

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7 per month, \$15 for three months, \$30 for six months, \$50 for one year, in advance. Delivery by express at extra cost. Single copies 5 cents per week or any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 per year, \$1.50 for six months, \$3 for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 50; three days, \$2 00; four days, \$2 50; five days, \$3 00; one week, \$6 00; two weeks, \$10 00; three weeks, \$13 00; one month, \$18 00; two months, \$32 00; three months, \$45 00; six months, \$80 00; one year, \$150 00. Ten lines of solid newspaper type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates for first insertion, and 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for first 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 or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Deaths of Respectable Persons, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates for first insertion, and 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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 of insertions is made, will be continued "until ordered" at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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

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

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

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calling them. The discussion with York is almost sure to culminate in a bloody row out of which no possible good can come. If not that, it is serving to create unnecessary bitterness of feeling among neighbors, that will last long after the election is over, as well as some uneasiness. The STAR has put itself on record against the discussions and if harm comes it cannot be said that this paper had any part in the unfortunate arrangement and its bad results.

As far as we can learn public sentiment in this section of the State it is this: it is not desirable that the candidates for Governor shall canvass together in the negro counties. There is decided feeling in this matter and no man of judgment and humanity here desires a discussion to occur that may lead to a row out of which may flow very serious consequences. We reflect not only our own opinion but the opinion of men of sense and character in this community. This we know.

TWO LOVELY PRETENDERS.
Jim Blaine as a Civil Service Reformer and Ben Butler as the friend of the Working Class are almost too much for August dog-days. The country might stand one, but two are a little too-too. Then Blaine is posing as the great American tailor-wringer and the champion of Ireland and the Irish. He is positively too overwhelming. But here is the way a laboring man in New York goes for old Spoons, and we ask the laboring man who is dying to vote for the old demagogue to attend:

"When I went to his office in Bleeker street, when he was United States Marshal, to get a pass to see a sick friend who was a prisoner on Governor's Island, Spoons bawled out before I could get inside the door, 'Take off your hat, sir; how dare you come into my office without taking off your hat to me?' If Ben wanted a man to take off his hat to him then every time he saw him, I suppose he wants a man to go down on his knees now."

In all the land there is really not a man who at heart cares less for the working classes than the old trickster from Massachusetts. And now let us give a sample of Blaine's civil service services. It will show what an arrant pretender and humbug he is. Up in Maine the people begin to laugh when you tell them of Blaine's devotion to reform of any kind. They know that in his harangue of acceptance he went back completely on his past record when he pretended to be in favor of civil service reform. An instance is given. Only two years ago he caused the removal of Horace H. Hamlin, postmaster of one of the cities of Maine, and put in his dirty henchman, "Joe" Manley. An account of the transaction appears in a Maine letter and it says:

"This was done without a single word of complaint from any of the citizens of Augusta, and was a great surprise to every one. It was done because of the refusal of Mr. Hamlin to do some of Mr. Blaine's dirty work in ward 1, in this city, at a former election. This is a fair specimen of Mr. Blaine's ideas on the subject of civil service reform, and the policy he would pursue if elected. In the winter of 1879-80 it will be remembered that Wallace R. White was accused, and to any fair man's mind the charges were substantiated by evidence, of bribing two members of the legislature, and the facts proved that the plan to do so was devised at the residence of Mr. Blaine, who was then at home and directing the Republican forces in the contest then going on in the legislature. Within a year after that Wallace R. White was appointed district attorney in some western territory. Whose influence did this, if not Mr. Blaine's? What was the reward for?"

"This is enough for one day. We have already shown up the hypocrisy of Blaine's pretensions in playing the part of the Zealous Friend of the Irish. His editorials will not out at his bidding that he wrote against the Irish immigrants about the year 1855.

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.
Mr. Gladstone spoke an hour and forty minutes at Edinburgh on Saturday. A great crowd heard him and many addresses of welcome were presented to him. There was great enthusiasm and the interest was intense. Mr. Gladstone spoke with reserve and circumspection when he discussed the Franchise bill and the House of Lords. He intimated quite unmistakably that the Tory plan would not be acceded to of postponing the operation of the bill until 1886, that another bill for Redistributing the representation might become a law. He said the Government was resolved upon its proposed course and he deprecated the opposition of the Peers. A brief abstract of his speech reports him as saying:

"He hoped the House of Lords would listen to reason and end the conflict. He was reluctant to enter upon the question of reform in the House of Lords until it was found to be absolutely necessary. The Franchise bill sufficed to engross his whole attention. He was not adverse to the admixture of hereditary principle in the constitution, but those placing it in direct contact with the elected Chamber were his worst enemies. He strongly denied the right of the House of Lords to decide when to appeal to the country. The admittance of such a principle was in violation of British liberty. He would rather abandon his share in the Franchise bill and with it his share

in political life than to sanction such an innovation.
A vote of confidence was passed amidst great enthusiasm. There is a great deal of significance in the great Premier's guarded words to any one who can read between the lines. As we have had occasion to mention many times, there is no British statesman who has accomplished so many reforms in which the people are directly interested as Mr. Gladstone has. And yet he has never appeared to be very extreme or to be swept on by mere passion or prejudice. He has been a leader of public sentiment while in fact appearing to be forced on by the swelling current of reform. He is no enemy to the House of Lords really although his efforts at reform give color to the opinion that he is an enemy. The conservative character of the statesman will be brought out hereafter when his course is contrasted with that of more radical leaders. Before the present century ends there will be attacks made on the House of Lords that will—because of their implacable fierceness—make Gladstone's course appear as mild as a summer's breeze. He speaks now of his "reluctance to enter upon the question of reform in the House of Lords." This is no doubt true. But the great orator and statesman being a leader of opinion has to a very considerable extent created the necessity that will impel him to handle the Lords if they do not yield.

The distress among factory operatives is now not confined to New England or other sections in the North. The law that has brought loss and suffering is extending its influence Southward and in historic Petersburg, where there are several large cotton mills, the operatives are all turned adrift and that too just as the fall begins. The cure of over-production, according to Dr. Blaine and Black Jack Logan, is to build still higher the Protective Chinese Wall. Was there ever before such supreme quackery proposed?

A circular has been sent out by unprincipled and superserviceable Radical bushwhackers, signed "For the Committee. Yours respectfully, Green B. Raum." It is a warm appeal of the Mott sort asking for "soap." Mr. Raum declares it is a forgery. The Washington Post asks, "who is the forger?" Raum ought to hunt him up. But if a forgery it will serve the end, it may be, and get a small supply of the article now so much needed in the great National Republican Laundry—"soap."

Dana has been voting for "unclean" men all his life and yet he sanctimoniously advises against doing so. At the same time he is now supporting Butler who is both "unclean and corrupt." What a nice pair of hypocrites and frauds.
If the Republicans do not carry Vermont by at least 27,000 majority then they have lost ground. In September 1880, the Republican candidate for Governor received 47,848 votes to the Democratic candidates 21,245.

CURRENT COMMENT.
—The dependence of America upon England and France in the matter of dress is one of the grossest absurdities we tolerate. The climate of Western Europe is so different from our own as to furnish a sufficient reason for independent choice of both forms and materials. The difference in the structure of society lands us in a thousand absurdities in attempting to reproduce European usage under American conditions, as in clothing our children in brocades, and using silks and satins to ride in a farm-wagon, as *The Current* remarks. Like all mere imitations, ours is but caricature. The variety in the dress of European society is but poorly reproduced in the fashion-plates on which Americans depend, and as a consequence, there is a uniformity in America which shocks European travellers, and impresses them with the notion that Americans must be in livery. It is nearly as funny at times as the Japanese adoption of the claw-hammer coat and the stove-pipe hat for children of four years old. Something, but by no means all of this dependence is the fault of manufacturers, who choose to use foreign designs, rather than keep designers to supply original models. But in the existing state of art-training in this country, it is hard to get designers except by importation from Europe.—*Philadelphia American.*

The J. H. Mankin Fraud.
RALPH, N. C., Sept. 1, 1884.
Editor News-Observer:
NEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to what purports to be a letter addressed to me as chairman, by one J. H. Mankin, from Roxboro, in several Republican papers. It is proper for me to say that I know nothing of Mr. Mankin (if there be such a man), nor of the alleged letter, nor of the letter to which it purports to be an answer. My opinion is there is no such person as J. H. Mankin. I certainly have never heard of him before.
Very respectfully,
R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

Meanest Sneak in Town.
Malaria gases sneaked up through the poorly constructed drains and made baby very sick with malarial fever. Baby would have died but for timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters. There is nothing meaner in its way of coming, nor worse in its effects, than this malaria from the underground regions. Mrs. McDonald, of New Haven, Conn., says: "For six years I suffered from the effects of malaria, but Brown's Iron Bitters cured me entirely." Try it when malaria sneaks in and undermines your constitution. It will give relief.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN.
A French Commander in China Recently Spreads in Spain and Italy.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the conduct of Col. Daxant, commander of the force sent to occupy Langson, in having engaged in action with the Chinese troops at Bakle, without having first communicated with Millet.
THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—Count Van Limburg Sturmer, one of the Ministers of State, is dead.
ROME, Sept. 3.—Between sunset Monday and sunrise tomorrow, 120 cases of cholera have occurred at Naples. The epidemic is spreading to the adjacent districts. At La Spezia there were 39 fresh cases and 13 deaths yesterday.

TERRIBLE BUT TRUE.
HOW BLAINE IS ARRANGED BY EX-REPRESENTATIVE FOUNDED OF WISCONSIN.
The Plumed Knave Repudiated by a Republican Leader.
Himself a speculator, enjoying a fortune too great to have been acquired by honest industry, legitimate business enterprise, or his country's service at \$5,000 a year, he sympathizes with and profits by speculative stock-jobbing and gambling methods which have wrought ruin, disgrace, and business disaster beyond computation, schooled youth and persuaded middle age to avoid honest and useful industry, made suicide and insanity commonplace, unsettled values, placed the fruits of honest toil in the power of the Goulds and Armours to bear down or bull up in the markets as whim or interest may dictate; methods which recently gave us but an exaggerated illustration of their iniquitous consequences in the Grant & Ward fifteen-million-dollar failure and robbery.

Reference to Blaine's Congressional record relating to subsidies, class legislation, corporate exactions, &c., will readily satisfy the honest inquirer of his uniform support of monopolies and indifference to the common weal. Little wonder that he omits in his letter to refer to or explain the cause of the great disparity in the distribution of this marvellous increase of wealth accumulated during the period he chooses for comparison; that he fails to note the fact that the one three-hundredth part of the \$44,000,000,000 is held by one man, while others rank little below, and his own palatial residence, commanding a rental of \$11,000 a year, suggesting more than an average per capita of wealth. Little wonder that he is silent on the subject of inter-State commerce, the regulation of which is demanded by all producers and legitimate traders. Great corporate interests command non-interference. It was a lame defence of his devotion to improved civil service to cite the fact that during a prolonged public service he only advised the removal of "four persons." The expert observer will conclude that the true betterment of the service demanded the removal of forty. He should have emphasized his position by noting the fidelity with which a horde of relatives have been constantly fed at the public crib, notably the favorite brother Bob, drawing pay for another's service. Nor will the citation of his pacific assurances to Mexico, quite cover up his South American policy and interference to protect the Landrao guano scheme. The death of his servant, Hariburt, whom he feigned to rebuke, may serve to partially conceal the true inwardness of this affair, as did his garbled rendering of the Mulligan letters first mislead many charitable people touching the Little Rock bond job.

The disingenuousness of his letter of acceptance is further betrayed by its significant silence touching the events of the past three years. Bringing down his historic figures to the present would have revealed the fiction involved in his statements; would have shown a marvelous shrinkage in nominal values; would have noted the downfall of business prosperity and business morals, and would have pictured as he can do so graphically as he the furnace fires dying out, the wheels of factories standing still, wages reduced, beggary usurping the place of labor, bank and business failures, creditors and depositors wantonly defrauded, homes lost, and crookedness in public affairs. Mr. Blaine is objectionable furthermore for the company he keeps, for the friends he has made. Will the chief promoters of his nomination be his chief advisers, if elected? There's the rub. I need mention no names, but will suggest that the least objectionable of his pet supporters are the *Tribune's* supporters of Greely in 1872 and accusers of Blaine in 1876 and 1880, charging him with bribery and other penitentiary crimes.

NEW YORK.
The Chicago Resolutions Respecting Tilden and Hendricks.
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago, to present to Tilden and Hendricks the resolutions of the Convention respecting them, will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to day, to definitely determine the arrangements to be made.

MONTANA.
Another Attempt to Burn the Town of Missoula.
HELENA, Sept. 3.—Another attempt to burn Missoula was made last night. A pile of oil-soaked kindling was ignited in a stable near the town, at 10.30, but was extinguished without damage. A strong force of extra police is patrolling the town.

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.
Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers.
Greensboro, Fayetteville, Shoe Heel, Wilmington.
THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY has been completed from Greensboro to Fayetteville and Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public.
Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any Road in the State.

Savannah Rice Market.
Savannah News, Sept. 3.
The market continues nominal, and prices remain unchanged. There were no sales. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Good 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2; Choice 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Country lots 90c @ \$1.20; tide water \$1.25 @ 1.40.
New York Peanut Market.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 3.
Peanuts have a slight inquiry at firm prices. Quotations are 6c for hand-picked, 7c for extra hand-picked, and 8 1/2c for fancy hand-picked; farmers' grades at 5 1/2c.

The Cotton Plant.
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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE. Sept. 3, 4 P. M.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 2 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales reported. Later—We hear of sales of 150 casks at 28c.
ROBIN.—The market was quoted firm at 95 cents for Strained and \$1 00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.
TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 20 per barrel of 380 lbs, with sales at quotations, a decline of 10 cents on last reports.

CHUDE 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 quiet. Small sales reported. The following were the official quotations:
Ordinary 7 1/2 cents 1/4 lb
Good Ordinary 8 1/2 " " "
Middling 9 1/2 " " "
Good Middling 10 1/2 " " "

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
NEW YORK, September 3, Noon.—Money loaned at 4 1/2 per cent; sterling exchange 45 3/4 @ 46 1/4; State bonds quiet. Governments steady.
Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 691 bales; middling uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2. Futures dull but steady; sales at the following quotations: September 10.70c; October 10.50c; November 10.30c; December 10.42c; January 10.53c; February 10.66c. Flour—Wheat 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4. Corn—No. 2 yellow 70c. Pork firm at \$18 50. Lard weak at \$7 90. Spirits turpentine dull at 31c. Rosin dull at \$1 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Flour firm and quiet at quotations: Howard street and western superfine \$3 27 1/2 @ 3 28; extra \$3 00 @ 3 75; family \$4 00 @ 4 00; city miller \$3 27 @ 3 75; extra \$3 00 @ 3 50; Rio brands \$4 75 @ 4 87. Wheat—southern firmer and active; western a shade easier and quiet; southern red 90 @ 91 1/2; do amber 90 @ 96c; No. 1 Maryland 94 @ 94 1/2; No. 2 western winter red on spot 59 1/2 @ 59 1/2. Corn—southern higher; western no offerings and no bids; southern white 68 @ 70c; yellow 66c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, September 3, Noon.—Cotton—A moderate business at unchanged prices; middling uplands 6 3/4 @ 6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Futures quiet, with 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 1,000 bales, of which 400 were American. Futures quiet and somewhat inactive; uplands 1 m c September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October and November delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; December and January delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; February and March delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; April and May delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; March and April delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; May and June delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; July and August delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; September delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; October delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; November and December delivery 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4; January and February delivery 6 1/4 @ 6