ents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square ne day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one months \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; two months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Tar ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balla Rops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per source 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

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute 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 coents 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 eccording to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued till for id," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time outracted for has expired, charged translet ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, Anction and Official advertise ne dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations candidates for office, whether in the shape communications or otherwise, will be charged advertisements.

Payments for transfers advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with preper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-seed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge as transfent rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Voney Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Communications, onless they contain impo-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjec-of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accep-able in every other way, they will invariably ejected if the real name of the author is withhele

Advertisers should always specify the issue or sues they desire to advertise in. Where he issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him furing the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be esponsible for the mailing of the paper to his adversa.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM &. BERNARD. WILMINGTON. N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING: AUG. 20, 1885.

EVENING EDITION.

A COMPARISON-VICKSBURG.

A friend, who is a graduate of West Point, and served in the army in the Mexican war, and who has a large observation, in a private letter | slaughter which ensued were to be makes such a good point concerning | foreseen and must be judged to have Lee and Grant that we are tempted to copy. He says: "To compare Grant with Lee they

should be judged by the circumstances of each. Reverse the positions and put Lee in command of the Federal army, with all the material and men, and Grant to create the means of the Confederate army, and what think you would have been the verdict of the world? Grant was a child of fortune, and while he was a man of fair abilities he would have showed very differently. But why get in the way of a rail-road—or the same thing—overwhelming public opinion? Now Grant's reputation is at the zenith, but if the law of nature is to be considered the nadir will be reached

In this connection it may be well to call more particular attention to the Vicksburg campaign than we did in a former article when we briefly referred to it. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston advised Gen. Pemberton to get out of Vicksburg. He wrote him: "If Haines's Bluff is untenable, Vicksburg is of no value and cannot be held; if, therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstances, instead of losing both troops and place, we must, if possible, save the troops. If not too late, evacuate Vicksburg and its dependencies and march to the northward." That was the sound judgment of a military genius of a high order - a soldier to whom even the South has never done complete justice. But Pemberton decided to hold on conceiving it to be as he said, "the most important point in the Confederacy." But it was also the most complete trap, and Pemberton got caught most effectually as the sequel showed.

But we have to do more directly with Grant's generalship. It was simply suicidal, as Gen. Jordan shows in his excellent papers on Vicksburg in the United Service Magazine, the organ of the U. S. Army and Navy. It was as he says a regular cul-de-sac. Pemberton was incompetent and knew not what to do. He disregarded his superior and got trapped.

On the 19th of May, the Federal army began to gather close to Vicksburg. That place was well fortified and probably 30,000 Confederates were lying behind the breastworks. Grant did not await for the coming up of his whole force, but ordered an immediate assault. Badeau, in his "Military History" of Grant, says the Fifteenth Corps "was the only one able to act vigorously." This. too, when the order for a general advance was made as early as 2 o'clock

feats at Champion's Hill (Baker's Creek) and at the railroad crossing of the Big Black." He says "the enemy fought hard and well; my loss was pretty heavy * * We, however, held the ground up to the ditch until night, &c."

Here was repulse number one. A assault with only a part of his force upon a fortified town situated on bluff was not wise generalship. But this flash did not satisfy Grant, who did not mind losing men if he could carry his end. It was resolved to assault again with the whole force on the 22nd. In the meantime the Confederates were strengthening their positions and getting ready for the struggle. Gen. Jordan says the three Corps of Grant went to the assault "spread out in a long, thin, brittle line" and they went "in this feeblest possible order of attack." The result was easily seen. They were repulsed easily and with terri ble slaughter. Gen. Badeau says that "the assault, though made by heroes, had completely failed. *

The rebel position was too strong, both naturally and artificially, to be taken by storm." But Grant and his advisers could not see it. Badeau adds, that "Grant's loss had been great both in killed and wounded, the hill-sides were covered with the slain, and with unfortunates who lay panting in the hot sun, crying for water which none could bring them. * * It was plain that Grant could not hope to succeed by assault.' Sherman says "for about two hours we had a severe and bloody battle, but at every point we were repulsed. The other commanders, McPherson and McClernand, had the same expe

Such generalship as that needs no comment. It was a grand failure and because most unwisely underta ken. Gen. Badeau says:

"This assault was in some respects un paralleled in the wars of modern times. No attack on fortifications of such strength had unless the assaulting party out d the defenders at least three to

The "great European captains' had too much sense to undertake such a blind, fool hardy enterprise. Gen. Jordan says that "the failure and been the legitimate fruit of a most unfortunate misconception of the possible in military operations." Grant took the hazard of the die and lost. He played for heavy stakes and thousands of lives were the forfeit. He did what no soldier of genius and renown ever attempted, and yet his infatuated admirers consider his feat at Vicksburg wonderful. It was wonderful-wonderful in its stu-

Gen. Jordan gives the following very sad part of the history of these useless and criminal assaults:

"In connection with this tragic enterprise it remains to be mentioned, as a sickening part of its history, that hundreds upon hundreds of the Union wounded had fallen too near to the Confederate works to be removed except under a flag of truce, and armistice sought for that end. No such armistice was proposed on the Federal side, and for the next three days a flerce, unintermitting fire was maintained upon the besieged Confederates, with artillery and small-arms, which made it impossible for them to rescue their wounded enemies. left where they had bravely fallen, groaning audibly in their agony, and vainly im ploring for help until they perished with ew exceptions. Incredible as this may seem, such are the facts; no effort was nade to remove the Federal wounded nor to bury their dead until the 25th of May, when the stench from the latter had become so great that Pemberton himself proposed the cessation of hostilities for their burial. Grant assenting, silenced his bat-teries for several hours, and at length this ast, sad duty was discharged towards the

Grant took Vicksburg by seige which lasted six weeks. The Confederates were badly off for food and eat horses and mules. Grant succeeded at last because Pemberton was a great failure as a soldier. That is the whole of it.

A POSTSCRIPT.

"Name the cases," says the Raleigh Register, and "no other writing up needed." It is pleased to say:

"Name them! before you quit. The Register of course will then, as it then can, go to the bottom facts. It can do nothing with an allegation of perjury against the Commissioners of 'two' of ninety six counties, and whilst the two are unnamed the whole ninety-six lie under the imputation. Name them! It is now a case of put up or shut up, and if it is 'shut up' because it can't be 'put up' of course our friend will say so."

The Register evidently has no stomach for the work. Some other paper will give the exact facts to the people before this time next year. Mark that. The STAR has information, but for reasons unnecessary to state it cannot publicly use it. We can give Mr. Hale the names of persons to whom he might write, and perhaps they would impart to him the information given us and allow him to use it. Our information, as

cisely what students are sent to Chapel Hill-whether they are . the sons of men who are poor, or whether they are the sons of men worth from \$7,000 to \$25,000 and who are prosperous. Let the precise facts come out whether the law is violated or not. Let the people see what manner of boys are favored-whether they are really poor young men or not. There may be no actual abuse of a sweeping law, drawn for that end, while there may be really a very great abuse of the principle of aiding needy and meritorious youth. Let each case in each county be stated, whether it violates the law of not. With this needed explanation we "shut up."

TARIFFREDUCTION A NECESSITY It is reported that Mr. Sam Randall now says that he is as much in favor of revenue reform as any of his opponents, but was not willing to follow the impracticable course of revenue reforms one year ago Now that the time has come for something to be done, Mr. Randall claims that when real tariff reform is practicable he will be found favoring it with as much vigor as

Mr. Morrison. - New Orleans States. There was precisely as much rea son and necessity for the reduction and readjusting of the War Tariff in 1884 as there is in 1885. The depression of trade was upon the country then as it is now. The High Tariff was a burden and a curse then as it is now. The time had come in 1884, for Tariff reform, but Mr. Randall saw it not. He opposed and bolted his party. He defeated Tariff reform. It is too late for him to attempt now to masquerade in the guise of a reformer. He has never been an open, frank friend of reform. He has been kept in Congress by the Protectionists of Pennsylvania. He is at heart just as much a friend of High Tariff now as he was when he antagonized the Morrison bill and allied himself with the Republicans for its defeat.

The Democratic party, in Convention assembled, decided for Tariff reform in 1884. President Cleveland stands by Tariff reform. Mr. Carlisle will be elected Speaker in spite of Randall and his set of Democratic Protectionists. Mr. Randall sees the handwriting on the wall. He is trying to ease around so that he will find shelter from the storm. The Rob Roy doctrine is not the doctrine of the Democratic party. The principle of political economy to which the true Democracy clings is, that a man has a right to sell where he can sell highest, and to buy where he can buy cheapest. Mr. Randall despises that principle. Tariff reduction is a necessity, and the Democratic party is committed to it.

The STAR some time ago spoke of Gen. Roberts as possibly the best living soldier in Great Britain. He has recently been made Commanderin-Chief in India, and it war of any kind occurs he will be sure to give a good account of himself. An ex-

"'Fighting Bobs,' as Sir Frederick Roberts is popularly called by Anglo-Indians, has done some of the quickest marching and promptest, hardest fighting of any General of modern times, and if war breaks out on the Afghan frontier there is no soldier in the British army who would get his troops on the ground quicker than Gen Roberts, or fight harder after he got

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- The surrender of the protection wing of the Democratic party to the tariff-reform wing does not, of course, mean that Mr. Randall and his followers are any less protectionists than they were when they made their fight two years ago, but it does seem to indicate that quarreling is to be at an end, and that the tariff reformers are to be given undisputed possession of the field; and this, in turn, means that tariff reform is likely to take its place squarely beside civil service reform on the banner to be hoisted by the Democratic party in 1888 .- Chicago News,

-- If there had been no Grant we should beyond doubt have found some other successful commander, for we had many Generals of character and genius to try and choose from, and after surveying the list of men who during the war were at the head of great and successful armies. and considering the overwhelming forces of the Union, it cannot be imagined that even under different struggle would not have been the saloons.

same. - N. Y. Sun, Butler Organ. -- Before next June all the Southern railways of magnitude will have changed their gauge to correspond with that of the Northern standard. We shall then have but one standard for the whole country, so far as the great systems are concerned, and cars can traverse the vast domain of the Union from one remote point to another without change or breaking of bulk. Of course the narrow gauges will remain, but they are, at present, inconsiderable in number, whatever they may be in the future. p. m. Gen. Sherman, in his Memoirs, says that the assault was undertaken on "the supposition that the garrison was demoralized by the degree of the coast Line south of the less genuine, however incredulous our friend may be. What the STAR means by "writing up" is to tell presented as large amount of information as the car purchases of the Coast Line south of Wilmington, N. C., have been with this idea in view, and we know that Major Wilkins has already accumulated a large amount of information as the car purchases of the Coast Line south of Wilmington, N. C., have been with this idea in view, and we know that Major Wilkins has already accumulated a large amount of information and night aweats, and it cured me." For many months all the car pur-

on this subject, looking to the inevitable transformation on the Georgia railway and its branches. - Augusta

Latest Version of an Old Lie.

Atlanta Constitution At the recent reunion of the Fourth Indiana cavalry in Indianapolis, Lieut. Isgrigg stated that he received Jefferson Davis from the party capturing him and brought him into Macon. Isgrigg said that the old farm wagon in which Mr. Davis rode contained the hoop skirt, old calico wrapper and straw hood which formed his disguise when captured. Isgrigg probably belongs to the same class of able-bodied liars who claim that they saw Gen. Grant receive and return Gen. Lee's sword at Appointtox. The yarn published in our yesterday's issue about the old Virginia negro who declared that he saw Gen. Washington cut off Cornwallis's head at Yorktown, is tame reading by the side of such stories as Isgrigg tells.

The Growth of Confidence. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The headquarters of the May panic last year was New York city, and from there the waves extended to the outer edge of the country; now the country, it seems, is recuperating more rapidly than the centre of the disturbance. There are many things to be adjusted before there can be a full restoration of confidence, but they will all come in good time. The main point is established—the fact that we have made not only a beginning but considerable progress in the right direction, and in a conservative way, which, if slow, is sure and permanent. It is the rising sun which we are greeting, and it will yet bring the perfect day.

Strong Circumstantial Evidence. New York Sun.

Kentucky coroner, holding inquest

ou think the body is that of Col Witness: I am quite sure it ie, sır Coroner: In what pocket was the ottle found?

Witness: Hip pocket. Coroner: H'm. Likely Col. Blood. any whiskey? Witness: No, sir; it was empty.

Coroner: Evidently Col. Blood. Pint er quart bottle? Witness: Quart bottle, sir.

Coroner: Gentlemen, there lies all Col. Blood.

A Protection for Skirmishers. Chicago Current.

Now that the gun and projectile makers are devoting so much attention to the improvement of war-arms, it is gratifying to hear that the needs of the poor skirmisher in the open field are not overlooked. A shield has been invented, said to be bulletproof, which may be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, like a bayonet, and behind which the soldier can lie, the shield affording both protection for his person and a rest for his gun. The disc weighs only three pounds and can be easily carried.

Returning Prosperity. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

For two years the country has been passing through a period of lethargy and business depression. This condition is periodical, and is always succeeded by times of remarkable activity in all lines of human effort. There are already indications of a business revival and of the dawn of another period of prosperity.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

It is certainly commendable that there has not been a full adoption of the regulation uniform and with many there is a feeling strongly antagonistic to its adoption. This is not and must not be considered a sectional hate, but is merely a matter of association and one that appeals to the heart; bringing back to memory dear ones who have rested nearly a century under the green sod of Virginia. It is worse than ungrateful not to remember them. How the sight of that grey uniform must stir in the heart feelings which are ennobling; which tend to a truer and a nobler patriot ism! But the tendency of the times is for weak sentimental gush; an abasing obeisance to foolish whims. Away with it! Give our people—the young people—a clear and forcible insight into the causes which led to the war, and teach them that their fathers were honest, conscientious brave soldiers; that they were not "rebels and traitors," as they are called, but fought for a just cause. Teach them that it is not treason to rever the memory of those gal lant men, and women too, who braved the terrors of the most devastating of modern wars .- Salisbury Watchman.

The Statesville Landmark says it may set down as reasonably certain that no succeeding Legislature will vote an appropris tion for another encampment of the State Guard, and we beg leave to add that without an appropriation another encampment will not be held soon. To go into camp for real military discipline may take very well with those who "gallop around" and issue general orders, but to the men in line it is more fun than they care to pay for .-New Berne Journal.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

- The town council of Jackson, Ga., is discussing the propriety of suspend ing the office of town marshal, which has management the termination of the been a sinecure since the removal of the

> - The business outlook in Baltimore for a fall trade is thought to be better than for several years past, and to be general, extending into all departments of commerce.—Baltimore Sun, Aug. 18.

> -John S. Wise says: "If Fitzhugh Lee's name was Fitzhugh Smith, he would never have been heard of as a candidate for Governor." If John S. Wise's name was John S. Otherwise, he would never have been heard of as a candidate for Governor.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Some People Snore Sonorously. Why do some people snore? Some because they are thoughtless. Some because they sleep with their mouth open. Some because their digestive system is in bad condition, Brown's Iron Bitters will not shut anybody's mouth: but it will rectify bad digestion, and produce solid comfort and consequently delightful sleep. Mr. H. P. Smith, Montgomery, Ala., writes, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for weakness

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

OHIO.

Democratic State Convention - Gov. Hoadly and Lieut. Gov. Warwick Unanimously Nominated for Re-

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star. 1 COLUMBUS, August 20.-The Democratic State Convention was late in coming to order this morning, owing to the difficulty in getting seats for the delegates and visitors.

The sub committee on Resolutions, appointed last evening, remained in session till 5 o'clock this morning. Then, being unable to agree, they turned the matter over to the full committee, and the committee will probably not be able to report to the Convention before noon. The other proceedings of the Convention

give promise of routine business, and will be readily disposed of. The Convention was called to order a 10.15 o'clock this morning. The commit

tee on Permanent Organization reported Hon, John Follett, of Cincianati, for chairman, and Hon. Geo. W. Hull, Lama, for permanent secretary. The principal feature of the short speech made by Mr. Follett was the strong endorsement of the National Administration, and his complimenting the Convention on the favorable suspices under which they had met, with the National government Democratic and the State government promisingly so.

The committee on Credentials reported all the delegations full and no contests. The committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Go vetnor, and Congressman George W Geddes offered the name of Gov. Hoadley in quite an extended speech. He paid a high compliment to Judge Thurman for the course taken by that gentleman, in announcing that he could not allow the use of his name before the Convention. Mr. Geddes concluded by moving a suspension of the rules and the nomination of Gov. Hoadley by acclamation.

General Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, seconded the motion. He defended the Governor at length against the charges that he had made mistakes.

When the motion was put the vote was unanimous and enthusiastic, with the exception of a few voices from the Hamilton county delegation. After a committee had been appointed to

wait on Gov. Hoadley and bring him before the Convention, W. V. Marquis, of Logan county, in a short speech, presented the name of John G. Warwick, of Massil lon, for renomination for Lieut. Governor. The motion was immediately put and carried amid great applause.

TEXAS.

A Trusted Bank Official of Fort Worth Dies Suddenly in his Office-Possible Suicide-His Accounts Show a Defaleation of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

GALVESTON, August 20 .- A special to the News, from Fort Worth, says: "A startling rumor spread through this city yesterday to the effect that the late John Nichols. Vice President of the City National Bank, whose sudden death occurred last Monday at the Bank, was a defaulter to a large amount. Immediately after his demise the officers of the City National Bank called a meeting of all other bankers of the city, to investigate the affairs of the Bank. This committee report that they find Nichols to have been a defaulter to about \$80,000, but the committee consider the Bank solvent and sound. The Bank has a paid up capital of \$150,000, with a surplus of \$60,000. Mr. A. M. Britton, the President of the Bank, says that they are well prepared for a run, and that the Bank is perfectly solvent and will recover its loss out of the estate of Nichols. It is now generally believed that Nichols' death was suicidal. He is believed to have left an estate valued at \$100,000, and his life was insured for \$24. 000. Although Nichols was Vice President of the Bank, and held \$50,000 worth of stock, he officiated as Teller, and thus had an opportunity for abstracting money without knowledge or assistance of any other employe.

Nichols was also City Treasurer, but thus far no irregularities in his accounts as treasurer have been discovered. So far as is known the outside indebtedness Nichols, on individual notes, amounts to but \$20,000, although rumors are current that his private indebtedness is much larger. Nichols was a man of frugal habits, and did not drink or gamble. His funeral yesterday was the largest ever witnessed in the

The discovery of the defalcation has created a profound sensation, as Nichols stood very high, and was one of the most popular citizens in this place. He leaves two daughters, both of whom are married.

FIRE RECORD.

Sixty Thousand Dollar Blaze in Sherman, Texas, and One of Twenty Thousand in Winston, N. C. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SHERMAN, TEXAS. August 20. - The grain warehouse of O. T. Wells, also the residences of Edward Denyer, of Washington, Pa., and E. A. Aldrich, were burned yesterday. Total loss \$60,000; insurance \$40,000. WINSTON, N. C., August 20 .- A fire

broke out here this morning at 12.30 o'clock in the bar-room of Alsop & Bro., on the west side of the Public Square. It quickly communicated to the stores occupied by H. Rose, C. A. Winkler, Jacob Tize, J. Jacobs, Phelps & Vogler, and Newton Petrell. All of the buildings, composing half of the block, were totally consume Loss on buildings estimated at \$11,000. Loss on goods probably \$12,000. Insurance on buildings \$7,000; estimated insurance on stock \$8,000. The buildings were all wooden structures, and will be immediatey rebuilt.

MEMPHIS.

End of the Street Car Drivers' Strike-A Compromise Effected. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.-It was understood at a late hour last night, that the strikers had accepted the terms of compromise made by the officers of the Street Railway Co., and that travel would be resumed on all of the lines at 8 o'clock to-day. The terms agreed upon are 10 cents per hour for the first month, 11 cents for the second, 124 cents for the third, and the succeeding months 134 cents, are to be paid to all drivers who have been in the employ of the company for the period of one year.

FOREIGN.

Cholera Reports from Spain and France-London Stock Exchange to be Closed Saturday. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)

Madrid, Aug. 20.—There were 4,109 new cases of cholers and 1,541 deaths throughout Spain yesterday. Toulon, August 20 .- There were three deaths from cholera in this city yesterday. LONDON, August 20.—The London Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday, so as to permit of repairs to be made to the building.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 20, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted quiet at 311 cents per gallon. with sales reported of 200 casks at quo-

ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 871 cents for Strained and at 90 cents for Good Strained, with no sales reported. TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 per bbl of 280 fbs., with sales at

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady at \$1 60 for Soft and \$1 10 for Hard, with sales at quotations. COTTON-The market was quoted

quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 75 Good Ordinary..... 9 Low Middling...... 95

Middling.....10 Good Middling.....10 RICE .- Market steady and unchanged We quote: ROUGH: Upland \$1 00@ 1 10; Tidewater \$1 15@1 80. CLEAN: Common 41@41 cents; Fair 41@51 cents; Good 54@54 cents; Prime 54@6 cents;

Choice 61@61 cents per 1b. TIMBER.-Market quiet, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6 50@8 00; Mill Prime, \$6 00@6 50; Good Common Mill \$4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$8 00 @4 00.

RECEIPTS.

		1, 23
Cotton	-	bales
Spirits Turpentine	397	casks
Rosin	833	bbla
Tar	110	bbla
Crude Turpentine	202	bbla
		1

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning, Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, Noon.-Money easy at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange 484; and 4854. State bonds neglected. Governments dull and steady.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet, with sales reported of 290 bales; middling uplands 10 5-16c; middling Orleans 10 7-16c. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.12c; September 9.86c; October 9.46c; November 9.39c; December 9.43c; January 9.52c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn higher. Pork dull at \$11 00. Lard firm at \$6 60. Spirits turpentine steady at 34sc. Rosin steady at \$1 10@1 171. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.-Flour quiet and nominally steady. Wheat-southern steady. with good inquiry; western about steady and closing dull; southern red 92@93c southern amber 93@98c; No. 1 Maryland 93c bid; No. 2 western winter red on spot 881@891c. Corn—southern steady and quiet; western about steady and dull; southern white 53@54c; do yellow 54@55c.

PERKIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20, Noon.-Cotton dull, and prices generally in buyers' favor; middling uplands 5 7-16d; middling Orleans 51d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 7,000 bales, of which 6,400 were American. Futures quiet at decline; uplands, l m c, August and September delivery 5 26-64@ 5 24-64d; September and October delivery 5 23-64@5 21-64d; October and November delivery 5 18-64@5 17-64d; November and December delivery 5 19-64@5 17 64d; December and January delivery 5 19-64, 5 17-64, 5 16-64 and 5 17-64d; January and February delivery 5 20-64d; March and April delivery 5 23-64@5 24-64d.

Sales of cotton to-day include 5,900 baies American. 4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery 5 23-64d, value; August and Septem-

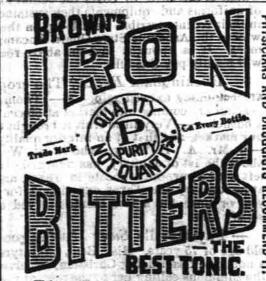
ber delivery 5 23-64d, value; September and October delivery 5 20-64d, buyers' option: October and November delivery 5 17-64d value; November and December delivery 5 16-64d, value; December and January delivery 5 16-64d, value; January and February delivery 5 16-64d, buyers' option; February and March delivery 5 19-64d, buyers' option; March and April delivery 5 22-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed steady. London, Aug. 20, Noon.-Consols 100

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 19. The market being in light supply of domestic styles, and a continued steady demand, holders are firm, and prices, without change, rule strong. Foreign sorts are active and sell freely at quotations. We quote: Carolina and Louisiana, common to fair, 44@51c; good to prime 51@6c; choice 61@61c; fancy head 64@7c; Rangoon 41@41c duty paid, and 21@21c in bond; Patna 41@5c; Java 51@51c.

Charleston Rice Market.

Charleston News and Courier, Aug. 19 The market for rice was very quiet to day, and no sales were reported. We quote: Common at 41@41c, fair at 5@51c, good at 51@54c, and prime at 54@54c.



This medicine, combining fron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Maiaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys 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 fron medicines do.

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

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. jy 27 D&Wiy too or irm whirm jy 27

Brown Gins.

WE WOULD BARNESTLY URGE UPON ALL
of our friends in want of the Celebrated
BROWN COTTON GINS and MONARCH COTTON
PRESS to place their orders with us immediately, to insure prompt delivery. Prices guaranteed.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Successors to Jnc. Dawson & Co.,
19, 21 & 23 Market Street,
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CancerofTongue

A Case Resembling that of Gen, Grant.

Some ten years ago I had a scrofulous sore on my right hand which gave me great trouble, and under the old-time treatment was heal d up and I supposed I was well. I found, however, it had only been driven into the system by the use of potash and mercury, and in March, 1:82, it broke out in my throat, and concentrated in what some the doctors denominated cancer. of the doctors denominated cancer. I of the doctors denominated cancer. I was placed under treatment for this disease. Some six of seven of the best physicians in the country had me at different times under their charge, amortises a charge in this line. But them three specialists in this line; but one another would exharst their skill and dr another would exhaust their skill and drop me, for I grew worse continually. The cancer had eaten through my cheek, destroying the role of my mouth and upper lip, then attacked my palate, tongue and lower lip. destroying the ralate and under lip entirely and half my tongue, eating out to the top of my cheek bone and up to the left eye. From a robust woman of 150 pound I was reduced to a mere frame of skin and bone almost unable to turn myself in bed. I could a eat any solid food, but subsisted on liquids, my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. The angulah of mind and the horrible sufferings of body which I experienced can never be revealed. Given up by physicians to die. with ne hope of recovery upon the part of friends who sat around my bedside expecting every moment to emplast; in fact, my husband would place his bar

on me every now and then to see whether I was alive or not, and my death was reported allore Such was my wretched and helpless condition the first of last October (1884), when my friends commenced giving me Swift's Specific. In less commenced giving me Swift's Specific. In less than a month the eating places stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful aperture in my cheek has been closed and firmly knitted together A process of a new under lip is progressing finely, and the tongue which was almost destroyed is being recovered, and it seems nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that me is sup lying a new tongue. I can talk so that my is sup lying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can eat solid food again. I am able to walk about wherever I please without the assistance of any one can be a solid for any one can be a solid for any one. ever I please without the assistance of any one, and have gained fifty pounds of flesh. All this under the blessing of a mercifully Heaven'y father, is due to Swift's Specific. I am a wonder and a marvel to all my friends, hundreds of the baye known my intense sufferings and whom have known my intense sufferings and have visited me in my afflictions. While I am have visited me in my afflictions. While I am not entirely well, yet my gratitude is none the less devout, and I am confident that a perfect recovery is now in sight. If any doubt these facts, I would refer them to Hon. John H. Traylor, State Senator of this cistrict, who is my neighbor, Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of LaGrange, Ga, or to any other person living in the southern part of Troupe County, Ga.

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