

THE MORNING STAR

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Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired. Advertisements on which no special number of insertions is marked will be continued until ordered to the contrary.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transiently for time actually published.

Advertisements under the heading of "Transient Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

All communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and impartially subjects of general interest, are not wanted, and if accepted in every other case they will be charged as if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisements always accept the issue of some other paper to advertise in, no notice is taken of the advertisement inserted in the Daily.

Advertisements for the purpose of advertising in the Daily, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1884

EVENING EDITION

THE PLATFORM

The abstract of the Democratic platform shows that the arraignment of the Republican party is strong and striking, and, what is of more importance, it is truthful. The showing up of the demands of the Republican party in its own platform, and the causes which necessitate such demands, will not escape the reader.

The State Rights doctrine as enunciated is all right—in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. The platform pledges the Democratic party to the reform of abuses. If it gets in power we hope it will not forget but fully redeem its pledges.

The idea has been growing for some time that the revision of the War Tariff would have to be postponed until after good and honest men got into power. There are two decided classes in the Democratic party on the subject of the Tariff.

The one class is for a positive, unmistakable cutting down of the present tariff that now averages 43 per cent. on 4,000 articles. The Republican Tariff Commission recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. when the average was 46 per cent. This would have reduced it to 26 per cent.

The Morrison bill undertook to reduce it horizontally 16 per cent. This would have made it 27 per cent, leaving it 1 per cent. higher than the Republicans proposed it should be. The class referred to believe that the War Tariff should be so reduced—to 26 or 27 per cent. on an average.

The other class favor a High Tariff—oppose reduction, or but little, and insist that the industries can not flourish without this high protection. On the Committee on Platform these two ideas were equally represented. The plank introduced is a compromise. The Democratic party pledges itself to reform, to economy, to fostering the industries, to protecting labor, to bringing back the Government to the good old, honest, economical ways.

bolting Republicans in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The platform is evidently constructed to meet the demands of the Independent Republicans and to placate the Protection Democrats.

The campaign of 1884 will turn then more on the character of the candidates than upon particular doctrines or emphasized principles. A general Reform campaign with trust-worthy Reform candidates strikes us as about a fair statement of the outcome at Chicago.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME ASSOCIATION

The visit of Col. W. F. Beasley to Wilmington, in behalf of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, was necessarily hurried, but it will result no doubt in securing a generous contribution to the end sought. He submitted the plan to the people of the State two months ago, and now he begins his canvass of the State.

Hon. Joseph J. Davis, Treasurer Worth, and Mr. Julian S. Carr, are the Trustees. The Directors elected for the first year are Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Gen. Alfred M. Stables, Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Gen. Rufus Barringer, and Capt. E. R. Stamps, directors at large; Lieut. Thomas E. Skinner, First District; Capt. Elias Carr, Second District; Col. W. J. Green, Third District; Capt. Octavianus Coke, Fourth District; Col. John A. Gilmer, Fifth District; Col. Z. B. Vance, Sixth District; Col. R. F. Armfield, Seventh District; Maj. W. A. Graham, Eighth District; Capt. J. L. Robinson, Ninth District. The Treasurer, who will have control of the funds, is Mr. Samuel C. White, Cashier of the State National Bank.

Mr. Charles W. Lambeth is Secretary. Col. Beasley served in the war, and rose to the grade of Colonel before he was twenty-three years of age. He is warmly endorsed by the entire Democratic delegation in the Congress "as eminently fit for the patriotic work," and they "commend him to the people of North Carolina." He is also endorsed by Gov. Jarvis and the State officials generally. Col. Beasley has certainly the requisite go and push and enthusiasm.

He desires that every hamlet and village and town and county shall organize for the work. He thus sets forth the plan:

"It will only require an average of ten cents from each white person in the State to build and fully equip the Home. Every five cents collected will make and place at least one brick in the Home. To collect an average of ten cents from each white person would prove an easy task if the people generally, or the old soldiers and ladies will organize in each township and earnestly undertake the work. No form of organization is necessary; simply meet, agree to go to work—and go to work—and it will not require very long for us to raise the sum needed to provide for our unfortunate defenders."

The Home will be located at Raleigh. It is proposed that a dollar be raised for every white voter in the State. Let each county raise a dollar for every white voter and the work will be done. But a great deal more can be raised. The design is to have a soldier's cot named in memory of each of our North Carolina Confederate Generals who died in the war.

There will be a Pender cot for instance. The needy soldiers who fought under him will here be provided for. There will be a branch cot, and a Gordon cot, a Ramsour cot, and so on, and the disabled Confederates of each command will be cared for. The disabled men of Generals who were not killed will of course not be neglected. The idea is to honor first the memories of the patriotic dead. The members of the various commands can easily visit each other, as the cots will be neatly arranged at no great distance from each other. After a sufficient amount of funds has been raised the president, trustees and directors will select the site, adopt a plan, and begin building. It is very desirable that the work should begin in 1884. Col. Beasley, in his circular address, as President of the Association, concludes as follows:

"It rests with you to decide this question, and to you I commit its answer, trusting that you will prove yourselves as good and noble in this instance as you have always done when the lame, the halt and the blind have appealed to you for charity. What more can I say? I know not, for if the aged and trembling forms, the diseased bodies and crippled conditions of these veterans, whose limbs lie buried on fields made famous by their peerless conduct as North Carolinians, do not appeal with sufficient force to arouse your generosity in their behalf, no words I could write will ever bring you to a proper realization of their just and merited claims."

There are men in North Carolina who are abundantly able to give \$5,000 each to this noble cause. Will they do it? There are a hundred who are able to give \$1,000 each. There are two thousand who could easily contribute \$500 each. There are five thousand who could well be \$100 upon this noble charity at least \$100 each. There are five thousand

who could contribute, and not be the loser, \$50 each. There are ten thousand who could well spare to such a cause \$25 each. There are thirty thousand who could put \$10 each in the neat cottages in which the disabled and mutilated veterans of North Carolina may spend the remainder of their days. There are 100,000 men in North Carolina who could well give \$1 each.

Then there is no cause why the Confederate Soldiers' Home shall not become a speedy reality. By putting aside 5 cents a week, and surely you can give that small sum for this noble cause, in twenty weeks you have \$1; in a year you have \$2.60. A cigar costs 5 cents. Can you not give that much each week to help take care of the men who fought for the State and perilled all for the cause of the South. A drink costs 10 cents. Can you not contribute that small sum weekly to provide a Home for the maimed and helpless veterans who stood up a wall of brave hearts against the enemy that sought the desolation and subjugation of the "land we love?" Let all do something. If the gentle women—the brave and self-sacrificing mothers and their refined daughters will take the matter in hand from Currituck to Cherokee and from Smithville to the Northern border of North Carolina there will be no doubt as to the success of the noble enterprise.

Is there a true-hearted, home-loving, North Carolina woman, madron or maiden, who will not be glad to lend a helping hand to so excellent, so patriotic, so humane a cause?

CURRENT COMMENT

The adoption of the "unit rule" in national conventions, whereby two men can cast three votes, five men can cast nine votes, ten men can cast nineteen votes, twenty men can cast thirty-nine votes, or fifty men can cast ninety-nine votes, or one man can cast all by direction of a majority, suggests a still simpler mode of making known the popular will and obviating the necessity for and expense and worry of conventions. Instead of New York sending seventy-two men, or Maryland sending sixteen, or New Jersey eighteen, all points could be gained, without the fuss and fury and toil and talk, by each State intrusting its interests to the caprice of one man. A quiet little party of thirty-eight could get together in some remote chamber and register the decree of each State as it had been determined in advance. There would be no clashing, no button-holding, no wire-pulling, no hotburning and no heart-aching. True, there would be no consultation, no comparing of opinions, no general survey of possibilities as they effect each individual locality, but there would be no need of any. Each State would determine in advance what was right and necessary, and would have that or have nothing. * * * Few people would be willing to intrust the making of presidential candidates to any body thus constituted; but such is the legitimate and logical working of the "unit rule." It robs every delegate of his individuality and makes him a component part of a force which his judgment, his conscience and his people may abhor. It makes him an insignificant, irresponsible and often an unwilling part of a powerful whole, instead of an intelligent and responsible integer.—*Bull. Day, Dem.*

In their beautiful exhibit in our own city last year, we had a demonstration of what the people of North Carolina can do. We know some of the people who are to do it and we are certain that the work will be done in the best manner possible. North Carolina has come to us. Now let Massachusetts go to North Carolina, and she will see a wealth of natural beauty and natural resources little dreamed of. The old North State is getting ready to occupy the place that nature has assigned her, in the front rank of commonwealths.—*Boston Post, Dem.*

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES

We have yet to learn that any section has been injured by a good imitation. On the other hand it will beyond a doubt prove the contrary. While it is true that the development of our material resources must depend mainly upon ourselves, yet this is no argument against the introduction of an element that would help us to make more rapid strides in the way of improvement. An immigration of the right kind has always had the tendency to infuse new life into the people, giving them new ideas, causing them to adopt new methods of doing things, and stimulating them to greater efforts. Any section that refuses to profit by the observation and experience of others, fails to look to its own interest and may expect to remain behind.—*Chadbourne Times.*

Good Government and good men are all along been Democratic theory and practice. Thev and corruption, extravagance and incompetency are only synonyms of Republicanism and its methods. The people must be educated, so to speak, to realize of their relation to, and interest in the government. Time is required. Let us then begin at once.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

MR. GOUGH ON VILIFICATION

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John R. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides, it rests the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that, and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not only, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
CHICAGO.
Democratic National Convention—Third Day's Proceedings—Governor Cleveland, of New York, Nominations for President on the Second Ballot—The Nomination Triumphantly Made Unanimous—Exciting Scenes During the Reception of the Ballot, Etc., Etc.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
CHICAGO, July 11.—The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago.

The Chairman said he had received, among other letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, one from Mr. Goodwin, of Mississippi, with the presentation of a gavel manured from wood and relics from different parts of the world. A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the Convention now proceed to the second ballot. Ordered.

Mr. Menzie, of Indiana, moved a recess until 5 p. m., in order to give time for consultation on Vice President. Carried. Guns are being fired on the outside. The report that Kelley has withdrawn from the hat is erroneous; he is still here.

FINANCIAL.
New York Stock Market—Strong and Bright.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
New York, Wall Street, July 11, 11 A. M.—Stocks this morning are decidedly stronger, and under a free buying movement the market advanced 1/2 to 2 per cent.

Stories on the Road.
Commercial Travellers at a Wayside Inn—Something to Put in a Grip-sack.
"Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing rights you see, and all that." "Yes, I am contented with my lot," said the elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semicircle of commercial travellers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

A Good Investment!
A POLICY IN THE
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.,
the largest insurance company in the world
which pays its losses without discount. Selah!

Jno. W. Gordon & Smith
AGENTS.
Choice
New Crop Molasses.
2ND CARGO NOW LANDING
AND WILL BE SOLD PROMPTLY FROM
WHARF AT LOW PRICES.

PURCELL HOUSE
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Wilmington, N. C.
B. L. Perry, Proprietor.
First class in all its appointments. Terms \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Public Opinion.
IT HAS BEEN DECLARED BY THE PUBLIC OPINION that the BARDEN CITY CIGAR & TOBACCO CO. is the only first-class establishment of its kind in the city. Kind and courteous treatment to all, neat and gaudy in appearance, and last, but not least, first-class 5 and 10 cent CIGARS and smokers' articles in endless variety. Try our FAVORITE, see, each. 54 1/2.

Star Saloon
THE PLACE TO GET THE VERY FINEST SHIMPS to be found in the city. ALSO WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO. Call and be convinced. GEO. F. HERBERT, Proprietor.

Virginia changed to Cleveland 10, and Maryland changed to Cleveland 8.

CHICAGO.
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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
STAR OFFICE, July 11, 4 P. M.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet steady at 28 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was quoted firm at 97 1/2 cents for Strained and \$1 02 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being a decline of 5 cents on last reports.

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:

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
NEW YORK, July 11, Noon.—Money firm at 3/8 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2@48 3/4 and 48 1/2@48 3/4. State bonds dull. Governments firm.

FINANCIAL.
Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 985 bales; middling uplands 11c; Orleans 11c.

WHEAT—Market strong; August 11.00c; September 10.84c; October 10.64c; November 10.48c; December 10.34c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—Strong and Bright.
(By Cable to the Morning Star.)
LIVERPOOL, July 11, Noon.—Cotton steady, but not notably higher; uplands 6 3/8-6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/2-6 1/4; sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export; receipts 3,000 bales, of which 2,500 were American.

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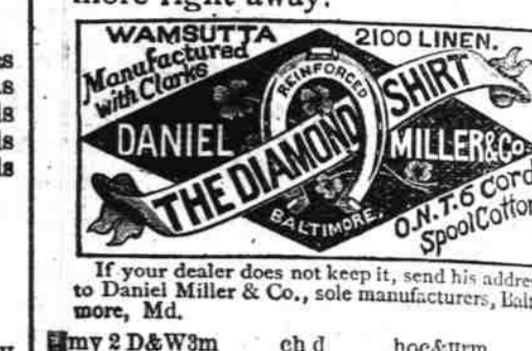
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HANG UP, MARIA!



Why don't you buy my shirts ready-made? What's the use of wearing your eyes out over fine needle work, and breaking your back trying to save a few cents! I don't see the savin' of it. Why you can buy shirts now-a-days for very little more than the cost of material. Look at this "DIAMOND" I've just bought. I say, Maria, I am going to buy a dozen more right away.



Dismal Swamp Lottery Co.
OF NORFOLK, VA.
The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the chartered right granted to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its locality is in the State, and now finally, to silence all questions on that point, has been carried before the Court of Appeals under a writ of error against averse decision. Its view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, thus securing public benefits.

17th July, 1884.
CLASS I,
SCHEME:
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$5,000.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is... \$5,000
1 " " 1,500 " " " " 1,500
1 " " 1,000 " " " " 1,000
1 " " 500 " " " " 500
1 " " 250 " " " " 250
1 " " 100 " " " " 100
1 " " 50 " " " " 50
1 " " 25 " " " " 25
1 " " 10 " " " " 10
1 " " 5 " " " " 5
1 " " 2 " " " " 2
1 " " 1 " " " " 1
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:
9 of 20... \$500
9 of 30... \$250
9 of 40... \$125
9 of 50... \$62.50
9 of 60... \$31.25
9 of 70... \$15.62
9 of 80... \$7.81
9 of 90... \$3.90
9 of 100... \$1.95
356 Prizes. Distributing \$150,000

TICKETS ONLY 25c.
Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.
J. P. HORBACH, - - - Manager.
Address all applications for information, tickets or Agencies to,
J. P. HORBACH, 327 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing (Class II, of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that the same was conducted with strict honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certification as evidence of our signature attached to its advertisements.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000!
Tickets only 85c. Shares in proportion.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervised the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawing of the numbers, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certification as evidence of our signature attached to its advertisements."
J. P. HORBACH
J. P. HORBACH
Commissioners.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000!
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions in Fifths in Proportion.
1 Capital Prize... \$75,000
1 Capital Prize... 10,000
1 Capital Prize... 5,000
2 Prizes of \$3,000... 6,000
6 Prizes of \$2,000... 12,000
10 Prizes of \$1,500... 15,000
10 Prizes of \$1,000... 10,000
10 Prizes of \$750... 7,500
10 Prizes of \$500... 5,000
100 Prizes of \$200... 20,000
100 Prizes of \$100... 10,000
1,000 Prizes of \$25... 25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 Approximation Prizes of \$750... \$6,750
9 Approximation Prizes of \$500... 4,500
9 Approximation Prizes of \$250... 2,250
9 Approximation Prizes of \$100... 900
1,087 Prizes, amounting to... \$35,300
Applications for rates to clubs should be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
POSTAL NOTES and money orders by Mail or Express (all sums of \$5 and above) by Express at our expense to:
A. DAUPHIN,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE MARION STAR.
THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE South. One section, one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State, offers to the community a medium of circulation with a large and influential class of readers. To those who have adopted the course of selling by sample, an excellent medium of circulation with a large and influential class of readers. To those who have adopted the course of selling by sample, an excellent medium of circulation with a large and influential class of readers.

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