PURLISHER'S ANNO THE MOUNING STAR, the DIENT. idest dally new Carolina, is published data, out has per year, \$4 00 for six months, months, \$1.50 for two months; 75c. to mail subscribers. Delivered to a at the rate of 15 cents per week from one week to one year. 87. at 27.

THE WREKLY STAR is published every Friday staining at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months 50 uss for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).-One square one day, \$100; two days, \$175; three days, \$250; our days, \$300; five days, \$350; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$550; three weeks \$350; one week, \$400; ivo weeks, \$550; three weeks \$350; one month, 5000; two months, \$1700; three months, \$2400; ix months, \$4000; twelve months, \$6000. Ten ines of selid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls dops, Pic-Nics, Scolety Meetings, Political Meet ags, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under beed of "City Temps" 90 cents per

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per he for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of dally rate. Twice a week, two thirds of dally rate.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re-spect, 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 Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

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

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

Advertisements kept under the head of "New advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. STIRS.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertiseme Amusement, Auction and Omciai advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of sandidates for office, whether in the shape of sommunications or otherwise, will be charged at advortisements.

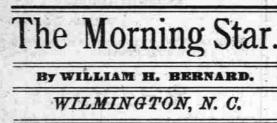
Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract.

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

Remilitances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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

Advertisers should always specify the issue or ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no is-sue is named the advertise in. Where no is-sue is named the advertisement will be inserted n the Dally. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-dress.



THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1884.

nit me to say more than this, except permit me to say more than this, except that Grant no doubt relies upon it to pro-mote his aims. With wisdom at Washing-ton and in the States we have carried, we can surely hold the country. But to hold it for a haphazard candidate is hardly worth the candle. For one of a vast multitude, I meant to hold it for you. Excuse this screed, and believe me, yours very truly, "JOHN G. FOSTER."

Now this is truly a remarkable sort of letter. It is mysterious. It was found in the streets opposite Blaine's house and sent to the Standard for publication. It showed that there was a secret, oath-bound, anti-Catholic, political association working in the interest of Blaine. Foster admitted that he wrote the letter. Blaine refused to talk about it. The Republic says of the letter and the

movement:

bers."

"The exposure made by this letter led to investigations in various quarters in regard to the existence, extent, methods and objects of this 'secret anti-Catholic order,' and not long after the New York Herald, having succeeded in getting at the 'true inwardness' of the order, published to the world its name, 'Order of American Union,' a list of its officers, copies of its constitution, ritual, etc., and a fac simile of its cards used by travellers to gain admittance to councils, and avowed that Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine and Postnaster Jewell were among its most distinguished mem

Blaine is the man who expects to get the Irish vote. The student of politics knows that but for the old Democratic party the Irish would never have voted in this country. It was that great Democrat and political genius, Thomas Jefferson, who fought their battles so manfully against the Federalists. Who fought the battles of the Irish in the Know-Nothing times? Have they forgotten all that?

A CHAPTER FROM LOGAN. In 1853 Logan was a young man

of an aspiring turn. He originated a law that was passed by the Legislature of Illinois that is well calculated to endear him to Fred Douglass and all negroes of his class. Here is section third of an infamous law:

"SECTION 3. If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall hereafter come into this State and remain ten days with the evident

stitution loving citizens, loyal to the con-stitution, if you love the Union, love the constitution, why is it that you will not do justice to these men by taking their fugi-tives and returning them to their masters as the constitution and the statute of the country require ? Why, gentlemen, do you not do it ? \* \* \* In Illinois the Demograts have all that work to do. You call it the dirty work of the Democratic party to catch fugitive slaves for the Southern people. We are willing to perform that dirty work. I do not consider it disraceful to perform any work, dirty or not lirty, which is in accordance with the laws of the land and the constitu-tion of the country. \* \* I ask you to tell me in reference to this Harper's

Ferry foray of John Brown. In Illinoisin the State from which I come-in Chicago there was a sympathizing meeting held in favor of John Brown, and ministers of God or pretended ministers of God attended the meeting and passed resolutions of sympathy with that traitor, thief and scoundrel. \* \* \* All I have to say in reply is that I came here as a Democrat and I expect to support a Democrat. I may have differed with gentlemen upon this side of the House in reference to issues

that are passed, but God knows that I have differed from the other side from my childhood, and with that side I will never affiliate so long as I have breath in my body.'

And still John is the candidate of "that side" for the second place on the Republican ticket. Oh shame, where is thy blush! John was a fugitive slave catcher according to his own confession. He is as nice a man for the negroes to vote for as Blaine is for the Irish Catholics to vote for. But the latter will not support Blaine whilst the negroes

will fairly yell and howl for Logan.

THE PERIODICALS. St. Mary's Muse is a neatly printed 54

page quarterly published at Raleigh and edited by the Senior Class of St. Mary's School. It is filled with a variety of articles by the young ladies.

The Southern Historical Society Papers for June contains the Last Chapter in the History of the Reconstruction in South Carolina, by Professor F. A. Porcher, which is followed by three more letters from Fort Sumter, by Lieut. Iredell Jones, and a careful review of Col. Roman's book on the Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard, by Col. William Allan. The magazine also contains a Letter from Gen. Lee to President Davis, a thrilling narrative of the Experience of Corporal J. G. Blanchard, as Prisoner at Camp Douglas, Gen.

B. R. Johnson's report of Army Operations from the 6th to the 11th of May, 1864, in the same, every suc

# THE LATEST NEWS

# FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD CHICAGO.

The National Democratic Convention Third Day's Proceedings-Presiden tial Nominations Continued - The Contest Narrowing Between Cleveland and Bayard - The Platform

Ready to be Presented, Etc.

## [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, July 10.-The Convention was called to order at 11.10 o'clock.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. George C. Lorimer, of the Baptist Church of Chicago. He rendered thanks for the country where liberty has found a refuge, labor an opportunity, domestic virtune a shield, and humanity a temple. He prayed that the nation may be awakened to realize that not in material prosperity, nor in wealth, lay greatness and salvation, but in those virtues and principles an nounced in the word of God, and echoed through centuries; that in this country liberty may not degenerate into license, nor authenty into tyranny, nor capital into oppression, nor labor into riotousness, nor conviction into bigotry and superstition. He asked for a blessing on the Conven tion, that the high sentiments and ennobling principles, that fell from the lips of the speakers of yesterday may become the gov-erning principles of this great party; and that its affairs of to day may be so ordered that the nominee of the Convention will be a man of lofty character, of resplendent reputation, whose attitude before the people shall be an inspiration to the growing manhood of the country; and that f such nominee be elected he may be a blessing to the nation and not a scourge.

Carter Harrison, of Ill., rising to a personal explanation, repelled the intimation made by one of the speakers yesterday, that he had packed the hall with a clique which applauded his speech in seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on Resolutions, stating that the committee, notwithstanding constant and patient ef forts, had not yet been able to complete the platform, and would not be prepared to make a complete report before 7 p. m.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the call of States for nominations, vas resumed.

Mr. Munser, of Mo., came to the plat form and made a nomination speech. He said Missouri would have given 32 staunch Democratic votes for the old ticket, headed by the sage of Grammercy, and his venerated friend from Indiana, Gov. Hen dricks, but as they could not have the old ticket, he had been casting about to see who was the man who, in their emergency, should lead the embattled hosts of Democrats to a grand and glorious victory. Nothing short of a blunder could make the Democracy lose the election. With Democratic Governors and 23 Democratic Legislatures, representing 253 electoral votes out of 401, nothing but a fatal blunder could make the Democrats lose. The man in his mind was spoken of as the "noblest Roman of them all," Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. [Cheers]. He therefore seconded that nomination. He had looked in Thurman's face yesterday, and recognized in him the "colossal Democrat" of the country. With Thurman as their standard bearer, the Democracy could carry Ohio, New York and California; and in proof of this statement he repeated a conversation he had had with Gen. Spinola and other Tammany men, and read telegrams from Ohio and California. In conclusion he declared, before God, that the Democratic party was hungry even unto death, not for the yenal spoils of office, but for the glory of doing good to their fellow beings. [Laughter and applause].

cendent ability and pure life, success lies in the result of its deliberations. He believed that with Samuel J. Randall as the candi-date, he would receive the controlling vote

in the pivotal States more certainly than any other of the distinguished men named. He asked, where does success lic?—not in Minnesota, not in Iowa, or in other of the confirmed Republican States; but in those close States which were carried by Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the arguments urged for Cleveland, and said they all applied to Thurman, Bayard and others. Then what was the excuse for putting aside those thorough Democratic veterans for new men. The record of Randall is pure and atainless, while his public career for twenty years has been in behalf of economical and honest govern-

ment. There are practical efforts for re-form. Mr. Randall would sweep New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of the laborer every-where, and the Convention could do no better than to nominate him.

The call of the roll of States for nomina ions was then resumed

Rhode Island being called the chairman of that delegation announced that Rhode sland had no candidate to offer.

Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when the State was called yesterday she presented no name; now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he asked that John W Cummings might second the nomination of Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Cummings then came forward to the platform and addressed the Convention in support of the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. I: had been said that the electoral vote of the South was sure for any Democratic nominee. The South had kept its faith unfalteringly and unflinchingly; but it must be seen to that no Democratic Convention committed itself to a nomination that would in some degree imperil those States in the future. The best man whom the Democracy could give would be none too good to carry the banner of Democracy, and none too pure or high for the great Democracy of the South. And pure and high and exalted as the nominee could be, no one could be more so than Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. [Cheers.] They came to put the garment of success on their nominee. It must not be a rent and tattered garment, like that which New York presented; it must be a whole, entire, faultless garment. [Applause] A large part of the New York delegation was bound hand and foot in this Convention. He himself represented a fighting labor district of Massachusetts, and he could tell the Convention that if it forced upon the Democratic party a man who had rent the government of success in New York, the party would lose the State of Massachusetts. His district was populated with working men opposed to the grasping grip of monopolists, and he declared to the Convention that if they tried to put the torn garment of New York on the candidate of the Democratic party, they would banish the labor vote and lose the election. Cheers].

Leroy F. Yoeman, of South Carotina, also seconded the nomination of Mr.

## expressed in this city to-night is that Mr. Grady has uttered a vile calumny against the Irish Catholics of America.

(Signed) WM. R. ROBERTSON. The hour for the meeting is long past and the delegates are still coming in. There are occasional cheers and music by the

band. The visitors' seats are fully occupied, and the scene is an animated one. The Cleveland men confidently predict his nomination if a ballot is reached to-day. Among the distinguished gentlemen occupying seats on the platform are Speaker Carlisle, and Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, the last Democratic candidate for Vice President. Hon. Samuel J. Randall

is not present. It was manifest from the applause with which the name of Senator Bayard was received this morning, that at last the opposition to Cleveland has found a strong leader who is steadfastly organizing to stem the tide that has been sweeping New York on towards the goal of success. Heretofore the opposing delegates had been striking wildly and harmlessly. The threats of Grady and Cochran only served to increase the strength of Cleveland.

When Massachusetts appeared on the platform in the person of Mr. Cumming, to second the nomination of Bayard, it was evident that Benj F. Butler was the leader of the organized opposition, and that he expected the South to present a solid front in Bayard's support, under the leadership of Senators Hampton, Vance, Lamar and others of the States of that section. The

delay in perfecting the platform is felt to be a part of the scheme, as it gives time for organization. The sub-committee of the committee on

Resolutions made its report to the General Committee shortly before noon this morning. The majority report of the sub-committee was signed by all of the members with the exception of Gen. Butler, who presented a minority report. The two reports now (12.45 P. A.) are under discussion, and it is not expected that the Platform will be submitted to the Convention until 7 o'clock this evening. Messrs. Converse, Hewitt and Watterson were appointed a committee to punctuate and burnish up the final report before it is sent into the Convention. The members of the committee seem to think that the platform, as it will be presented, will be satisfactory as a whole.

The situation this morning does not differ materially from that of yesterday morning. The second day's events of the Convention have developed only one thing. This was a stubborn determination to beat Cleveland at any sacrifice and by any means. It was generally conceded that the action of the Tammany men in openly opposing Cleveland. was without precedent, but that it had done the New York Governor no material harm. The Cleveland men are strong in their behalf that they can bring matters to a crisis at their option. They could therefore afford to be generous in asking the Convention to indulge Grady in his attack upon Cieveland yesterday. Chairman Manning was only carrying out the policy of the Cleveland men, which is to create the impression

that they are safe in their strength and can afford to grant a few concessions.

COMMERCIAL.

WILWINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, July 10, 41', M SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted steady at 28 cents per gallon with sales of 200 casks at that price ROSIN-The market was quoted firm

at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 021 for Good Strained, with sales as offered TAR-The market was quoted firm at

\$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at que tations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was-steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON-The market was quoted dull and nominal. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations

Ordinary ...... 8ª Good Ordinary ..... 11 cents 10 th Low Middling, ..... 105 Middling..... 11 Good Middling..... 11 PEANUTS-Market dull and lower sell, on a basis of 80@85 cents for Ordina ry, 90@95 cents for Prime, \$1 00@1 05 for Extra Prime, and \$1 10@1 15 for Faney

RECEIPTS.

	- 5
Tar	22 bales 239 casks 862 bbls
Crude Turpentine	77 bbls 175 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS

By Pelegraph to the Morsing . the Financial.

NEW YORK, July 10, Noon. - Money firm at 2@3 per cent. Sterling exchange 4824@483 and 4844@485. State bends quiet. Governments firm.

Commercial.

Cotton dull, with sales to-day of 34 bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 114c. Futures dull; sales at the following quo tations: July 10.90c; August 11.04c; September 10.89c; October 10.54c; November 10.40c; December -c. Flour dull Wheat 1@11c higher. Corn 4@1c higher. Pork dull at \$16 25@16 50. Lard firm at \$7 35. Spirits turpentine steady at 31c. Rosin steady at \$1 221@1 271. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 10.-Flour steady and quiet: Howard street and western super \$2 75@3 25; extra \$3 35@4 00; family \$4 35@5 50; city mills super \$2 75@3 25 extra \$3 35@4 00; Rio brands \$5 37@ 62. Wheat-southern steady and active western a shade firmer and active; southern red 95@\$1 02; southern amber \$1 00@ 1 05; No. 1 Maryland 98c@\$1 00; No 2 western winter red on spot 934@94c orn-southern and in demand western higher and dull; southern white 72@74c; yellow 65@67c. FOREIGN MARKETS. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, July 10, Noon.-Cotton dull and inanimate; uplands 61d; Orleans 6#d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 9.000 bales, all of which were American Futures steady; uplands, 1 m c, July and August delivery 6 11-64@6 10-64d; August and September delivery 6 13-64, 6 12-64@ 6 13-64d; September and October delivery 6 11-64d; December and January delivery 59-64d ; September delivery 6 15-64d 2 P. M.-Cotton-Quotations of Amer can cotton have all declined 1-16d. Good middling uplands 6 5-16d; middling uplands 6 3-16d; low middling 6d; good or dinary 5gd; ordinary 5 5-16d. Good mid dling Texas 68d; middling Texas 61d; low middling 61d; good ordinary 5 15-16d; or dinary 58d. Good middling Orleans 6 7-16d; middling 6-5-16d; low middling 61d; good ordinary 5 5-16d; ordinary Uplands, I m c, July delivery 11-64d, sellers' option; July and August delivery 6 11-64d, sellers' option; August and September delivery 6 13-64d, buyers' option; September and October delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option ; October and Novem ber delivery 6d, value; November and December delivery 5 60-64d, buyers' option December and January delivery 5 60-64d. sellers' option; September delivery, 15-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed

## EVENING EDITION

### BLAINE'S RECORD.

We shall not knowingly lend these columns to misrepresenting Blaine's and Logan's records. We shall give from time to time such information concerning their political life as we may find in reputable papers and unquestioned documents. It is right and proper that the acts of politicians should be published and scrutinized. The people must have information in order to choose wisely and to vote for the best interests of themselves and the country.

We have already copied something of Blaine's connection with the Mulligan letters. There will be a great deal more of this forthcoming before the election. We propose to-. day to refer to one of his other acts. He has been a prominent actor for he was not to be trusted since the perhaps a score of years or more and he has said and done a great many objectionable and censurable things and it is altogether proper that his record should be thoroughly overhauled and thoroughly aired.

Mr. Blaine was an active anti-Catholic agitator in 1854. In that year he became the editor of the Kennebec (Maine) Journal, the leading organ of the anti-Catholic organization in that State. In his paper he approved of prescriptive legislation against foreigners. This was, it may be said, a long time ago. But Blaine had not changed twentyone years afterwards. He was conorganization. Gen. Grant, in a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, in that year, made direct reference to the Catholics and the school question. Very soon after that a letter from Mr. Blaine appeared upon the same subject. It was dated October 20, 1875. Here is an amendment he proposed to the Constitution of the United States:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided be-tween religious sects or denominations."

letter of Blaine, with his Constitu-

negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in the country where said negro or mulatto may be found. Said proceedings shall be in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and shall be tried by a jury of twelve men.'

If old Fred has struck out for freedom in the direction of Logan used in Southern schools. he would have been compelled soon to flee to other parts-to Canada or to

his friend Horace Greeley whom he maligned in our hearing in 1872. We heard the ingrate declare in Metropolitan Hall, Raleigh, that was packed with negroes mainly, in 1872, that Greeley was the best and truest friend that he had ever found-that when he was a fugitive from his master it was Greeley who stood by him and befriended him. And yet the ungrateful old miscegenist warned the negroes against him and said that Democrats had taken him up. Old Fred will be lurid in this campaign for the author of the above law. He will be found praising the very man who put his foot on him and all other negroes.

But let us look farther still into Logan's ugly record. We have before given a brief account of his recent designs against the Zunis. We turn to his earlier record as a member of the Congress and just before the war. In the year 1859, and on 5th of February, John A Logan, now Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, made a speech in the House that puts nected in 1875 with an anti-Catholic to shame for the bitterness of its invective most recent speeches. He was not "loyal" in 1859, at least to the platforms of the party he afterwards joined. He was a red-hot Democrat,"who believed in the rigid enforcement of the fugitive slave law, the extension of slavery to the Territories, and that the North was, by its encouragement of Republicanism, hastening the break up of the Union." That was sound talk, but not of the latter-day Republican sort. John howls guite another doctrine now. He has "pented himself" and now he is beating the air in denunci-

ation of the very party that held the

Why the speech of Grant and the same views that he held. But you know that the mighty Logan

and a review by J. Wm. Jones, of Miss Thalheimer's book, Eclectic History of the United States. Yearly subscription \$3. Dr. Jones is well employed in exposing the blunders of Northern writers, intentional or otherwise, in their discussions of the war. He shows that Miss Thalheimer is a very untrustworthy guide for the school children of the country. Her works are

## CURRENT COMMENT.

--- Sir John Lubbock has taught his dog to read, a French savant is trying the same experiment with his cockatoo, an American reptile collector has a number of lizards which he instructs in music, a German professor taught a crane to do everything but talk, a Boston lady is giving a higher education to a number of spiders caught and tamed by herself, and physiologists and vivisectionists purpose to train two or three generations of dogs in order to make their descendants produce articulate sounds. What will the next thing be? Presumably this: The educated animals will adop the manners of the human race and its manifold requirements, and new branches of industry will spring up, a blessing both to man and to beast. It might not be amiss, in anticipation of the wants of the lizard musicians and dog readers, to compose a few "lizard airs" and to write contributions to

the future literature for educated dogs and parrots.-Pall Mall Gazette. ---- The United States do not want Cuba.-Rochester Herald. Beg pardon, the United States does not want Cuba.-Buffalo Express. A good, square Blaine paper would never deserve such a reproof .- Elmira Advertiser. This is the old bone of contention again, but as the Morning Herald has Lindley Murray and the Constitution of the United States on its side it can afford to let its sensitive contemporaries squirm. We believe as firmly as they do, however, that the United States are a nation, and by arguments that have some dignity and weight would be able to show that State soveignty is, so to speak, "played out."-Roches-ter Herald. It is too bad that the Herald, which is fundamentally and grammatically right, should not stand up for the United States as they are. Its taste is more admirable than its tendencies .- Phil. Record, Ind. Dem.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

Scales, Stedman and the other nominess are good men personally and their record is beyond reproach. They are the repre-sentatives of the best elements in North Carolina and will inspire a strong confi-dence in the wisdom of the Democratic

Mr. Livingston, of Missouri, rose to second the nomination of Cleveland, but the Chairman stated that it would require unanimous consent.

"No matter," said Mr. Livingston, "we have got our work in anyhow." [Laughter]. Thomas E. Powell, of Ohio, came to the platform to put in nomination George A. Hoadly, of Ohio. He declared that if the Democratic party was true to itself its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last few years he said the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change, was the candidate who he now presented, Gov. George A. Hoadly, of Ohio. [Some ap-plause.] Gov. Hoadly had received the argest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise man, fearless and aggressive leader, and a man of acknowledge ability, of undoubted integrity. a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, Senator Wm. O. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said, "by direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States, The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. [Applause.] It is that of no tyro in political affairs; it is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government. An official life of twenty years lies behind him clear, luminous and pure. No dark action, no corrupt practice, has ever stained his hands, [Applause.] While many of his contem-poraries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man, (cheers], whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his republic, a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. [Cheers.] The pathway of expediency lies behind us strewn with the wreck of our failures. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men; let us boldly ap-peal to the people on that record, and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you.

His practised hand, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs, will lay the foundation of your return to power so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been practically the leader in the National

Mr. Rose, of Ark., stated that after much consultation and consideration the Arkansas delegation had determined unanimously to cast its vote for Grover Cleveland of New York. [Applause.] As to the objection that Mr. Cleveland had enemies at home, the reply was that no man could, with fidelity to principle, adminis-ter the office of Governor of New York without making enemies at home. If they found a man without enemies, they would find a man who had not that elevation of character necessary to a candidate of a great party.

When the State of Wisconsin was called was announced that a majority of that delegation had voted to support the nomination of Gov. Cleveland, and had assigned its Chairman, Gen. Bragg, to second his nomination.

Gen. Bragg declared that the Young Democracy of Wisconsin loved and respected Cleveland, not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity, judgment and iron will, but they loved him most for the enemies that he had made. [Enthusiastic applause]

CONVENTION NOTES.

CHICAGO, July 10, 10.40 A. M .- The Convention is assembling. There is an im-mense crowd. It is said six of the Iowa delegates have changed from Cleveland, four going to Thurman and two to Bayard. Randall is developing a good deal of strength this morning.

The Massachusetts delegates held a secret caucus last night. The members are reticent, but they admit that Butler had recon-sidered his decision to withdraw from the field as a candidate and would be presented after the second ballot.

The Daily News reports the following as Butler's tariff plank:

Resolved, That customs duties should be levied for the purpose of raising money for the necessary expenses of the government and to protect and foster American industries and protect American labor; that raw materials, manufactured in this country, should come in free, as should also the necessaries, which are used on the poor man's table, such as tea, coffee, etc.; and that the tariff on luxries should be placed at the highest limit. The weather is clear and pleasant.

It is thought that a ballot will be reached this evening, and that the final adjournment will take place to-day.

It is said that the committee on Resolutions have agreed on a platform. It says that no tax, direct or indirect, can be imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of the government; and provides that the necessaries of life, including tea and coffee, shall come in free.

The Tribune says the friends of Judge Field are hard at work and he stands well as a dark horse.

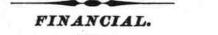
Hewitt's name is also mentioned this norning.

It is said that a number of Indiana and Western men favor bringing out Hendricks after the first ballot.

Some papers claim that Cleveland's strength is waning and that Bayard is gain-ing. The general impression though is that the situation is unchanged, and that Cleveland will probably get the nomina-tion. The Iribune puts him down for 397 on the first ballot and Bayard 147.

The Times says Bayard is looming up and that Butler has withdrawn from the contest and will support Bayard. Its estimate is, Cleveland 350, Bayard 192, Mc-Donald 63, Thurman 94, Carlisle 26, others

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New York Stock Market-Quiet and Lower.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, Wall Street, July 10, 11 A. M. -The stock market this morning has been quiet and lower. Prices declined 1 to 11. the latter in Missouri Pacific, which sold down to 94. Near 11 o'clock there was a rally of 1 to 4.

FRAUD! CAUTION!! Many Hotels and Restaurantz refill the LEA & PERBINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.



Lea Herris Signature is on every bottle of GENIUIN WORDESTERSHIRE SAUCE Sold and used throughout the world. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK. feb 14 Doawly fr



teady Sales of cotton to-day include 6,200 hales American.

4 P. M .- Uplands, 1 m c, July delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; July and August delivery 6 11-64d, buyers' option; August and September delivery, 6 13-64d, buyers option; September and October delivery 6 12-64d, sellers' option; October and November delivery 6d, buyers' option; No vember and December delivery 5 60-64d, buyers' option; December and January delivery 5 60-64d, sellers' option; September delivery 6 16-64d, sellers' option. Futures closed steady.

New York Rice Market. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 9.

at unchanged quotations. The call demand during the past few days has not been so active, but the mail orders have been large enough to make up the usual volume of trade. The quotations are as follows: Carolina and Louisiana fair at 51@51c; good at 51@6c; prime at 61@61c; choice at 61@ 7c; Rangoon 44c; Patna at 54c. Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., <sup>a</sup> telegraphs the crop movement to date: Receipts, 70,345 bbls: sales, 68,787 bbls; stock, 1,558 bbls. Mir-Tierces. Exports for the week....... 51 Exports from January 1 ..... 51 13,195 10.577 Exports same time last year.. 20 Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, July 9. The market was steady and unchanged. Total sales for the day 164 barrels. Ap pended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 51@51c; Good 52@ 54c; Prime 6@61c. Rough rice-Country lots 90c@\$1 20;tide water \$1 25@1 40.

