ANNOUNCEMENT. T 18 MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news aper in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at \$7 00 per year, \$4 00 for six months, 3 00 for three months, \$1.50 for two months; 750. For one month, to mall subscribers. Delivered to ity subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week itr any period from one week to one year.

CHE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 50 per year, \$1 00 for six months 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; wo weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$5 50; one month. -10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; ix months, \$40 00; tweive months, \$26 00. Ten ines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet acts, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for ach subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

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

An extra charge will be made for double-column r triple-column advertisemen

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

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to eccupy 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 outracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

extra. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. All announcements and recommendations of sandidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at directly and the state of the state of the shape of the state of the sta dvertisementa.

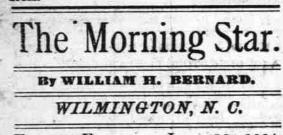
Payments for transfert advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-terly, according to contract.

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.

Remiitances 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 sues they desire to 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.



that he has"pented himself." We hope he will stand squarely by the meaning and intent of the Chicago platform. But does Mr. Randall give it an anti-Reform twist in his interpretation of its meaning?

Governor Cleveland has been quietly talking over his record as Governor of New York with a reporter of the New York Herald. He thus speaks plainly in denial of charges that are urged against him. He said:

"But to say that I have ever failed to embrace every opportunity offered me to ele-vate the condition and subserve the real interests of the workingman and to protect him in all his rights is false. This, however, is but evidence of the readiness of some persons to make careless statements when engaged in a struggle, and of others to accept such statements as facts instead of ascertaining the truth from the record. Inderstand me: I do not profess to be inallible on this or any other question, but I do claim that no sincere and honest workngman can examine my record and find rom it snything which tends to show a lack of sympathy with and care for the true interests of those who labor. I am ometimes afraid that at least a few of those who pose as friends of the workingmen do not keep themselves fully informed as to what is done for them by way of legisla-tion. As an illustration I see it stated in the papers as coming from one who pro-fesses to be especially the friend of the workingmen, and claiming to be a leader mong them, that I vetoed a bill preventing contract labor by children in the reformatories and institutions of the State. In point of fact, this bill was promptly signed by me, and no other measure touching this juestion has been presented to me."

He says his record has been misrepresented and that falsehoods of a general character have been circulated against him. The Democratic National Committee will circulate freely a full record of Gov. Cleveland's Administration.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER UF ACCEPTANCE.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 15th, 1884. The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:-In accepting the nomina-tion for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the accep tance with some observations upon the

twenty-five million dollars per month sur-passes the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present Revenue system do not pre-tend that in that whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress af the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power. . The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institution, schools, semina-ries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in weath has been accom-panied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a neople.

Our opponents find that our Revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied-the reduction of the Public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families-an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred deba. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to ac-complish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the Foreign Commerce of the coun-try has steadily decayed under the influence of the Protective Tariff. In this way they seek to array the import interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade-an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the experts and imports of a country re-gardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has for obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased -increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the Foreign Commerce of the United States, divided with approximate equality, between exports and imports,) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thou-sand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined n our favor, bur it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America elsewhere referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860 and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the ield The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoin's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American Colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,-000,000,000)-the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a Protective Tariff has not injured our export trade when, under its influence, we exported in twenty four years forty per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of the American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her popula-tion and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her haroor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860. AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF. Tha Agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of Revenue Laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of Agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a Protective Tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufac turing States. The farmers see that in 1860 Massachu ietts and Illinois had about the same wealth -between eight and nine hundred million dollars each-and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions." They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860 and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fif-teen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has abared in the gen-eral prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republi-can party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat,

Nation. The internal commerce of our Nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, with-out tax, detention or Governmental inter-ference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half mil-lion square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to day by fifty-six milprofits are enjoyed to-day by fifty-six mil-lions of American freemen, and from this lions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. Ac-cording to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the In-dustrial System which is upheld by the Republican party.

Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount-requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of rail-way as exists to day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade-at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to five in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessifies of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throw-ing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict be-tween the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation, of labor would plant

the seeds of public danger. The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between Labor and Capital-guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead n the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to n similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively to the control of the employer,) is injurious to all parties-not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to ele-vate and dignify labor-not to degrade it. As a substitute for the inclustrial system, which under Republican adminstration has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue-a policy whose end must be harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from therecent tariff agitation in Congress has hurt-fully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce in the uncertainty of perpet-ual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country ? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which, with the power of increased capital will work still greater maryels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

we do from Europe But the result of the nerican trade is in a high degree actory. The imports during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five millions-showing a balance against us of more than one hundred millions of dellars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but pay-masters for this large amount annually to opean factors-an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in grea part be changed ? | Cannot the market for our produce be greatly enlarged ? We have made a beginning in our effort to im-prove our trade relations with Mexico and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense-a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enargement.

The name of American which belongs to us in our National capacity must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizen ship of the Republic, must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere, walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty-protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret dimin-ishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln ? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there e occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that h will prove the last

ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justifi-cation of offences against the law. A re-ligious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should be no more admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of hu-man sacrifice. The law does not interfere. with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same rights as others, and to these they must be con-fined. Polygamy can never receive na-tional sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin. OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seri-ously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver-and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing that that of des-perate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common. standard of value shall be reached and established-s standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious, encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consoli-date large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be dis-



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 "DIA. MOND" I've just bought. I say. Maria, I am going to buy a dozen more right away.



If your dealer does not keep it, send his addres to Daniel Miller & Co., sole manufacturers, Balti more, Md. my 2 D&W3m ch d hoc&urn

Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING.

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr Howard attests the common adaptation this water in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Mal Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to en tain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Affect tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good accrucin the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Va."

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1884

## EVENING EDITION. MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

We have before us a table of the manufacturing statistics of the United States for 1870 and for 1880. In 1870 there were 252,148 establishments, against 253,852 in 1880. There were 1,615,598 persons employed in 1870, against 2,019,035 in 1880, above sixteen years of age. The value of manufactured products was \$4,232,325,442 in 1870, against \$5,369,579,191 in 1880. The statistics of all the States are given. By comparing the tables for the ten census years, it will be seen that the increase in products and hands employed is about 25 per cent., and yet there is an increase of less than 1 per cent. in the number of manufacturing establishments. This is remarkable. Why should there be no increase, or but little, in the number of establishments? The country has been plethoric a part of the time, and thousands of rich men were seeking investments. Why have they not sought to build more manufacturing establishments? Can there be but one or two answers?

There were already erected far too many establishments in 1870, for healthy operations or what? This, and we believe it to be the correct answer: the market was far too limited for the number of establishments. Hence, those in operation in 1870 only worked a part of the time, as may be seen by comparing the increase of 25 per cent. in their products in ten years. The High War Tariff had put np a Chinese Wall, and there was no market for the large surplus.

What did this hedging in of American products cause? The prices have been fluctuating, uncertain, unstable; over-production followed and the constant stoppage of mills.

Men of capital seeing and understanding these things hesitated and declined to put money in new enterprises. There has been some increase in the South, but an actual decrease in the North. Men who

lestions involved in the conte whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republy cans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to Amer ican capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Demo cratic party in Congress has for the last fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted-never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practiaally destroys that policy, The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The orverthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record, which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the Census of 1850 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from 'lack of time; partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries forshadowed a now scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness-the distinction beween "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Terri-tories (excluding slaves) amounted to four-teen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,-000,000.) This aggregate was the net reare confident of the fostering and enriching character of a Protective from the time the first British colonist OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position.from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequatv disturb the peace of Europe, we are left o cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in con-flict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the Nations of the Western Hemi sphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity and ad-vencement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all International troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration and if should in my judgment be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the Nations, beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of Arbitration. The effect even of sug-gesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as Secretary of State in June 1881 to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by giving the assurance in an official dispath that "there "is not the faintest desire in the United "States for territorial extension South of "the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the

The South needs capital and occupation not controversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the full protection of the Revenue Laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not end their electoral votes to destroy their own fulure.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the Civil struggle. And thus great entrgies which should be united in a common ndustrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging Southern po-litical consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the Southern youth: it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable. In the one supreme test-the collection and disburse ment of revenue-the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period, it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle. The growth of the country has continu

ally and necessarily enlarged the civil ser vice, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on quali fication, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public busi-ness will be aided by separating the Legis-lative branch of the Government from all control of appointments and the Executive Department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprices of favorit-ism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which are instantly conclusive with the ap-pointing power. The officers in the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecesser, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous.

posed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our National interests one languishes—the foreign carrying-trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore out Navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to Railways and to Manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A

law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the Liberty of the People. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no National welfare is as sured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true Government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against Constitutional Liberty than to obstruct the denosit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free overnment. He is the arch enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally im-perils his own rights. "It is a good land

which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am with great respect, Your obedient servant. JAMES G. BLAINE.



FROM PIER 34, FAST	RIVER, NEV	W YORK
At 8 o'cloc	kP.M.	0 02 4 1
REGULATOR	turđay,	July 5
BENEFACTOR		July 12
REGULATOR		July 19
EENEFACTOR		July 26
FROM WILM	INGTON.	<
EENEFACTOR	turday,	July 5
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EENEFACTOR	61 1 10	July 19
REGULATOR	4 1 24	July 26
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DR. O. F. MANSON, OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Late Professor of General Pathology and Physio-logy in the Medical College of Virginia :

"I have observed marked sanative effects from the Buffalo Water in Malarial Cacheria, Autoric Dyspepsia, some of the Peculiar Affections of Wo-men, Anamia, Hypochondriasis, Cardiac Palpitations, &c. It has been especially efficacious in Chronic Intermittent Fever, numerous cases of this character, which had obstinately withstood the usual remedies, having been restored to perfect health in a brief space of time by a sojourn at the Springs

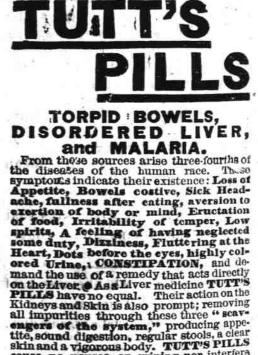
DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN.

Extracts from Communication on the Therapeatic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for February, 1877.

"Their great value in Malarial Discases and Sequeix has been most abundantly and satisfac-torily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of *Yellow Fever* which so terribly of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Urbie. in Yellow Fever, and decidedly mitigated other dis-tressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient re-covered, but how far the water may have contri-buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course. cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that its administration was attended by the most benefic its administration was attended by the most benefit cial results."

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THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor. ap 10 tf nrm Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va



ause no	nausea or griping nor interfere
rith daily	work and are a perfect
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HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipa-tion, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is spiendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W.D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Soldsreargebare 25. Office 4 Murray St., N.Y. Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.



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I entered Congress in 1863, and in

599.5	currenting onaracter of a rioreceive	from the time the first British colonist	which is our chief cereal export, they have	"two Republics have been established in	My observation in the Departmeni of	Wilmington, N. C.	A CONTRACTOR OF
	system might study the figures	landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It	sold, in the average of the years since the	"conformity with the best jurisdictional	State confirmed the conclusions of my	W. P. Clyde & Co., General Agenta	Polyman week and
	with profit. In keeping out foreign		close of the war, three bushels at home to	"interests of both. The line of demarca-	legislative experience, and impressed me	W. P. Clyde & Co., General Agents, je 28 tf 35 Broadway, New York.	F. G. & N. Robinson.
	goods the Bonublican lanishters here	After 1980 the husiness of this country	one they have sold abroad, and that in the	"tion is not merely conventional. It is	with the conviction that the rule of impar-	and lines and line his is In	WE ARE THANKFUL TO OUR FRIENDS FOR
v.	goods the Republican legislators have	was encouraged and developed by a Pro-	case of corn, the only other cereal which		tial appointment might with advantage be	Important Notice.	
	succeeded admirably in keeping in	tective Tariff. At the end of twenty years	hushels have been used at home to three	"divides one great nation from another	carried beyond any existing provision of the Civil Service Law. It should be ap-		their liberal patronage.
5.22	American products.	the total property of the United States, as	and a half bushels exported. In some	"with distinct and natural finality"	I plied to appointments in the consular cor		Our stock is all fresh goods and guaranteed.
201	the second s	returned by the Census of 1880, amounted	years the disparity has been so great that	We seek the conquests of peace We	vice Consuls should be commercial sonti-	opens October 1st and closes October 28th, 1884.	They can be returned at our expense if not
1.	Ma Samuel I Pandell same of the	to the enormous aggregate of forty-four	IOT EVERY DECK OI COTD exported one hun.	desire to extend our commerce and in an	nels-encircling the globe with watchful-	Proposals for Renting Restaurant Privileges,	They can be returned at our captain
		LUCUSCUU IIIIIIONS OI GOHATS (\$44.000.000	dred bushels have been consumed in the	l'especial degree with our friends and neigh.	ness for their country's interests. Their	Proposals for Renting Restaurant Privileges, Eccr Saloons, Stands for Soda. Mineral Water	satisfactory. We are daily in receipt of Las mar-
	Barris attain a conservation and a The second		nome market. The farmers see that in the	bors on this continent. We have not im?	intelligence and competency become, there-	Deer Saloous, Stanus for Boga, Mineral Water	ket prices.
				proved our relations with Spanish America	Tion of Brone buotie competer a. 110	Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., will be received until	ougais are auvanoung, but no
	and candidate. The platform is in accord	progress of a bloody war. It thus appears	of India, the growth of the home market	have done. For more than a generation	man should be appointed to an American consulate, who is not well instructed in the	August 1st, 1834. Persons wishing to Rent any	
17.2					consulate, who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country,	of these Privileges will address the Secretary at	
					and in the requirements and language of	Baleigh, N. C., or Mr. John Nichols, Chief of the	All kinds of Baskets, Brooms, Buckets and Canned hand. Also choice stock of Crackers and Canned jy 8 tf
100	adopted "	two hundred and fourteen per cent-show-	the value of every acte of tinable land in	I now make every enort to gain their triend-	commerce in the country to which he is	of these Privileges will address the Secretary at Baleigh, N. C., or Mr. John Nichols, Chief of the Department of Privileges, Raleigh, N. C., stating what Privilege is wanted, when a Diagram of the Grounds and Buildings will be sent, showing the	Goods,
	Englisher and a substitution of the state of the state of the state of the	the second por come buch	end onion.	I SHID. OUT LIAUE WILL LITEIN IS SITERAY ISTER.	sent. The sames rule should be applied	Grounds and Buildings will be sent, showing the	-185-6 1120 Birth 1
	We are glad he likes the platform	Bmong the people Thirty thousand mil	Such fasts to these facts that it is a	western hemisphere amounted to three hun-	even more rigidly to Secretaries of Legation	position that the Stands would occupy, and sta- ting terms and other necessary information. jy 4 tf* H. E. FRIES, Sec'y.	The Robesonian,
En El	and the ticket. The platform is un-	lions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) has been	and consumption of egreals at home give	drod and fifty williams of dallans, moaning	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	jy 4 tf* H. E. FRIES, Sec'y.	Published every Wednesday in Lumberton, N. C
	derstood by all to be for l'ariff Re-	monont mostility of the art fours of the per-	us some signt conception of the vasiness.	LODE-IOUTLA OF OUT entire foreign commerce	in the discharge of mublic business and the		THE ARE NOT A RMID.
	form and Tariff Reduction. Mr.	These results are regarded by the older	of the internal commerce of the United.	To those who may be disposed to under-	appointing power should regard this as the	WE WISH TO THANK OUR FRIENDS FOR the liberal patronage with which they have	By W. W. McDIARMID,
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