The Weekly Star.

S. J. T.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

GREYSTONE, August 4, 1886.

Once more, O all-adjusting Death!
The nation's Pantheon opens wide;
Once more a common sorrow saith
A strong, wise man has died.

Faults doubtless had he. Had we not
Our own, to question and asperse
The worth we doubted or forgot
Until we stood beside his hearse?

Ambitious, cautious, yet the man
To strike down fraud with resolute hand;
A patriot, if a partisan,
He loved his native land.

So let the mourning bells be rung,
The banner droop its folds half way,
And let the public pen and tongue
Their fitting tribute pay.

Then let us bow above his bier
To set our feet on party lies,
And wound no more a living ear
With words that death denies.

—*Boston Transcript.*

STORIES OF THE WAR.

Condition of the Army of the Potomac After Petersburg.

BY FRANK WILKERSON.
N. Y. Star.

Directly after the battle of Cold Harbor these pretended soldiers began to be noticeable in the Army of the Potomac. They were not the heavy artillery men drawn by Grant from Washington to make good his losses. We had no better troops than those. But these men were the bounty-paid recruits. They were the white slaves whom greedy and unpatriotic men, who preyed on the necessities of timid communities, gathered from the slums, from Castle Garden, from the almshouses, from the cots of venereal hospitals, from the bars of criminal courts, from prison cells, and from the unnatural parents of weak-minded sons. After gathering the foul creatures, they kept them in pens and prisons. Over the doors of the foul dens swung signs, and blazoned on them in gilt letters were shameful legends which announced that within a man dealt in alleged men, and that the honor of townships could be pawned there. I have seen these foul recruits, many of them unable to speak English, vermin infested, with their bodies rough skinned, stinking with awful disease, their eyes running matter, their legs and arms thin and feeble, their backs bowed, and their rat like and idiot-like heads hanging low, join the army to be virtually kicked out of the decent commands they were billeted onto. They were scorned, kicked and cursed by the volunteers as mangy curs. These degraded men formed the "coffee boilers."

I first saw systematic "coffee boiling," a sure sign that discipline was relaxed, at Cold Harbor. In the woods to the right and rear of my battery groups of unwounded men cooked and boiled coffee. These men had dropped out of their commands as they approached the battle line and had hidden in the woods. There were scores of them in the army at Cold Harbor. There were hundreds of them around Petersburg. They were always present when rations were issued. They were never present when cartridges were supplied. They were, without exception, thieves. They robbed the dead. They stole from the living. They were strongly suspected of killing wounded men o' nights. More cowardly creatures were never clad in the uniform of English-speaking peoples. They plundered houses. They frightened women and little children. They burned dwellings. To call a soldier of the Army of the Potomac a coffee boiler was an insult to be promptly resented. * * It did not lie within the power of any regimental officers to hold these undisciplined blackguards steady under fire. Dozens of times I have seen them break and run, throwing away their arms as they fled, yelling, to the rear and to their coffee pots. They weakened the battle lines, as no man can fight when surrounded by cowards, who are easily panic-stricken, and who are unrestrained by any consideration of pride from ignominiously running away to save their lives. No man really enjoys a battle. One has to string up his nerves, and take a firm grip on himself morally, and hold himself in the battle flame for a few moments until warmed to passion. The impulse is to run out of the danger. The men the bounty brokers supplied to the army had no morality, no sentiment except of fear, and they could not and would not stand fire. They desired to live to enjoy the spending of the money they had received. So they shirked, and ran, and boiled coffee in the rear until gathered up by the provost guards and sent to their regiments. They were disciplined somewhat during the winter of 1864 65. * * After the battle of June 18, 1864, the enlisted men frequently discussed the condition of the Army of the Potomac. They sat o' nights in groups behind the intrenchments and talked, talked, talked of the disintegrating force which Grant commanded. Enormous losses of prisoners were reported, losses that were incurred while charging earthworks, which fact clearly showed that our troops had surrendered after reaching the Confederate intrenchments—surrendered rather than attempt to take them or return to our line under the deadly accurate fire of the Confederate infantry. Many of the volunteers vehemently asserted that the bounty paid recruits really deserted during action to seek safety in Confederate prison pens. The enlisted men who had gathered into ranks under McClellan, and who had been forged into soldiers by that admired drill master, all said that the Army of the Potomac of 1862 was far superior, man to man, to that which crossed the Rapidan in May of 1864, and immeasurably superior to the coffee boiling outfit that lay in the trenches before Petersburg in July of 1864. They also asserted, and truthfully, that if the original volunteers, or men as good as they were, were commanded by Grant that he would capture Richmond in twenty-four hours. The enlisted men spent much time in comparing Grant with McClellan. The latter had many warm friends among the soldiers. He only of all the men who had commanded the Army of the Potomac was personally liked and admired by his troops. Soldiers' eyes would brighten when they talked of him. Their hard, lean, browned faces would soften and light up with affection when they spoke of him, and still it was affection only; they did not as a rule concede to him military talent. And the general opinion among them was: Given Grant in command of the army in 1862 and the rebellion would have been crushed that year.

* * One night, as we sat around the guns talking with visitors from a New Hampshire regiment, a private, young in years but old in service, said:

"McClellan expected American volunteers to fight day after day. Outfought and beaten to-day, they must fight to-morrow as though ever victorious, and they did it when he commanded them. He taught us to fight, and all that is good in this many-tongued crew of Grant's, the leaven of it, is the remnant of McClellan's army. Grant has not molded one man in this vast mob. He has filled our ranks as best he could, but he depends on the old spirit of the army, on the men who sprang to arms when the Northern war drum sounded, to supply those bounty jumping curs with courage and to teach them their duty. Take the volunteers away from the Army of the Potomac and Lee could drown the rest of this army in the James river without firing a shot."

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Aug. 16) the total receipts have reached 6,660 bales, against 7,624 bales last week, 9,060 bales the previous week, and 6,744 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1885, 5,314,557 bales, against 4,739,659 bales for the same period of 1884-5, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1885, of 574,898 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 12,957 bales, of which 11,188 were to Great Britain, 105 to France and 1,664 to the rest of the Continent.

On Thursday, the peculiar feature was presented of August, September, October, November and December options all selling within a range of three points, bringing speculative operations almost to a stand-still, till Operators could look about them. Some anxiety continued to be expressed regarding the course of silver, which had recovered a fraction. Last evening, the persistent reiteration of adverse crop reports from Texas caused the bears to take alarm, and they bought freely to cover contracts, giving a firmer closing. To-day, although Liverpool made a better report, this market opened dull and weak, but fully recovered, with the speculation showing more tone. Cotton on the spot has been dull, and quotations were reduced 1-16c. on Monday and again on Thursday. The spinning demand was also moderate. To-day there was more doing for export at steady prices, middling uplands closing at 9 7-16. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 372,600 bales.

To Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Arrangements have been made with the several railroads of the State to sell return tickets at reduced rates to and from the convention, to be good for the week.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

Democratic papers will please print the above.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.

ANOTHER CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

Goldsboro Argus.

According to Mugwump reports of the Democratic State Convention in South Carolina, that body would have adjourned without adopting any resolution in favor of the competitive examination system, had it not been for the determined efforts and almost inspired eloquence of a reformer from Charleston, a Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*.

We are led to believe that Dawson's speech for competitive examinations and decimal ratings was affecting enough to have made Dorman B. Eaton shed tears of ginger ale, had the old farmer been there to hear it.

This is quite interesting. We wonder if the reformer Dawson is the same F. W. Dawson who, as a Democrat, wrote to a member of the ring of Republican thieves at that time plundering the people of South Carolina the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23, 1868.

MY DEAR WOODRUFF—The enclosed is in reply to yours received this evening. You may show it when necessary, but do not let it be copied or kept. We think it will do all you want. The fact is, we want to make all we can, and will go as far as we can to support Scott and the Government if we are treated well. We cannot be blind advocates. That would be to ruin our influence, if we could permit ourselves to advocate such a course. We must be independent, but we will always be more than just to our friends and never personally abusive, because it is contrary to our views of propriety. Send us all bills, etc., that are printed, and post us about any that wants puffing or crushing. All this confidential. Yours,

F. W. DAWSON.

What does our friend the Megalomaniac think about the F. W. Dawson who was willing to support Scott's infamous Government if he was treated well? Would the Megalomaniac class that Dawson as a reformer or as a spoilsman.

THE DANGERS OF DRINKING-WATER.

The following impressive and no less truthful statements are made by Charles F. Wingate, Esq., the well known sanitary engineer, in a communication to the *National Bottlers' Gazette:*

The importance of thorough filtration of drinking-water can hardly be over-estimated. The sources of both public and private supply are so liable to contamination by dangerous impurities, that no dependence can be placed upon their purity. Every little while it is discovered that the water supply of some place, previously supposed to be pure and perfectly wholesome, is contaminated by sewage or other filth. Few persons have any conception of the extent to which pollution in water exists. It may be said to be the rule, rather than the exception, in all thickly populated rural sections, and even in towns which have a public water supply. In Massachusetts alone 393,000 cases of typhoid fever, with 40,000 deaths, have been traced to specific contamination of drinking water. The poison of typhoid has been carried twenty-five miles by a river, and communicated to forty patients in one institution, through drinking of the water. The marked increase in renal diseases, which have become almost epidemic, as it were, in all sections of the country, among persons of all conditions and of both sexes, is ascribed by physicians of experience, in a great measure to the sediment contained in drinking water, which the kidneys, the filters of the body, cannot eliminate from the system. Hence the clogging and consequent degeneration of those organs.

In the last annual report of the New York State Board of Health occurs the following important statement:

"It is a thing of common experience, that water highly contaminated, even with excremental matter, may be drunk for a long time with apparent impunity, by many people; but that at some unexpected moment, either from an as yet unknown change in the fermentation process, or as is often probable, from the introduction of an almost inappreciable quantity of specific infective excreta, an outbreak of typhoid may devastate the community thus supplied."

The distinguished sanitarian, Simon, tells us that the effect of impure water is not always sudden, violent or general. On the contrary, its results are more usually so gradual as to elude ordinary observation; but they are none the less real on that account.

Congressmen Who Don't Pay.

Washington notes in Pittsburg Dispatch

Some queer things can be seen about the Capital during the last days of the session. One of the queerest is the crowd of collectors. Coming to Congress may be an honor, but it cannot be said to make men honorable. The average of dead-beats in Congress is quite as great as outside. On the last days of the session you will find a swarm of florists, livery stable men, hotel and boarding house keepers, constables and professional collectors swarming the corridors, looking after delinquent members and trying to catch them in the halls. There are members who systematically rob hotels and haberdashers and all sorts of tradesmen right and left. Nothing can be legally done with a member of Congress for obtaining money under false pretenses, though it is a jailable offence when committed by common people. The only remedy is to make the transaction known. If the records of the Congressional dead beats could be printed a good many people would be astonished.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We hear that Col. L. C. Jones, General Superintendent of the C. C. R. R., told some of the colored hands who were employed by the railroad to tear down the store of Messrs. R. & J. McCaskell, that he had seven millions of dollars to spend, and that he had twenty years to spend it in, and that he would just as soon spend it tearing down houses in Shoe Heel as not. We think that the people of Robeson county and the whole State should remember this, and treat the road accordingly. If this is the policy of the road the people ought to be very glad that they are finding it out, so that they may prepare themselves for any emergency.—*Robesonian.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.

Editor Star:—The above article, published in the *Robesonian*, is so absurdly false that it hardly requires a reply. I made no such statement to any one; nor anything approximating to it. Nor do I think that there is one man in the State of North Carolina, who knows me, who will believe it.

The Company required the space, *on its right of way*, occupied by Mr. McCaskill's building, for track purposes; and the building was not removed until Mr. J. C. McCaskill, of Shoe Heel, and Mr. R. McCaskill, of Laurinburg, were duly notified of the Company's need for the space, and given ample time to remove the building, if they wished to do so.

I presume the editor of the *Robesonian* will give me the benefit of denial.

L. C. JONES.

TORY RESPONSIBILITY.

N. Y. Times.

The news from Belfast furnishes additional proof that the authorities of that unhappy city are directly responsible for the murders that have been committed there. It also shows that the government of Great Britain is equally guilty. From the beginning of these riots the Orangemen have been snpported and encouraged by the mayor of the city, and the power that should have been exercised from London promptly and decisively for the restoration and preservation of peace has been either withheld or used in an ineffective and half-hearted way. Rioting was resumed at midnight on Saturday night and civil war was waged until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the terrible record of the last two weeks, the city authorities appear to have taken no steps for the suppression of hostilities until 5 o'clock, when they went through the ridiculous and wretched farce of reading the riot act twice! Not until this had been done were the troops used to clear the streets and dislodge the marksmen who had for four hours been shooting at each other and at non-combatants from the roofs and street corners. The same spirit that has caused this war in Belfast has been manifested in Lancashire with deplorable results.

The Mummified Twins.

St. Louis Republican, Dem.

When the mummy clothes were removed from Rameses Ra the other day he was found to be in excellent preservation. With the light of the nineteenth century filtering in on him, he appeared so life like that but for the removal of his digestive apparatus he might have been mistaken for Old Chestnuts in the act of composing a Logan boom Southern outrage.

— Charlotte *Chronicle:* Professor Graves of Davidson College, will remain at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., until Christmas in order to continue his studies. He has engaged a competent instructor to take his place until he returns. —— Robt. D. Graham, Esq., of Charlotte, resigned his position as Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on the 16th inst. J. T. Dogle, of New York, succeeds him.

CIVIL SERVICE.

New Regulations Concerning Applications for Examination.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Upon the advice of the Civil Service Commission, President Cleveland has amended Rule 9 of the amended Civil Service rules, to read as follows: Rule 9. All applications for regular competitive examination for admission to the classified Civil Service, must be made on blank forms to be prescribed by the commission. Requests for blank forms of application for competitive examination for admission to the classified Civil Service and all regular applications for such examination, shall be made—

1. If for classified Departmental Service, to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

2. If for the classified Customs Service, to the Civil Service Board of Examiners for the Customs district in which the person desiring to be examined wishes to enter the Customs Service.

3. If for the classified Postal Service, to the Civil Service Board of Examiners for the postoffice at which the person to be examined wishes to enter the Postal Service.

Requests for blank forms of application to Customs and Postal Boards of Examiners must be made in writing by the persons desiring examination, and such blank forms shall not be furnished to any other person. The Commission in submitting the rule as amended, gave to the President the following statement of reasons for advising the amendment: Under the rule as it is now, written applications for competitive examination for admission to the classified customs service and to the classified postal service, must be made to the appointing or nominating officer. The evil of this way of making applications have become apparent to the Commission. The applicant, who is a member of the party to which the appointing or nominating officer belongs, exposes to that officer his political opinions and affiliations by the statement of them, and the applicant who is a member of the opposing party, exposes his political opinions and affiliations by his silence concerning them. After examination when notices of standing have been given, applicants who have been passed make haste to inform the appointing or nominating officer of their standing. Thus, that officer becomes informed not only of the political opinions and affiliations of all applicants, but also of their relative standing on the eligible registers. In this way he obtains all the information he should not have; all he could acquire if he were custodian of the registers. In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission has lately instructed its customs and postal boards of examiners not to permit the appointing or nominating officer or any other person to have possession of, or have a copy of any eligible register; not to permit the appointing or nominating officer to inspect or see any eligible register or copy thereof. For reasons already herein stated, this order will be almost nugatory if Rule 9 remains unchanged. Under Rule 9, as it is now written, the appointing or nominating officer can obtain information of the political opinions and affiliations and of the grading of applicants, and concerning whom friends of applicants exert their personal influence to induce selection by him of the applicants in whom they are interested. In this way the appointing or nominating officer may be led without intention on his part of wrong doing, into violation of Rule 8; into discriminations in favor of or against applicants on account of their political opinions or affiliations. Under Rule 9, amended as herein above set forth, an appointing or nominating officer would not be furnished as he now is, in an apparently legal manner, with information concerning applicants which he should not possess. Under this rule, if amended as suggested, all applications would be made to the Board of Examiners, and applicants would have no good reason for calling on either board or the appointing or nominating officer, after their standing had been ascertained and notice thereof had been given to them. The Commission has observed that members of the Board of Examiners as well as the appointing and nominating officers, furnish blank form of application to personal and political friends, not for their use, but for distribution among persons those friends desire to please. Thus many persons, who have no desire to enter the Civil Service, are induced to become applicants for admission; and in this way, to the great inconvenience of the Commission and disappointment of many hundreds of persons who do desire admission, the number of applicants is increased much in excess of the needs of the service. For the purpose of preventing interested parties from thus using blank forms of application in this injurious manner, the Commission proposes to have Rule 9 so amended that requests for blank forms of application to customs and postal boards of examiners must be made in writing by the persons desiring examination, and so that no blank forms shall be furnished to any person who does not request it for his own use. In view of these facts and considerations, the Commission respectfully advise that Rule 9 be amended as above herein set forth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Treasurer of the Atlantic Mills a Defaulter for About $600,000—Trouble Among Operatives of Clothing Manufacturers.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BOSTON, August 17.—The managing directors of the Atlantic Mills Company are still engaged upon the books of the corporation in relation to the shortage of Phil. Gray, Jr., late Treasurer, but at present the exact amount of his defalcation cannot be learned with certainty. In an interview this morning with two of the principal directors, who are anxious that their names should be withheld, the following facts were learned: Last Friday the deficiency was discovered by an examiner appointed by the directors, and on Saturday Gray came to the office and was confronted with the charge. He, after a moment or two, confessed the crime and acknowledged that he had embezzled the funds of the Company for $500,000 or $600,000, but as to the use to which he put the money, his only reply was "building operations." This accounting is believed to be true by the directors, who say his operations of this character in Roxbury have been notorious. It is also believed that Gray has told the truth regarding the amount embezzled, and the directors do not expect to find that it will exceed $600,000. On Sunday Gray, accompanied by his brother-in-law and other friends, went on board his yacht, the Huron, and cruised about the lower harbor and bay during the day and spent the night below. Monday morning the yacht came up to the city and landed Gray and his companions on the Central wharf. Gray ordered the captain to get ready to sail again at 2 p. m., at which time Gray stated he would be on board. The captain has not seen Gray since, and the Huron still lies at her anchorage.

Police have searched in every direction for Gray, but he, beyond doubt, has left the city. Detectives have guarded all the approaches to Canada and the police of all towns and cities in this part of the State have been notified to look out for the defaulter. He may possibly be traced by his turnout. Gray is 55 years old. He wears a dark moustache tinged with grey, and the top of his head is slightly bald. His hair is streaked with grey and he brushes it so as to cover his baldness, his neck and hands are much sunburned. Officers say he has gone empty-handed, the money he took having been spent during the years he was speculating and keeping a yacht. He is assessed for $152,550 real and $15,000 personal property; all of which, it is stated, is heavily mortgaged.

BOSTON, August 17.—Operatives of great wholesale clothing manufacturing houses here are preparing to make a fight against the introduction of a new basting machine which is now in an experimental stage. Each machine used, it is said, will throw fifteen girls out of employment. There are 2,000 girls now employed as basters in Boston. One large firm has the only machine yet in use in the city. The matter is in the hands of the District Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

ALABAMA.

Gen. Jos. Wheeler Renominated for Congress.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star].

DECATUR, August 17.—At the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, held here to day, General Joseph Wheeler was renominated to represent this district in the 50th Congress. He had much opposition until within the past week, in favor of Judge Richardson, but got the solid vote in the convention.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Circular of the Postmaster General Relative to Putting Into Operation the Act for the Immediate Delivery of Mail Matter—The System Applied to All of the Offices in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to postmasters concerning the putting into operation, on October 1st, the act authorizing the extension of the special delivery system to all postoffices and to all mailable matter. Every postoffice in the United States and the Territories is designated as a special delivery office.

On and after October 1st every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter which may be received addressed to his office, properly stamped with special delivery stamps. Such immediate delivery must be made when the article is directed to an address residing or having a place of business within one mile of the postoffice. The obligation to so deliver does not extend to an address beyond that distance, but the postmaster will be at liberty to make such delivery beyond such limits and to receive compensation therefor, as in any other case.

The hours within which immediate delivery shall be made shall be at least from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and further until the arrival of last mail, provided such arrival be not later than 9 p. m.

Postmasters are not required to make delivery of special delivery matter on Sunday, but will be at liberty to do so.

Registered matter will be entitled to special delivery the same as ordinary matter, when bearing a special delivery stamp, in addition to full postage and the registry fee required by the law and regulations.

No effort will be spared by postmasters or other postal officers to expedite the mailing of matter bearing special delivery stamps.

No change will be made in the general style of the special delivery stamp now in use.

The special delivery stamps are to be sold by postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them, but can be used only for the purpose of securing immediate delivery of matter. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description or of registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery.

The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and any article of first class matter not prepaid with at least one full rate of postage, and any parcel or other class of matter, the postage on which has not been fully prepaid, must be treated as held for postage, even though bearing a special delivery stamp.

Postmasters are urgently enjoined to give the most diligent attention to the system of immediate delivery sought to be established. Its success will depend upon the care of postmasters to secure in every case the desired delivery. No failure, in any instance where the delivery is possible, can be considered excusable. A certainty that a letter bearing a delivery stamp will be urgently forwarded through the mails and immediately delivered, will commend the service to the public and will be demanded by the Department. Every complaint of failure in such delivery will be promptly investigated, and the responsibility fixed with proper consequences. No office, however small, is exempt from this obligation, and the system and duties under it are so simple that no excuse can be accepted for any failure to meet the obligation.

GEORGIA.

A Proposition Accepted for Settlement of the Mill Troubles at Augusta.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 17.—The following proposition has been accepted by the mill presidents of the organization as the basis of settlement. It is respectfully suggested that the authorities of cotton factories open said factories and place all employes in their former positions at the present schedule of wages; then the matter of wages and grievances, such as the pass system, increasing the amount of labor to constitute a day's work, and what is termed the "Victimization of members of Knights of Labor," shall be submitted to a committee of five disinterested parties, to be mutually agreed upon for arbitration. The conclusion arrived at by said arbitration committee shall be binding on both parties, and date from the reopening of the mills. The said arbitration committee shall be appointed by the following plan: The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor shall select five men; the Executive Committee of the manufacturers five men, and from these ten men each party shall strike off one alternately until four names remain. These four shall select a fifth man, having with themselves the qualifications hereinafter prescribed. The names from which the said arbitration committee is to be chosen, shall be furnished within twenty-four hours after this plan shall have been agreed to, and arbitration shall commence within forty-eight hours after the acceptance of the plan. No person shall be eligible to serve on said arbitration committee who is a Knight of Labor or interested in mills, either as stockholder, president or employee. In the adjustment by the committee of five in the matter of wages, the sum total of the present pay roll shall not be exceeded, but the committee may increase wages in some cases and decrease wages in other cases, on said committee's discretion. The committee of Knights of Labor shall have the first strike in forming the committee of five, as this proposition is authorized by them. The fifth man authorized to be chosen by the four committemen shall not be of the number stricken off by either party.

The agreement arrived at gives great satisfaction to all classes of our people. It reopens the doors of the factories to three thousand idle operatives. Fred Turner, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, is entitled to much praise for his conservative action. He leaves tonight for Birmingham, Ala., to settle trouble in that city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic State Convention—Ringing Speech from the Temporary Chairman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10.30 o'clock, in the Opera House, by Chairman Hinsel. Hon. R. Miller Speer nominated Judge M. O. Hermann, of Cumberland county, as temporary chairman. After calling the roll of delegates fifteen contests were announced, of which nine were from Philadelphia.

Judge Hermann's appearance upon the stage was greeted with applause, and upon assuming the chair he said the Democratic party has always been the promoter of the the national wealth and the prosperity of its people. The gentlemen here met are manifestly bent on the most judicious nominations, will do their work well, and adopt a platform so as to meet the approbation of the people. Our adversaries, who insist upon asserting that the usefulness of the Democratic party is over cannot be believed, in the light of the facts that here in this State Democrats stand at the head of executive affairs, and that Grover Cleveland, backed by a Democratic House and the Democratic party, is giving the purest administration of public affairs that has blessed us for a quarter of a century. The people will give a most vigorous and determined support to the ticket that shall be nominated to-day.

The Convention at once proceeded to constitute Committees on Resolutions, Credentials and Permanent Organization, of fifty members each, all resolutions to be referred without debate.

Numerous memorials from Granges throughout the State, in favor of a strong anti-discrimination plank in the platform, were presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention at 11.30 a. m. took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—Soon after the State Democratic Convention reassembled, at 3 o'clock, the platform was reported, read and adopted.

Chauncey F. Black, of York county, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot over half a dozen candidates, the most prominent of whom were Henry McCormick, the wealthy iron manufacturer of Harrisburg and Senator Wallace.

Robert Bruce Ricketts was nominated for Lieut. Governor, Maxwell Stevenson for Congressman-at-Large and J. Simpson Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

—Two townships in Person county, North Carolina, last Saturday voted $16,000 to the Lynchburg, Halifax and North Carolina Railroad.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted quiet at the opening at 31 cents per gallon. Sales of 25 casks reported at 31½c.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $2 00 for K, $2 25 for M, $2 50 for N, $2 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 75c for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80c@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, August 14, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted quiet at the opening at 31½ cents per gallon, with 31¼ cents bid, at which figure 100 casks were sold.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cts per bbl for Strained and 80 cts for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $2 00 for K, $2 25 for M, $2 50 for N, $2 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 75c for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80c@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at the opening at 31 cents per gallon. The sales of the day were 150 casks at 31¼ cents and 200 casks at 31½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and .80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $2 00 for K, $2 25 for M, $2 50 for N, $2 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 75c for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80c@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at the opening at 31½ cents per gallon. Sales of about 200 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $2 00 for K, $2 25 for M, $2.50 for N, $2 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 75 cts for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80cts@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, August 17, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quoted firm at the opening at 31½ cents per gallon bid, with sales later of some 200 casks at 32 cents.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $2 00 for K, $2 25 for M, $2 50 for N, $2 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and 75 cents for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80cts@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15. CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

STAR OFFICE, August 18, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at the opening at 32 cents per gallon. Sales of some 275 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. Fine rosins are quoted at $3 00 for K, $3 25 for M, $3 50 for N, $3 75 for W G, and $3 00 for W W.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and 75 cents for Hard.

COTTON—Market steady on a basis of 9 cents for Middling. No sales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cents ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8 9-16	" "
Middling	9	" "
Good Middling	9 5-16	" "

RICE.—Market steady and unchanged: We quote: ROUGH: Upland 80c@$1 00 per bushel; Tidewater $1 00@1 15 CLEAN: Common 4¼@4½ cents.; Fair 4½@5¼ cents; Good 5¼@5½ cents; Prime 5½@5¾ cents; Choice 6¼@6½ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, 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, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 40@45 cents; Extra Prime 50@55 cents; Fancy 60 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For the week ending August 14, 1886.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
10	2,211	9,455	1,714	539

RECEIPTS

For the week ending August 15, 1885.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
15	1,438	2,654	598	806

EXPORTS

For the week ending August 14, 1886

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	000	334	734	1,090	939
Foreign	000	000	3.777	000	000
Total	000	334	4,511	1,090	939

EXPORTS

For the week ending August 15, 1885.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	00	251	806	543	1,087
Foreign	00	000	000	000	000
Total	00	251	806	543	1,087

STOCKS

Ashore