coupy any special place, will be charged extra bording to the position desired Adver

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

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

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

'Amusement, Anotion and Official advertise one dollar per square for each insertion.

announcements and recommendations of dates for office, whether in the shape of nunleations or otherwise, will be charged a

Payments for transient advertisements must be ade in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-erly, according to contract.

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

Remiltances must be made by Chark, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered otter. Only such remittances will be at the lak of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain impor-ant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept-able in every other way, they will invariably be ejected if the real name of the suthor is withheld.

Advartisers should always specify the issue or smues they desire to advartise in. Where no is-sue is named the advartisement will be inserted n the Daily. Where an advartiser contracts for the paper to be sant to him during the time his advartisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-dress.



nterest of mankind that she, rather than Russia should bear sway over the countries which are so obviously destined to become either English or Russian. A sentence which the cable quotes from the Vienna *Tageblatt* sums up the situation: "The last days of England's power would be also the last days of European liberty."

Mr. S. G. Worth is no longer Fish Commissioner. He made an efficient, intelligent and faithful officer. In a card in the News-Observer he says:

"I merely tendered my resignation for re-election or for the election of a successor as a matter of courtesy to the board and as matter of justice to my sense of proprie ty. Therefore the vacancy in the office, accepted as Fish Commissioner's, occurs through my discharge by the Board of Agriculture, and not by my withdrawal."

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

Gen. D. H. Hill has never been noted for prudence or reserve in expressing his opinions. He has manly way of saying what he thinks and of leaving consequences to take care of themselves. In his recent letter he gave expression to a sentiment that has drawn upon him no little censure from papers of a certain class. What is the extent of his offending? He proposed to remain true all his life to the principles of local self-government-that is State Rights-and yet he admitted that secession had been finally settled by the war. In fact Gen. Hill has taken the precise ground upheld in the Senate by Ben Hill, Lamar,

Vance and other Southern men. He stands just where every true Southerner and Democrat in the State stands. He believes in the great fundamental principles for which the South fought, but eliminating the Constitutional right of secession as that principle had been settled adversely and forever by the results of the war.

If there is a single member from the South in the Congress, in Senate or House, who cannot squarely take the stand occupied by Gen. Hill, then he is not fit to represent the true people of the South who steadfastly believe in the sovereignty of the of the class of manufactures States, in local self-government, in a government of the people and for the people and by the people, and are opposed to the centralization that is so much in favor in the North. The Petersburg Index-Appeal thus simplifies the statement of Gen. Hill and correctly, as we believe. It says: "Between those who hold to the two ideas of government which, for the want of exact terms may be called the paternal and the confederate, there always has been and probably always will be an active contest. Those who see a necessity for a strong cenconsumption." tral government, and who construe the constitution always in the interest of such a government, will hold to their views and seek to advance them. Those who, on the other hand, believe that the best defence of the rights of individual citizens, and the best security for the Federal Government itself, are found in the recognition and maintepance of the dignity and authority of the States, and who would have every doubtful clause or phrase of the constitution so construed as to uphold such authority and dig nity will be equally earnest in their effort

the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. It shows that the maximum price of gold was reached in 1670 a week after war was declared. It says:

"The prices of stocks had selight flurry but the excitement was soon over. Upon the grain and provision trade the war seems to have had scarcely any effect. The ex ports of wheat and flour from the United States in 1869 '70 were largest by one and a quarter million bushels than they were du ring the war year of 1870-'71. The export ation of corn was proportionately increased very much, but the trade in that cereal was only begun at that date and the aggregate of the larger exportation was not important. Taking all cereals together, the increased export was only seven million bushels, with an average price per bushel of 13 cents less than in the previous year. In bacon and hams and lard the increase was also comparatively large, but this was not even chiefly due to war."

In 1877 the stock market was slightly affected. The following will show how prices fluctuated under the promise and actual declaration of war. The Chronicle says:

"At the end of the month before war was declared, on March 30th, 1877, No. 2 flour was quoted at \$4.60 to \$5.15; No. 8 spring wheat at \$1.85 to \$1.42; and Western mixed corn at 54 to 57 cents. War was declared April 24th. On April 27th flour stood at \$6.40 to \$7.15; wheat at \$1.70 to \$1.77; and corn at 66 to 71 cents. A month later flour was at \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat at \$1.50 to \$1.60; and corn at 54 to 58 cents. Thus wheat was the only one of the three articles which retained any of the advance. and that was due to the short crop of 1876 more than to the war. And by the end of the year, with a better wheat crop in 1877, flour was down to \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat \$1.27 to \$1.30; and corn 53 to 65 cents." These figures are very suggestive

especially as there is a prevailing notion that if England declares war against Russia that there will be an immense boost given to breadstuffs, &c. The Chronicle says Russia's breadstuffs will not be closed up as it can easily be transported by rail through Austria and Germany. The

following is the summing up of the Chronicle's views upon the situation: "For these considerations it appears to us

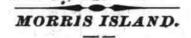
of an increase in the demand for American food products-more, however, for provisions than for grain-the difference could not be sufficiently great to justify any excessive hopes. The effect upon our manufactures would be still smaller. England can spare an army and still have an ample supply of workmen to operate her mills, factories and workshops. There is nothing

lived. His home is a miserable hovel and his food was of the cheapest. According to this steady, trustworty man," earned less than \$1.54 per week. The thick-and-thin reader of the Press, if he thinks at all must

conclude: (1) In benighted England, oppressed by class conditions and cursed with free trade, the agricultural laborer earns \$2.40 a week. (2) In glorious, free America, hedged in by beneficent tariff laws and fostered by the paternal care of the Government, a skilled workman in an industry that is made the especial pet of Protection earns \$1.54 a week! (3 Therefore great is Protection, and the Press is its logical advocate.-Phil. Record, Dem.

---- The request made by the Commissioner of Pensions to Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, for her resignation, coupled as it is with an expression of entire. satisfaction with her management of the office, savors strongly of the spoils system, and appears to be in contravention to President Cleveland's letter to the Civil Service Reform League.-New York Evening Post, Mugroump.

---- If the circumstances under which the resignation of Pension Agent Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, is asked for by Commissioner Black are correctly stated, we hope she will follow Sumner's advice to Stanton, and "stick." The place is wanted for somebody else. This is not reform. General Black's most efficient and faithful predecssor in office, Commissioner Bentley, was removed by President Garfield for the same reason, and with the same personal and official assurance .--- Boston Herald, Muguoump.



Some of the Commands that Took Part in Its Defense. Savannah News.

Col. R. C. Gilchrist, of Charleston, S. C., is preparing and account of the defense of Morris Island for publication in the "Year Book" of the city plain that while war would cause something of Charleston for 1884. He desires to make a record of all commands who participated in that memorable defense. It is particularly desired to make the record as complete as possible, to have the names of regimental, battalion and company commanders in the list below, and the names of any commands omitted. Col. Gil-



The President has received the resignation of P. D. Barker, as Collector of Interhal Revenue for the District of Alabama, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Barker resigns to go into private b

-If you are a frequenter, or a resident of -mittent Feyers by the use of Hop Bitter be paid for a case they will not cure or hel A Lady's Wish,

blood and blooming health. It did it for me as

Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, pol-sonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. tu th sat ch m Drm



If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffer-ing from any other of the numerous dis-cases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If own fault if you remain in. If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a-cure to Hop Bitter. If you are sick with that terrible sick.

ness, Nervousness, you will find a "Baim in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a requestion, of a resident of
a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries
Malaria, Epidemic, Billous and Inter-

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, bad blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "Tog can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How ?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich

EVENING EDITION

ENGLAND'S DELAY.

The hesitancy of England under the circumstances is very extraordinary. That it should allow Russia to carry out its plans unopposed in Afghanistan is very singular. The **Russian** General Komaroff captures Penjdeh, kills six or eight hundred of England's allies, then takes possession and sets up a provisional government. If this is not a warlike measure on the part of Russia then it is hard to understand what would be a casus belli. It would look to outsiders that Russia's course was sufficient in itself to break off all negotiations and that the sword would be the only arbitrament.

But England forbears, defers, con siders, consults, debates and prepares. She is not anxious for war and for a very good reason. Ireland. is a perpetual imenace. We have not the slightest doubt that England's course would be very different from what it is if Ireland was a tower of strength rather than a source of danger. England has so misgoverned Ireland that it knows that it will revolt against her authority whenever occasion offers. The visit of the Prince of Wales throws a flood of light upon the temper and feelings of the Irish people and England sees near her shores a people numbering some five millions who are ready to revolt at any moment. This fact stares England in the face. Then she is not perfectly confident that India will remain true. She cannot implicity trust her ally, the Ameer, whose loyalty has been purchased by gold. Then she has the Egyptian and Soudanese troubles on her hands. Then if war comes the Suez Canal may be destroyed. So she swallows insults and considers long before taking a final step that may plunge her into a great and most disastrous war.

England has some how lost prestige within the last forty years as a great Power. Her voice in European affairs is by no means as potent as it was. Germany, under Bismarck, has become the great factor, and

to gain and keep control."

WHEAT AND TRADE.

There is no doubt that the whea crop of the United States will b much less in 1885 than in 1884. It is estimated that the falling off will amount to one hundred million bush els. This was the outlook in March. In North Carolina there is improvement. The promise now is that the crop will be much larger than it was thought possible six weeks ago. We suppose the same thing may be said of other States. It is believed that by the middle of May the promise wil be greater in all the States. In April, 1883, the reports showed the wheat crop at 80 per cent. The reports to the Agricultural Department show the estimate to be 77 per cent. for April-a falling off of three cents. There is one thing to be noted; the crop reports for June in no year has been better than those for April. This the record shows. If the rule should hold good for this year then the crop must be very short as the April report is 77, whereas for 1884 it was 96. In 1884 the June report was but 93. In 1883 it was 80 for April and 75 for June. The rule may not hold good for this year. It is very uncertain what will nonsense in quite a classical, finished be the ruling price of wheat.

on American trade? It is thought in the North that it will have a very all his days in New England. great influence, but the New York

need which she cannot herself supply, nor, if she lacked anything, would Amercia be the source to which she would look for it. As for Russia, she might possibly give our gun factories some orders, bu arms are contraband of war. And in certain remote contingencies there are some articles which Russia would purchase in the United States. But manifestly such inconsiderable favors in the way of custom are no basis for any revival of business. "Taking a long view of the matter, it

cannot be for our advantage that a great war should occur. War is loss, and the loss must be made up after peace is declared. The cost to England, which is our best customer, would be felt in increased taxation and consequently diminished power of

The civilization of the Central American States is not of a very advanced type. The accounts of the burning of Aspinwall show to what degree of brutality and recklessness a people can be carried when not governed by reason and animated by high purposes and aspirations. The act of one Prestan, aided and abetted by a gang of cutthroats, is very shocking, for they destroyed Aspinwall and perpetrated other barbarities. But what they did was absolutely mild and Christian-like when compared with the conduct of the officers of the Columbian Government. They are reported to have taken one hundred of the rebels out to sea on a steamer and drowned

them. This is a deed only worthy of the dark ages. It reads like a chapter torn from some mediæval kingdom where atrocities of the most infernal character were perpetrated by the sanction of Governments. The civilized governments ought to protest against such a vile outrage.

A writer in the New York Times, signing himself "A Virginian," enters the list on the negro question and indorses Mr. Cable's position to a certain extent. He says after an absence from Virginia of ten years he returned and has been living in that State for six years. He is firmly convinced that the negroes are much slandered in the general charge of dishonesty. The fact is the "Virginian" writes a good deal of crude style and shows as dense an igno-What effect will the war have up- rance of negro character as if he had

been born in New Zealand and lived

christ will be glad to receive any further information.

Infantry-8th Regiment North Garolina Volunteers, Col. ---; 31st Regiment North Carolina Volnnteers, Col. ---; 51st Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Col. ---; 61st Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Col. ---.

MR. BAYARD STILL BLUN-DERING.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The appointment of Mr. James M. Morgan as Consul General at Melbourne must not be ascribed to the influence of the Mugwumps, although the appointee was an active partisan of Mr. Blaine down to the day of the Presidential election. His admiration for Mr. Blaine's foreign policy was so great that he wrote and published, here in New York, a pamphlet of considerable bulk, advocating Blaine's election on the ground that it would be a guarantee of protection to American citizens abroad. Mr. Bayard ought to ask Mr. Morgan for a copy of that pamphlet before making out his commission, unless perchance the appointment was made upon grounds of special fitness for consular duties, overruling all party considerations.

Power of the Press.

"Oh ! I think it must be nice to be connected with a newspaper," said Miss McFlynm to young Quilldriver, as they sat together one evening. "Yes, it is so," he replied; "but

why do you think it is?"

"Why, it has so many advantages. should think you would glory in the freedom, the power, the liberty, and all the privileges of the press." "Certainly I do. It's a pity, with all your enthusiasm on the subject, that you are not a journalist."

"I think so, too; but you know it s hard for a woman to get recognition. I should be delighted to feel that the press embraced me."

"Oh! you would, would you-Great Scott! wait till I turn down the gas."

Grant's Doctors Getting Well. New York Sun.

"How are things to-day?" whispered a young man to a friend who had just come from General Grant's hall door, where he had been speaking to the servant.

"Better," replied the friend, in the same cautious tone. "Douglas has eaten his breakfast with some relish, and Dr. Shrady is resting comforta-

bly." "But how is Gen. Grant?" asked

"Grant!" was the answer. "Oh, I New York Stock Market - Prices Irdidn't ask about him. I was merely

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision to day in the Virginia Coupon Tax cases, which was in favor of the bondholders and against the State on all the material points.

TEXAS.

A Water-Spout on the Rio Grande-The River Swollen Twelve Feet in a Few Hours.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. GALVESTON, April 20 .- A special to the News, from Laredo, says: "Yesterday morning a wave eight feet high came rushing down the Rio Grande with terrific force, carrying away a portion of the Mexican National Railroad bridge. In a few hours the water in the river rose twelve feet and then rapidly subsided. The high water resulted from a great water spout, which fell some miles above the city. The large quan-tity of drift in the river indicates that there has been great destruction to ranch property above.

VIRGINIA.

Bigamist Arrested in Petersburg-A Young Girl Basely Betrayed. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PETERSBURG, April 19.-Miss Sarah Kirby, a highly respected young lady, was married Friday to James C. Powell, a book agent, much against the wishes of her friends. Last night Powell was arrested for bigamy information having been re-ceived that he had another wife in Nelson county. The young lady's brother be-friended Powell while he was under arrest for selling books without a license, and this led to his acquantance with the family. The affair creates much interest, and great sympathy is felt for the betrayed girl.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Corner-Stone of a New Methodist Church Laid at Weldon-Imposing Ceremonies.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

PETERSBURG, April 19.-The cornerstone of the new Methodist Church, at Weldon, N. C., was to-day laid with imposng ceremonies by Masonic Lodges from this State and North Carolina. A number of prominent ministers of both States were present, and the ceremonies were witnessed by an immense crowd of persons who came from the surrounding country and on ex-cursion trains from Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Raleigh and Wilmington. The sermon was preached by Bishop Turner, of Georgia.

night until 6.15 this morning. The family slept all night, as did Dr. Douglas, who remained in the house. The doctor left about 9 a. m. He will return at 2 o'clock, when it is believed the General will go to

FINANCIAL.

Bt 10.90C: Sep temper 10.40C. Wheat higher. Corn higher. Pork firm. at \$13 00@13 25. Lard firm at \$7 30. Spirits turpentine firm at 311c. Rosin firm at \$1 08@1 10. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, April 20.-Flour quiet and firm: Howard street and western super \$3 25@5 62; extra \$3 87@4 25; family \$4 25 @5 25; city mills super \$3 25@3 50; extra \$3 75@4 00; Rio brands \$5 00. Wheatsouthern firm; western advanced and partly reacted; southern red \$1 03@1 05; do amber \$1 08@1 19; No. 1 Maryland \$1 03 @1 04; No. 2 western winter red on spot 961@97c. Corn-southern firmer; western dull but 1c higher; southern white 56@50c;

do yellow 54@55c. FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.)

LIVERPOOL, April 20, Noon,-Cotton steady with fair demand; middling uplands 6d; middling Orleans 6 1-16d; sales today of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts — bales. Futures dull. Uplands, 1 m c. April and May delivery 5 62-64@5 61-64d; May and June delivery 5 62-64d; June and July de-livery 6 3-64@6 2-64d; August and September delivery 6 10-64d; September and October delivery 6 5-64d.

Tenders for deliveries 700 bales new docket; - bales old docket. 4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, April delivery

58-64d, sellers' option; April and May de livery 5 58-64d, sellers' option; May and June delivery 5 59-64d, sellers' option: June and July delivery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; July and August delivery 6 3-64d, sellers' option; August and September de-livery 6 7-64d, sellers' option; September and October delivery 6 3-64d, selfers' op-tion; October and November delivery 6 58-64d, sellers' option; November and December delivery 5 54-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed flat a decline.

> Sales of cotton to-day include 6,100 bales American.

New York Naval Stores Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 18. Spirits Turpentine-The market is strong with little change in prices; merchantable order quoted at 811c; sales of 100 bbls April at S1c; 100 bbls July at 30c, and 100 bbls August at 30c. Rosins are in light demand, with prices unchanged The following are the quotations: Strained at \$1 06; good strained at \$1 10; No. 2 E at \$1 221; No. 2 F at \$1 30; No. 1 G at \$1 45; No. 1 H at \$1 70; good No. 1 I at \$2 25; low pale K at \$2 75; Pale M at \$3 40; extra pale N at \$4; window glass W at \$4 50. Tar is quoted at \$2 00@2 25 for Wilmington; pitch is

quoted at \$1 70@1 90.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, April 19.

The market was quiet, prices continuing steady and unchanged. The demand is

slow. The sales for the day were 90 barrels. Below are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5@51c; Good 51@ 54c; Prime 54@6c. Rough rice-Country lots 95c@\$1 00;tide water \$1 10@1 35.

Why Shake?

"Simply because I have chills and fever, ays the shaker. But why have chills and fever? "Because malaria got ahead of me." Now neighbor, remember that Brown's Iron Bitters gets ahead of malaria and malarial fevers. The Rev. Mr. Reilly, of Fayetteville, Ark., says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and chills, with

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES

The American Agriculturist

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PULLISED The American Agriculturist is especially wenty of mention, because of the remarkable survess that has attended the unique and untiring some of its proprietors to increase and extend is circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circa-lates widely."

This Tribute is a pleasing incident in the marellous nearly

HALF A CENTURY Garcer of this recognized leading Agricultural ournal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the American Agriculturist en-tered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar per-odical ever produced in this or any other coun-try. Bicher in editorial strength; richer in engavings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading mat-ter from the ablest writers, and nearly twillus ter from the ablest writers, and hearly low inte-trations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly quar-ter of a century the editor-in-chief of the Amer-ican Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Hal-sted, Col. M. C. Weld, and Andrew S. Faller, the other long time Editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agricultu-tet what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR

WHAT, FREE ???

Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMME DIATELY forwarded us with the price, \$1.50 per JATELY forwarded us with the price, 31.0 bet year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclore-dia-making \$1.65 in all-will receive the Ameri-can Agriculturist [English or German] for all of 1885, and be presented with the AMERICAN AG-RICCLTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA (just out), 700 PAGES AND OVER 1000 ENGRAV INGS. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold. This antiraly new volume is a remarkable store.

INGS. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold. This entirely new volume is a remarkable store house and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agri-cultural Supplement by Dr. Thurber. SEND THREE 2-CENT STAMPS FOR MAILING YOU SPECIMEN COPY AMERICAN AGRICUL-TURIST, AN ELEGANT FORTY-PAGE PREMI-UM LIST, WITH 200 ILLUSTRATIONS, AND SPECIMEN PAGES OF OUR FAMILY CYCLO-PÆDIA. CANYASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Address

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT!

A NEW AND VALUABLE DEVICE A PATENT Water Closet Seat!

FOR THE CURE OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Commonly called

"PILES,") Internal or External, and

PROLAPSUS ANI, for Chli-

dren or Adults.

NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL COPERATION NECESSARY.

I have invented a SIMPLE WATER CLOSET SEAT, for the cure of the above troublesome and painful malady, which I confidently place before the public as a

SURE RELIEF AND CURE!

It has been endorsed by the leading resident Physicians in North Carolina. Is now being test ed in the Hospitals of New York, Philadciphis and Baltimore, and we are satisfied the result will be satisfactory, as it has never failed else-where. You can write to any of the Physicians or prominent citizens in Edgecombe Co., N. C., These Seats will be furnished at the following prices:

His Condition Still Improving-A Drive Contemplated this Afternoon. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, April 20 .- No incident fterrupted the quiet of General Grant's household last night. The light was turned very low in the sick room. The nurse and the General's son Fred were with him, but their patient rested and slept through the

drive.

GEN. GRANT.

