PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at \$700 per year, \$400 for six months, \$255 for three months, \$100 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per weak for any period from one

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$150 per year, \$100 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DALLY).—One square one day, \$1.90; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.60; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$34.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$6.00. Ten lines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balts. Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column at Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. But ary other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice week, two thirds of daily rate.

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

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra secording to the position desired. Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to

e date of discontinuance, Advertisements discontinued before the time con-

tracted for has expired, charged transient rates for the time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. An extra charge will be made for double-column

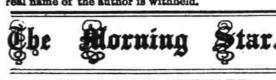
er triple column advertisements. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of commu-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient Payments for transient advertisements must be

made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, ac-cording to contract. Advertisers should always specify the issue or is sues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertise

is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Poe-tal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter, Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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



By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C .: Tuesday Evening, June 22, 1880.

EVENING EDITION

FOR CONGRESS: J. W. SHACKELFORD

OF ONSLOW. [ELECTION, TUESDAY, Nov. 2.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. For Governor-Thomas J. Jarvis.

" Lieut. Governor-Jas. L. Robinson.

" Sec'y, of State-Wm. L. SAUNDERS. " Treasurer-JNO. M. WORTH. " Attorney General-Thos. S. KENAN.

" Auditor-W. P. ROBERTS. " Sup't. of Public Instruction-J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

BLACK'S DEFENCE OF GARFIELD.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black is held in high esteem and most deservedly, by the Democratic party. We know of no abler exponent of its principles than the great lawyer and statesman of Pennsylvania. He is now in Europe, but one of his letters is doing service in behalf of Gen. Garfield.

On February 15, 1873, he wrote a letter in which he expressed his confidence in the innocency of Garfield in the matter of the Credit Mobilier rascality. He said:

"From the beginning of the investiga-tion concerning Mr. Ames' use of the Credit Mobilier I believed that Gen. Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to repeat it by way of reminder." This is the honest conviction of an

honest man. He may be correct or he may be mistaken. Able as he is his judgment is not infallible. The opinion of Judge Black does not harmonize with what Garfield has admitted, as it appears to us. But we do not mean to go into the subject in detail now. We shall have something to say-possibly much to say, when we think the proper time has come. We shall examine into the defence and try to arrive at an honest opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that Judge Black's judgment has been influenced by his religious views and personal attachment to Garfield. They are members of the same church, and are devoted personal friends. It says:

"They have preached from the same free pulpit of the Disciples, have long been in happy accord in all things but politics, and each has nominated the other mere than once to be the candidate for President of the party he doesn't vote with. Radical as its severest strain when he shall return from his foreign travels to oppose the election of Garfield; and if he does take the stump or employ his pen to advo-cate the cause of his party, there will be a mellowness in the tone of his assaults upon Republicanism that has never before tempered his criticisms of opposition rule. Judge Black loves Garfield, and his faith in the few politicians he loves removes mountains of either political or indi-vidual sins. Guileless as a child himself, he believes all others so within the pale of his friendship, and he is no summer friend who flees when the frosts of adversity come. He stoutly defended Garfield from the Credit Mobilier charges in 1873, in the face of Judge Poland's report, and his voluntary letter to Mr. Blaine shows how he resolves all doubts in favor of innocence, when his friend is assailed."

Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Professor in Richmond (Baptist) College, is in Europe. He was once the most promising political leader of the South, but he chose to enter the ministry, a really higher and nobler calling. Chief Justice Smith once said in our presence that he thought Dr. Curry the ablest man in the Confederate Congress. We mention this to show that Dr. Curry's opinion concerning statesmen is worth something. He has written from London an interesting account of the opening of Parliament for the Richmond Religious Herald. He heard Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal Premier, speak, not at his best, for the occasion did not allow it, but ably and strikingly. Here is what Dr. Curry says:

"Now Mr. Gladstone arose and was received with loud ministerial applause. For an hour he spoke with ease and power. There was nothing in the occasion to elicit any display of eloquence, but the speech showed vigor of thought, fertility of resources, command of the best language, and intimate familiarity with the history of the Government. All recognize his vast learning and ability; and of that nothing need be said. His manner interested me much. It was conversational, but earnest. He never heaitated for the best word, indulged in some gesticulation, and went straight to the point without evasion or circumlocution. Holding a position of such immense responsibility, at the head really of a Government the greatest in the world, one could not repress a prayer for Divine guidance and strength to be given him."

Dr. Curry adds this remark concerning the Premier's party that is worth considering, and it is just:

"Liberalism in England must not be understood as meaning the overthrow of the monarchy, universal suffrage, or extreme Radicalism. It is simply progress, justice, freedom."

Mr. Tilden was nominated at St. Louis in 1876 on the second ballot. He received on the first ballot 417, on the second 545. Mr. Hendricks was next, he receiving 140 on the first and 60 on the second. Hancock was third: his vote on first ballot was 75, on the second, 59. William Allen had 56 on first and 54 on second ballot. Bayard 33 on first and 11 on second. Parker received 18 votes on each ballot. On second ballot Thurman had 7. Who will lead on first ballot this time and who will be nominated? Probably at the hour we write every five men you met would guess five different ways. The New York Commercial Advertiser, an influential Republican paper, says of the outlook in that State:

"Let it be borne in mind if the Democrats make a judicious nomination at Cincinnati that New York cannot be counted upon with certainty as a Republican State.
That the party will be united there is but little doubt. Even if Tilden should be nominated the State would be debatable ground. Tammany Hall would be feeble for harm to the party in an exciting and absorbing Presidential contest. It will require hard work and eternal vigilance to carry New York for Garfield and Arthur."

It is not absolutely certain that Illi nois will vote for Garfield. We grant the chances are much in his favor. But in view of the approaching contest it is well enough to refer to the figures of 1876. Here they are: Hayes......278,232

Tilden.....258,601 Hayes over Tilden...... 19,681

In a great State like Illinois, that will poll over 600,000 votes in November, the change of a few thousands would give the twenty-one electoral votes to the Democratic candidate. We do not expect any help from Illinois, but it cannot be confidently asserted that it will go ticket shall oppose Garfield and Arthur with their vulnerable records. Hayes's majority remember was less than 2,000.

Charles O'Connor, the great New York lawyer, thinks the Democrats must rely upon a good ticket and the well-known principles of the party for success. As to Garfield and Arthur, he does not think they will be hard to swallow by the Republican party. He does not believe that the Credit Mobilier scandal and the De-Golyer pavement rascality will inflict any material damage on the Stalwart ticket. He says:

"The moral sense of the party 'is so blunted by a long course of uninterrupted depravity, that if the candidate's record were twenty times as bad as it is, it would not diminish his popularity with them one

The complaints are already heard in the South that the census is being badly taken. In 1870 it was notoriously defective in the South. Every Judge Black's Democracy is, it will have man or woman or child omitted is so much damage to the South. We fear more persons will be skipped than would give the South one additional Representative in Congress or one more electoral vote. The matter is very important politically.

The Philadelphia Press is anxious for the Democrats to nominate as mean a ticket as the Republicans have, and suggests Tilden and Kearney. No, thank you. But even that would be a cleaner ticket than Garfield and Arthur.

connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, it is known that he ran thousands behind his party in the Congressional District in which he live in Ohio. This showed that his mora character and political strength had been much impaired at the time by the repulsive exposures. So evidently thought his constituents and neighbors. But he has gotten bravely over this now, and was elected by the Ohio Legislature to succeed the pure and honored Judge Thurman. How Ohio will respond in November remains to be seen. Possibly under the fresh ventilation that will be given to Garfield's record he may fall behind again.

Texas justice will be used to express the failure of the law to punish crime. The killing of Porter, the actor, was a most diabolical murder, and Currie deserved the gibbet. But a Texas jury say not-that because he was crazed with mean whiskey he is no murderer and must not be hanged. We are glad that such a farce in the way of trial is denounced by the Texas people. But in this country it is too often the case that tragedy is succeeded by the farcical, and that crimes of the most flagrant sort go unwhipped of justice.

The question is asked sometimes as to the pay of members of Congress. Both Senators and members of the House receive \$5,000 per annum. The Vice President and Speaker of the House receive each \$8,000 annu-

THE MAGAZINES.

Frank Leske's Magazine for July contains the latest fashion plates from Paris, and is filled with agreeable stories, sketches, &c., copiously and strikingly illustrated. Aside from its excellence as a fashion gazette its reading matter and illustrations impress us as better than its contemporaries. Price \$3 50. Address 53 and 57 Park Place.

Blackwood's Magazine for June has the following contents: Dr. Wortle's School Part II: The Reconstruction of Sheepfolds; The University of the Prairies; Suicide; Fishing and Fishing Literature; The ex-Ameer Yakub Khan; Bush-Life in Queensland, Part VII: The New Min; istry, and Conservative Reorganization. This old Tory organ is full of vigor and fight. Its literature is always enjoyablesometimes of much excellence. Price \$4 a year. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

- All efforts to explain away the ugly facts of Mr. Garfield's record serve only to make them more conspicuous, and to demonstrate their utterly indefensible character. It would be better for his friends to frankly enter the plea of guilty in his behalf and appeal to the generosity of the voting masses to cover his transgressions with the broad mantle of tolerant charity. - Washington Post, Dem.

- If Gen. Garfield didn't know that there was a colored gentleman in the wood-pile when Oakes Ames offered him a slice of Credit Mobilier for next door to nothing, carried it for him without cost, and paid over \$329 to him as dividend-and all this without a dollar of investment on the nominee's part, Garfield is too sweet a dear innocent to be entrusted with so important a trust as the Presidency. Shrewd, wicked men are always buzzing around a weak, innocent President, in the hope of promoting their bad schemes by his innocent aid. We want in the White House a man not so innocent but he knows vice when he sees it Republican if a firstrate Democratic and not so familiar with its hideous mien that he embraces it. If Gen. Garfield was not corrupt he was weak, and we leave to our esteemed contemporaries who are managing his campaign the dilemma of the alternatives .- Philadelphia Chroniicle-Herald.

> "I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroads, nor any dividends or profits

The Garfield Credit Mobiller Matter.

arising from either of them."- Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, January 14, 1873. The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid

Report, February 18, 1873. A Man who Dare not Live in Ireland.

over to Mr. Garfield by a check on

the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Gar-

field then understood the sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

the stock .- The Poland Committee's

Philadelphia Times, 12th. John O'Leary, formerly editor of the Dublin Irish People, the organ of the Irish National party, who arrived in this city on Thursday from Autwerp, by steamer Rhyneland, was, in 1865, on the seizure of so many Irish people by the government, the second political prisoner tried. Thomas Clarke Luby, now of New York, was Clarke Luby, now of New York, was the first. Mr. O'Leary received a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude, five of which he served, when vitude, five of which he served, when

cannot reside in Ireland until 1885. Mr. O'Leary has spent the time since 1870 in literary and philosophic studies in Paris, where he and his friend John P. Leonard are known to Irish Nationalists wherever dispersed as their most esteemed living representatives. He is while here residing with Dr. Carroll.

A Wake Porest Student Who Cut His Way Through. Reidsville Times

A student named Davis from up in

Cherokee county graduated this session at Wake Forest. Five years ago he went to that college with five cents in pocket-all his money. They told him he'd better go back, but he vowed he'd stay around there and live on the wind but what he would go through. And stick he did. He cut wood about for the citizens and finally all the Professors gave him the contract to cut up their winter wood. Professor Royall was in the Chapel one morning and heard a terrible racket outside, like a cannon touched off, and it was Davis who had finished all of a pile of wood except some great knotty sticks that he split by boring holes and ramming in powder. He cut six hundred and odd dollars out of wood during his term and graduated only twenty-five dollars in debt for the whole five years. He learned to sing and taught singing school in the country during his spare Saturdaya That made him some money. He graduated with honor, and the subject of his commencement speech was "Hew to the line let the chips fall where they may." He has got his axe with him and intends to lay it away in his study, and label it: "With this I cut my way through." He has already been offered a Professorship in some college. Go it

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

We see quite a number of the State Press are down on the proxy business. We agree with them that it places too much power in the hands of a few individuals, and that a single delegate should not hold the vote of a whole county of which he is not a resident .- Carthage Index.

That the Post may not be misunderstood. past, present or future, the Democratic State ticket is placed at its mast-head. Whatever the Post or the great body of the people whom it represents may think or feel about it, all are agreed as to the duty of abiding the decision. There is no other course to pursue in the premises. But if anybody supposes that the Post or the people approve the methods, or condone the crime against free choice by and through which this result has been reached they are much mistaken.—Raleigh Evening Post,

How Mud Comes Back on the Mud-From the New York From the New York

Tribuns, February Tribune, June 16, The mud-beavers James A. Garfield. will be standing amid of Ohio, had ten the returns of their shares; he never paid own filth presently, a dollar; received which is sure to come \$329, which after the back upon them with investigation began the unerring force of he was anxious to a boomerang. Their have considered as a collapse will be so loan from Oakes complete that for the Ames to himself. * rest of the summer These men betrayed not a peep will be the trust of the peoheard from them. ple, deceived their

constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be lisgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.



Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the

For Liver Complaints, Aven's Ague CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy We warrant it when taken according to

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. ap 2 eod 1y fr su we

Cannonade.

IT IS NOT THE NOISE OF THE CANNONADE that kills, but the precision of aim. Neither is it advertising best goods and lowest prices, but actually keeping them, that draws purchasers of Furniture to the new Furniture Store,

8. E. Corner Market and 2d Sts.,

Wilmington, N. C.

je 20 tf BEHRENDS & MUNROE.

Cotton Gins! Cotton Gins!

FROM ALEPARTS OF THE WORLD

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS. Work of the National Committee-John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, selected as Permanent Chairmanthe Apparent Strength of the Various Candidates-Description of the Convention Building-The Opening Prayer-Temperary Organization-

Chairman.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star. | CINCINNATI, June 22.-The National Committee last night agreed upon Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, for permanent chairman. It agreed to admit the contesting delegations from New York and Massachusetts to seats until the Committee on Credentials reported, but only the regular delegations will be entitled to vote. The Massachusetts delegation held a meeting with a view to compromising the difference in their State, so as to admit both

Ringing speech of the Temporary

delegations. The Ohio delegation took important action, although nominally Thurman has a majority, yet when it came to electing a chairman Alex. Long, a Payne man, was chosen by a vote of 24 to 20, for Durbin Ward, who represented Thurman and Jewett. The entire Payne organization was

In the Illinois delegation a vote for pre ference was taken, resulting-Seymour 16, Morrison, 18, Palmer, Davis, Trumbull, Tilden, one each.

Nebraska voted to unite with New York Connecticut and New Jersey, but no choice of candidate was made. Indiana strongly holds off from joining Ohio, still remaining firm for Hendricks. At a meeting a resolution by Indiana was adopted specifically condemning the effort

to put McDonald in the field. The night was busy and noisy delegations are marching through the streets with music and banners.

CINCINNATI, June 22-11 A. M -Up to this time nothing in relation to the probable nomination has taken a definite shape. If New York, New Jersey and Connecticut could agree as to a ticket, it looks as if the Convention would readily accept their decision, so far as can be gathered from the opinions of the various delegates. But thus far no united action has been agreed upon. Bayard still appears to have the largest number of really earnest and hearty supporters, but there is nothing yet to justify the expectation that he will win. New York being considered the pivot State, there is great anxiety to learn who its delegation considers the most available candidate there.

Bayard is evidently the strongest in the Southern affections, but the Southern delegates will not press him except by following Northern leaders up. The Field men have secured the promise of many complimentary votes on the first ballot, and in this way have increased their apparent strength. Georgia is expected to divide its votes between Bayard and Field on the first balot, but Field's managers have not been able to consolidate the Pacific delegates for him. They claim all of Oregon and

five of the Nevada delegates are persistently against Field. The dissensions in Ohio and Indiana are hought by many to leave all of the candidates from those States out of the question.

Payne continues apparently quite strong, and the more shrewd observers think if the Tilden men hold all their seats in the Convention and cast New York's solid vote for Payne, he will lead Bayard on the first ballot. This, however, is doubtful, and the chances in any event are that Bayard's friends will stand firm, while Payne's votes will soon dwindle. These are opinions only, which are telegraphed in order to give an idea of what the preponderance of talk

is, but all is at sea, and nobody can give an idea of what is to come. The Convention is rapidly assembling, at 11.30 A. M, in the spacious Music Hall, whose beauties have been too often described to require any further notice now. In general appearance it is rounded oblong, being but little larger in length than breadth. The platform is in the western end, while on the opposite and and on the northern and southern sides are galleries for spectators. These galleries are being largely occupied by ladies. The main body of the hall is assigned to the delegates and their opponents, whose positions are indicated by neat banners of blue silk edged with gold, bearing the names of the respective States. The upper galleries are decorated with American flags, while at the

blue canvass bearing the motto, "Ohio Greets the Nation." The general effect of the Hall is very pleasant, but its seating capacity is less than half that in which the Chicago Convention was held. In this respect it has greatly the advantage, however, because all of its occupants can see and hear. Back of the platform a great organ discourses its music and in the main gallery at the opposite end of the Hall a military band is stationed. Shields on either side of the organ bearing thirteen stars, and the national stripes bear also the words "Peace, Good Will, Prosperity, Happiness," on one side, and "Abundance, Victory, Commerce, Enter-

windows the flags of all nations are flying.

In the centre of the hall is suspended a

prise," on the other. The arrangements for the press, though moderately good, are not equal to those at Chicago, having been controlled here by men without experience as to the necessities of the case, and without a disposition to seek information from those who best know what is required. It follows that there is a great deal of loud complaint on the part of the press representatives, some of it certainly well grounded.

Among the prominent men on the platform are to be seen Representatives Reagan, of Texas, Atkins, of Tennessee, Forney, of Alabama, Harris, of Virginia, Blackburn, of Kentucky, Hill, of Ohio, Springer, of Illinois, ex-Representatives Banning and Rice, of Ohio, and John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. At noon the organ played a medley of

national airs, with excellent effect, eliciting Ex-Senator Barnum, of Conn., Chairman of the Democratic National Committee,

called the Convention to order at 12.45 P. M., and presented Rev. Charles W. Wendle, of the Presbyterian church, who invoked the Throne of Grace. He spoke of the young Democracy of America having become the refuge and asylum for the distressed and down trodden throughout the world and the light and hope of nations, and prayed that with an unfaltering hand every unjust law on the statute book might be erased, and our political life purged from every evil that keeps back the people from the highest measure of virtue and happiness. Above all, continued, let there be an end of all sectional divisions and strifes. Let every root of bitterness, every occasion of estrange ment, be removed, and let our whole people, forgetting things that are behind and pressing forward to things that are before, be united, heart and hand, in the bonds of mutual confidence and good will. Help this Convention to choose for its leaders in the approaching and honorable struggle, men of large wisdom and experience, of lofty character and irreproachable life; men true and fearless in the bour of trial, yet ardent lovers of justice and peace; en-able the members of this Convention to rise

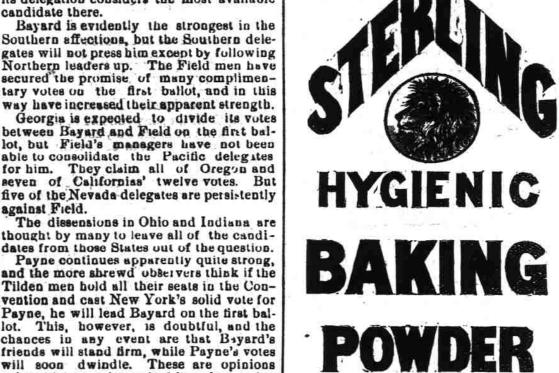
ask that our action to-day may be well pleasing in the sight of God.

Mr. Barnum then, by direction of the National Committee, presented the name of Hon. Geo. Hoadley, of Ohio, for Temporary Chairman, which was agreed to, and Wm. L. Scott and H. D. McHenry were appointed to conduct him to the

Judge Hoadley's approach to the plat form was greeted with applause. The Judge proceeded to address the Committee and the Convention. He thanked them for their complimentary action in putting him in the chair. He pledged himself to the strictest impartiality in the administration of the duties assigned to him. This was the only adequate method by which he could testify his gratitude As chairman he should be neither the friend nor foe of any candidate, though he had his favorite, in whose behalf he was both earnest and partisan. He took the ground that the representatives here not delegates of Congressional districts, but the representatives of inde-

structible States. [[Subdued applause.] He proceeded with the same laudation of the Democratic party, for which this Convention would make no new creed, which had its own vitality, and which would not depend for its future on the success of its ticket, or be crushed out by its defeat. Their duties here were simply to declare the party will. The occasion was one of great interest and importance. At St. Louis four years ago they placed in nomination two of the toremost men of the nation. | Great applause. | A subsequent repetition of the name of Samuel J. Tilden was the occasion for another outburst, the delegates rising in their seats and cheering and waiving fans. He asserted that they were as certainly elected as was Washington or [Subdued applause] He de-Monroe. nounced the Republican party as one of fraud, which cheated the people out of their choice, thus proving their infidelity to Republican principles; but if the Democratic party should again be successful, no cunning device of dishonest arburation should rob them of the fruits of their victory. [Applause.] Although the Democrats failed to inaugurate their candidate, their cause was not wholly lost. The defeated attempted to steal the State government of Florida, and no trace remained of the carpet bag governments in the South except \$150,000,000 of State debts accumulated by them as a burden upon the people, and the fact that Louisiana has only one rightful Senator in Con-

gress. | Applause] We are compelled to close our afternoon report at this point. The Convention subsequently at 2 P. M. adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.



LABORATORY ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1880.

Dear Sirs: For years past I have been called upon to analyze all the brands of Baking Powder submitted to the Commissary Department of the United States Army, and I have found none to equal the "STERLING" brand (manufactured in Baltimore) in the matter of strength, i. e., the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas it yields. It is, moreover, pure in the properties of the strength of the str an exceptional degree, containing no burnt alum, which is justly regarded as injurious to health, nor any other foreign matter whatever. In short it is a pure and highly wholesome Baking Powder.

Respectfully yours,

WM. M. MEW,

Analytical Chemist.

THE STERLING MANUFACTUR'S CO 168 W. Madison St. Baltimore. OR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS

Manufactured by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS, Wholesale Agents.



This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U.S. Suprems Court at Washington, is the only legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY 1:0 WIN A FORTUNE. IFISTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 13TH, 1889-1224 Monthly Drawing. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Chari-

Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1888, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution: CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,600.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. LIST OF PRIZES.

...... Prizes of 100.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximation Prizes of \$300.....
9 Approximation Prizes of \$200.....
9 Approximation Prizes of 10)..... 1857 Prizes, amounting to\$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail addressed only to

New Orleans, Louisiana.

or same person at

No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW YORA.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under
the supervision and management of GENERALS
G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBALA. EARLY.
N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
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THE PEE DEE WATCHMAN. A First Class Weekly Newspaper Published at DARLINGTON C. H., S. C.

TTIS A LARGE PAPER—94x40 INCHES—ALIVE able the members of this Convention to rise above all self-seeking and personal preferences, and in discreet party seal enter into the larger sentiment of the public good, of American nationality and human brotherhood. Let them remember that he serves his party best who best serves God. We

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, June 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quoted strong at 27 cents bid and 28 cents asked. Sale freported of a small lot of 11 bbls at 27 cents per gallon for regular pack.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 (5 for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained. with sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of teceipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was firm at \$1 70 for Yellow Dip, and

\$2 50 per bbl for Virgin, wth sales at quotations. COTTON-The market was dull without reported sales. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... cents # 1b. Good Ordinary.... 98 Strict Good Ordinary -Low Middling 10 7-16 Middling..... 11

DOORS CHEEN OF ARESTS

Good Middling..... 114

Governments quiet

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

!Financial. NEW YORK, June 22.-Noon.-Money strong at 3 per cent. Sterling exchange long 4851, short 488. State bonds doll

Commercial Cotton dull, with sales of 136 bales; middlings 12 cents; Orleans 121 cents; futures dull, with sales at following prices: June 11 65 cents; July 11.66 cents; August 11.72 cents; September 11.14 cents; October 10 73

cents; November 10.59 cents. Flour duil. Wheat active and lower. Corn active and easier. Pork firm at \$12 25 Lard strong at \$7 35. Spirits turpentine 29 cents. Rosin \$1 42. Freights firm.

PEGERGIN MARKER.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, June 22.-Noon.-Cotton easier; middling uplands 6 13-16d; middling Orleans 615-16d; receipts 19,800 bales, all of which were American; sales of 8,000

delivery 6 21-32d; August and September delivery 621-32d; November and December delivery 6 7-32d. Futures steady. Lard 38s. 1.30 P. M .- Uplands, I m c, September and October delivery 61d; October and November delivery 6 5-16d.

Breadstuffs-Small business at lower

prices. Red winter wheat 9s 8d@9s 11d.

bales, of which 2,000 bales were for specu

lation and export. Middling uplands, I m c.

June delivery 6 11-16d; June and July de-

livery 6 21-32@6 11-16d; July and August

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26, 1880 COMMENCING JUNE 18T, 1880, ROUND TRIP

MINERAL SPRINGS AND SUMMER RESORTS OF VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA,

AND NORTH CAROLINA, will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket Offices of this Road, via Goldaboro, Weldon, Richmone or l'eters burg; and also to Eummer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via Wil

mington and Columbia. For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards, con taining all needful information, call on the under signed, or Tic:ct Agents at Wilmington, Wilson Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, COL. & AUGUSTA R.R

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1889, ROUND TRI MINERAL SPRINGS AND SUMMER RESORTS

OF VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket Offices of this

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards, con taining all and full information, call on the under signed, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence,

A. POPE,

Sumter or Columbia.

Gen'l Passenger Ag nt. Carolina Central Railway,

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2, 1830.

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MOUNTAIN COUNTRY. For further information apply to F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

The Biblical Recorder,

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