

ADVERTISING SUBSCRIPTION	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
1880	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1881	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1882	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1883	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1884	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1885	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1886	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
1887	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100

THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

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"tattooed man," for the Presidency. That is enough. You can judge a man by the company he keeps. An old saw and homely, but true. A party that declares for a man of Blaine's degraded type proclaims its own shame and corruption. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." But it is true what the Apocryphal *Ecclesiasticus* declares—"He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith."

A SENSIBLE SENATOR.

We must call special attention to the speech of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, before the Interstate Farmers' Convention, in session at Atlanta. Georgia leads; South Carolina comes next, and North Carolina stands third. Here is the number of new mills and other facts connected with them:

State	No.	Capital	Op.	Lbs. o'ton
Alabama	4	\$21,000	298	1,826,033
Georgia	10	21,000	70	500,000
Tennessee	1	400,000	288	1,701,381
North Carolina	14	1,840,480	1,442	7,472,568
Tennessee	5	1,766,990	1,918	15,649,456
Virginia	2	305,000	325	1,565,000
Total	40	\$7,959,883	6,692	47,608,451

These mills have made money for the most part. They do not need the nursing bottle but are able to stand alone. Many of the more intelligent managers reject the idea that their enterprises are "infants" and need paternal coddling. Some of the Southern mills find a market in the North and many export. The Southern mills can produce cotton goods at a lower rate than the New England mills can produce, just as Southern furnaces can produce iron much lower than can Pennsylvania.

The dangers that threaten the safety and perpetuity of free institutions spring from Centralizing tendencies. The Government usurps and the people in their mad greed and un wisdom are willing to receive aid from the Federal Government in the face of Constitutional limitations, and in the teeth of the traditions of the Democratic party. There is no doubt that very great dangers threaten a Government of the people and by the people and for the people. And for much of these dangers the people themselves are to blame. They abandon the old landmarks because they fancy that there can be some temporary gain. This is like feeding the inebriate on whiskey.

We must reproduce a little of Senator Colquitt's timely and judicious talk, for it is needed very much. Senator Colquitt probably never uttered a profounder truth than when he says:

"Government, they would have us believe, was a source of power, a dispenser of benefit, an all-inclusive, covering, all its gifts as well as its teachings of conduct. This is the same old fraud of monarchies and the despot that for a thousand years, while lapping the very heart's blood of the people, have people magnify and glorify the government, and the assumption that the imperialist school of politicians make for government."

WELL DONE.

The STAR is gratified at every evidence of economical, honest, just government that is given by the Cleveland Administration. In politics nothing will please it better than to see in every Department strict frugality, prompt action is curing evils and correcting errors, thorough management, and an exhibition of justice, integrity and efficiency. We believe that the Interior Department under Senator Lamar has been excellently managed. He has recently restored 20,000,000 acres of land to rightful owners. Secretary Whitney, so far as we can learn, is making an efficient, honest officer, and is introducing much needed and important reforms.

We do not know that the efficiency and general improvement are in any particular attributable to the British system of life tenure. Republicans have been retained, and, in some instances, to the real detriment of the service. The many capable and honest Democrats that have been put in places vacated by Republican partisans have brought to bear a real, integrity and capacity that were much needed, and have thus infused new life and efficiency in the public offices.

Further work in a northerly direction through Onslow and other counties beyond, depend on contingencies of which we are not advised at present.

"Let Her Go Gaingher."

The following is said to be the origin of the above expression:

The Gallaghers who gave rise to it was Thomas J. Gallagher, formerly sporting editor of the St. Louis *Globe*-Democrat. He is well known all over the West. He was a member of the best horse reporters in the country. At one time he was a first-class printer, and a fine billiard player.

Tom Gallagher used to play a good many billiards in the public rooms of his old rooms at Fourth and Pine streets. When he was practicing a crowd would always be on hand. They all knew him and liked him.

Tom had a deliberate way of walking around in his billiard room, and at least, as we are told, he takes pride in the independence of the farmer; but while he does nothing to better his own burdens, we have the right to denounce all attempts to handicap him by weighty insults.

But we are disposed to attribute the main efficiency and economy to the men at the head. Cleveland is known to be honest, reliable, a hard worker. His lieutenants are men of character and some of them of marked ability and energy. They have introduced new ideas, have cut off many sources of corruption, and have stopped many leaks.

The improvement is conspicuously manifest. In the Navy Department this is specially the case. The New York *Times* is an Independent Republican paper of the first rank.

It says of the Navy Department:

"For years the management of that department was a gross scandal upon the Nation.

Under President Grant and Chandler millions of dollars were spent on the public office, its official robbery and corrupt contractors in patching up old and comparatively worthless vessels.

Repairs upon repairs were made with the result that the navy constantly dwindled until it was a mere shadow of its former self.

Navy yards were falling into chaos and decay and were used largely as centers of political corruption. Bureau officials were so bound up with red tape that they could not get out of it.

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High taxes drink up much that the farmer produces. The Tariff lays its hand of oppression upon him and crushes him that others may prosper and become plutocrats and nabobs. The farmer is his own worst enemy. He will not combine with those in the same boat and strike a common enemy.

But the Bosses, are pleased to go farther still. They say:

"In order to preserve a solid friendship with the South, President Cleveland is endeavoring to nurture sectionalism by preference to distinguished station of soldiership in the effort to destroy the government."

Cheek, brass, blatherskite! This from a party that made the "rebel" Longstreet a pet; gave foreign office to the "guerrilla" Mosby; put in the Cabinet the "rebel soldier" Key, and took to its bosom the traitor to Virginia, Billy Mahone.

Lastly, the Bosses crowned their action by indorsing Blaine, the

18,000 Democrats in Kentucky voted with the Republicans.

These are the Protection wing and they prefer Radicalism to Democracy. Very well. But there are 144,000 Democrats who did not pre-

fer Protection to a Low Tariff and Reduction and stood by the party.

The Labor and Prohibition vote was 13,000 instead of 8,000, as announced.

But did not the 8,000 go into the new organizations? But the majority will govern. There are more votes in 144,000 than in 8,000.

A great storm passed over London

on the 17th. Three persons were killed and many churches and houses

were struck by lightning.

The receipts of naval stores at this port for the crop year, up to yesterday, were 183,916 bales, against receipts to the same date last year of 101,494 bales. An increase of 83,422 bales.

Naval Stores Receipts.

Receipts of naval stores at this port for the crop year, up to yesterday, were 183,916 bales, against receipts to the same date last year, 23,363 barrels.

Crude turpentine—13,443 barrels; last year, 1,101 barrels.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton at this port for the crop year, up to yesterday, were 183,916 bales, against receipts to the same date last year of 101,494 bales. An increase of 83,422 bales.

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