Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft-Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk o

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY. A reading of newspapers shows that Blaine's friends are numerous, and that they have no idea of willingly giving him up as a candidate. The Blame Club, of Columbus, Ohio, Sherman's State, are to have a monster demonstration and a Blaine banquet. The Bellefontaine Repub. lican has run up Blaine's name at the masthead. The West Virginia League are thoroughly enthusiastic, and when Blaine's name was mentioned it was received with the most frantic applause. It may be, however, that Blaine hesitates to be a candidate again because he really believes his own election is more than doubtful and he knows how his very ugly record will be exposed afresh and perhaps other hidden and disreputable transactions be brought to light. This supposition seems to be authorized by a special from Washington to the New York Times. The correspondent says that "a Republican of the highest personal character and a gentleman of national reputation," said to him: "Mr. Blaine could not attempt to face the trial of another campaign. He would be confronted not only with all the old charges against him that made him objectionable to a great many strong Republicans, but he would be compelled to meet others still more damaging, and then, as if to give point to this grave suggestion, the gentleman added: 'Mr. Blaine is indebted to Mr. Cleveland, his opponent in the fight of 1884, for the suppression of charges affecting his personal character, that he knew could not be kept back during another campaign. It was for this reason, and in order to avoid the disagreeable, and perhaps fatal, effect which these publications might have, that he concluded to refuse to subject himself to a trying ordeal.' What the nature of these suppressed charges is it is unnecessary and perhaps useless to inquire. If it depended upon the President whether they became public property it is safe to say that the Democrats would never

Of course with such a candidate as kept prominent. Without bitterness | Post tells: it is the truth to say that Blaine and Sherman are politicians of that low type that only revolutions produce. The great war spawned them and others of the same bad kind. A campaign with either of these men as a candidate, would be necessarily fierce and personal. We would much rather have Harrison, or Hawley, or Gresham, or Allison, nominated as the campaign would be more decent and would turn more upon the merits of parties. Of all men-mentioned as possible candidates, the most objectionable to the Southern people would be Sheridan, and we are glad he has said he would not accept the nomination if tendered him.

THE MORTGAGE BUSINESS. North Carolina has been for some time enjoying a large share in the mortgage business. That system, whatever may be thought of it, has had a considerable monopoly. We have no reliable data upon which to base a comparison. We do not know that mortgages more abound in 1888 than in 1878, but we suspect that they do. But as large as it is in North Carolina, and as bad as have been the effects, do not let it be supposed that it is a monopoly or that other States have not been as deeply involved. So far from this being a correct statement of the facts it is known that in ten Western States the people have plunged into the mortgage operations with supreme recklessness, and, as a consequence, are paying interest at a big rate. The figures given for ten Western States aggregate \$3,422,-000,000. If not tremendously exaggerated, they are perfectly staggering. Why, that huge sum is equal to all of the indebtedness of Great Britain after centuries of wars. It is an alarming statement and shows what an usurious basis business is resting upon. That ten States alone should owe more money than Russia owes with its nearly one hundred millions of population, and after centuries of wars and a waste of countless a great issue, as it is already a great curse. We give the figures for the

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Can any people afford to pay ten, fifteen, twenty or even thirty per cent. extra for supplies? Can any people really prosper who mortgage their farms and growing crops? It may be absurd for editors to suggest in Germany. In the woollen mill it is 33 to farmers how to cultivate their farms, but it is altogether proper for them to discuss bad economy and the In silk the American operative is 23 per pursuing of methods that invites cent, more productive than in England, bankruptcy. These are the very questions with which intelligent edi-

tors may be as well acquainted as the

best educated farmers.

The great delusion of this decade s the high wage idea-that taxing everybody for the benefit of a few is he certain way to make the wages of laborers high. Only last week we saw this in a Republican paper; that wages were four times higher in the United States than in England, and that wages on the Continent were higher than in England. That was guorance run mad, or falsehood tramping in its seven-league boots.

It is not true that wages are higher n the United States in all things than in England. When we consider the purchasing power of a dollar, and the fact that a laborer in this country does a graat deal more work than an English laborer, we have a key to the solution of the question of high wages. In some instances wages are higher in our country than in England, but not always and by a good deal. In the past the STAR has presented many facts and illustratrations along this line. We find some very instructive and conclusive facts in an editorial in the Boston Post. We will show that there is no little unfounded assumption in the statements of Protectionist relative to the wage question. The Post

"It is by no means universally true, and whether it is true in a given instance depends upon circumstances. To assert that if an American workman earns \$2 a day while an English workman in the same inustry earns only \$1 50, the cost of production, or even the cost of labor, is onethird greater in this country, is to run into the fallacy of omitting the saving clause, other things being equal.' The protecionist argument assumes that all the other conditions of production are equal, though, as a matter of fact, they are apt to be very

The Post shows that the Lynn, Mass., shoe makers earn twice as much as the workmen in Vienna, Berlin and Frankfort. And this too when prices for labor are so very low at Lynn. The Post says:

"There is paid for labor in making a ertain style of ladies' shoes at Lynn thirtylve cents a pair. The 'pauper laborer' of Frankfort gets for making as nearly as may e the same shoe about seventy cents a pair Which is the cheaper labor? and what need for the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, with their splendid organization, their skilful help and their improved machinery, to fear German competition when they pay their workmen only thirty-five cents for doing what the German workman gets seventy cents for ?"

McKoy machines are used in Eu rope and at Lynn. The owners of he patent had a royalty, and the exact results in all establishments Blaine, the campaign would necessa- using the machine had to be kept. rily partake of a personal sort, for | The machines were all made at Lawhis ugly record would have to be rence, Mass. What followed? The

"After continued use for many months, was found that the patentees got as much noney from two muchines in the United States as from three in Europe; that is to say, the amount of work done was in the ratio of three pairs of shoes here to two pairs the e. From this it follows that the American labor at \$12 a week, for example, was as cheap as the European at \$8 week. The other things were not

The American Screw Company and an experience. It imported wire already drawn for manufacturing screws. But the price was too high. One of the firm went to England and ascertained that the cost was not too much although in excess of the American cost when the wire was drawn here. The mystery was explained.

"He found, as he afterward expressed it that "there seemed to be a conspiracy smong the men to see how little they could What with trades unionism, half holidays, drunkenness and other evils, their work was inefficient, their earnings were small, and the labor cost of what they produced was too high to permit their employers to compete with the energetic, well paid and competent workmen of Rhode

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., after due trial, and employing skilled workmen, say that native labor is worth 25 per cent. more than foreign labor. The Post asks and

"What does this mean? Simply that the American workmen do more work than their European competitors. If they get more money at the end of the week than the employes of the German sewing machine shops, it is because they earn more The rate of wages per week has nothing to with the case. Other thing are not

One more example. The workmen in the Waterbury Watch Company "earn four times as much in a week as the watch-makers of the Black Forest or Switzerland." The Waterbury workman can make a watch at a cost of fifty cents for labor. The Swiss gets as much for his labor per watch. The American bas better machinery and the operatives have more skill. American clocks and watches are sold all over the world because they are made so cheap.

But leaving the instances cited by the Post let us look a little farther into the wage question. The better wages in the United States is mainly millions of treasury, is enough to owing to the greater productivity of make political economists consider the labor. The pay-roll is greater this form of embarrassment that in an American shop than in an Engthreatens to rise into the dignity of lish shop, but there is more done. Three men in the United States in a machine shop or factory will do as much or more work than four men will do in England. Here is a table of the productive capacity of a work. man in three leading countries, taking 100 as the unit of the United

Courier-Journal: COTTON, United States.... 100 100 Great Britain 67 Germany...... 274

"We see from this that the labor of an operative in a cotton mill in this country is 50 per cent, more productive than in Great Britain, and nearly four times as great as per cent. more productive in the United States than in Great Britain, and 66 per cent, more productive than in Germany. and 50 per cent, more valuable than in Ger-

when they earn more. The truth is there is no protection needed for American workers. If it was not for the greed of the capitalists - they getting the full benefit of the Tariff -there would be no occasion for protection of any sort. Protection from American monopolists is what is needed for American working peo-

It is now asserted that the Demoerat in the 11th District in Michigan would have been elected but for the bulldozing of the bosses of lumber and mines. There is talk of a contested election. It is asserted that some 2,000 votes were silenced through intimidation. And North the cry is "a free ballot and a fair count," But they intend this rule to apply to the South only.

The President at Tolsnot Toisnot gave a hearty greeting to President Cleveland. A correspondent writes the STAR that when it was learned that the special train bearing the Presidential party South would stop there for a few moments. about a thousand persons gathered around the depot, and two minutes before the train arrived a blazing bonfire of tar barrels lit up the scene. When the train stopped such a yell was never heard before in the town. The President and Mrs. Cleveland came to the rear platform of the train, where all could get a good look at them. When they turned to reenter the car, a thousand voices yelled again for "Grover Cleveland. our next President." Mr. Cleveland turned around, laughing, and took off his hat and bowed, when the train moved off, with another roar of cheers following it.

They Put Money in Circulation. A canning factory would give employment to a great many idle people and put money in circulation during the dull season. The Newbern Journal says that the oyster canning factory in that place is in readiness for operations. "About two hundred and fifty hands reported for duty. The colored population always hail with delight the starting up of this factory, and our merchants also welcome the 'change' that is brought

will be sufficient to keep it running through the season." Oyster canning will be one of the industries that the building of the Onslow railroad will bring to Wil-

to their counters through this indus-

try. It is hoped the oyster supply

John Campbell, a colored man from South Carolina, for whom the police have been on the look-out for some time past, was caught Monday night by police officer Everett in a saloon on Nutt street. Campbell is charged with a burglary committed in Marion, S. C., some time ago, and is badly wanted "over there." He will be held for several days, awaiting a requisition from the authorities of South Carolina, and in the meantime the officials of Marion have been notified.

- The British steamer El Callao, Captain Shultz, of Glasgow, from Progresso, Mexico, for New York, arrived here yesterday, having put in for coal. The Captain replenished his supply with forty-five tons, which were taken on board at Messrs. Fowler & Morrison's coal yard, and was ready to sail for his destination yes, terday evening. The El Callao has a cargo of 2,600 bales of hemp. She left Progresso Wednesday the 15th inst.and had fair weather throughout the voyage.

Would Like to Try it Again. The editor of the Maxton Union

Our military authorities are investigating matters as to the best place to hold the next encampment. Now, if they will allow us to say a word, we will with all due respect, suggest that Wilmington or "thereabouts" is the best place we know of for the We have tried it and know whereof we speak. Now, we are satisfied that other places would like to have the pleasure of our Companies' company, but from the taste of good solid, substantial pleasure we got at Wilmington last May, we would like to try it again. It is moreaccessible and better adapted to carrying out the object of the encampment than any place in the State. Give us Wilmington.

The Laurinburg Shops. The annexed paragraph is taken

from the Maxton Union: "We are informed that the shops have been ordered moved from Laurinburg to Raleigh. Now, we regret to hear this, as it will be a great blow to our neighboring town, and we still hope there is some mistake about

There is a mistake. The STAR is authorized to say that no such order has been issued, and that no such movement is contemplated. It is true that some forty of the employees of the shops at Laurinburg have been discharged, as a measure of economy, and this has no doubt given color to the rumor that the shops were to be

eacoast Rallroad. The contractors of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad have filled up the two deep gullies on Fanning street, and the scrapers are now two squares beyond on Dickinson street. Soon alarge force of hands will be put on and work pushed to a rapid completion. The lumber for the pile drivers and trestle to the Hammocks is now going to the sound for the contractors, Messrs. Bowdoin & Skinner.

The Artesian Well. Boring for the artesian well at Hilton, for the Clarendon Water Works States. We copy from the Louisville | Company, has progressed satisfactorily, and has reached a depth of about twenty-five feet. Yesterday the drill came in contact with a log: or piece of wood, about twenty feetbelow the surface. Mr. Ray, who has charge of the work, thinks the boring will progress more rapidly after getting through what is apparently made-ground.

The Limbo of Things Lost on earth has enguifed many a trumpery tooth wash, paste and powder, since SOZO-DONT was introduced to public notice. but that standard article still retains 148 many."

This information is drawn from official sources, it adds. American

place in general estimation and waxes in popularity as the years wane. Peopl's, whose teeth have been saved by it, spenk gratefully in its behalf, and professional endorsements of it multiply fast.

operatives surely deserve more wages THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY

a Route for Florida-A Pleasan Trip from Weldon - (heered all Along the Route-A Short Stop In Wilmington.

The special train from Washington, D. C., with the Presidential party on board, arrived at Wilmington last night at 10.40 o'clock. The train consisted of the engine, tender, a hotel parlor car and baggage car. The occupants were the President, Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and wife, and Colonel Lamont and wife, with their personal attendants. Capt. Divine, Superintendent of the A. C. L., accompanied the train from Weldon and will see the party through to Charleston. The train did not come into the depot at Front street, but stopped at the old Union depot, to change engine, engineer and conductor. Engine No. 72, in charge of Engineer Zach Nettles, and Conductor Nash Bunting, took the train south from this place to Jacksonville. A careful inspection of the car trucks and couplings was made under the direction of Mr. J. R. Kenly, Master of Transportation, and after a delay of about ten minutes the train speeded on its way.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kenly, a reporter for the STAR went up to the Union depot on the engine which took the place of the one which brought the train from Richmond. He caught a glimpse of the President seated in his car reading a paper. Two or three of the gentlemen of the party were with him, but Mrs. Cleve land and the others had retired for the night.

Mr. Tom Lauther, the engineer who brought the train from Richmond, said that they were greeted by large crowds at Wilson, Toisnot, Rocky Mount and other places. The train reached Goldsboro about halfpast eight o'clock and ran very slowly through the town. The President and Mrs. Oleveland stood on the rear platform of their car and waved a greeting to the immense crowd that

cheered them heartily as they passed. The President's train was the second section of the fast train, which reached here about twenty minutes in advance of the second section. On this train there were a number of Senators on their way to Jacksonville, including Serator Call and wife and two daughters, Senator Faulkner and wife, Senator Daniel and wife, Senator Pugh, wife and daughter, Senator George, wife and daughter, Senator Payne and wife, Senator Reagin, wife and daughter, Senator Jones of Arkansas, wife and daughter, Senator Stewart and wife, Senator Butler and two daughters, and ex-Senator Simon Cameron.

Infanticide. The body of adead mulatto male infant was found early Sunday evening on Queen between Fifth and Sixth streets, by three young white boys. It was wrapped in an old piece of carpet, and had evidently not long been in the place where it was found. The boys reported their ghastly discovery, and policemen Bornemann and Howell carried the body to the City Hall. After a post mortem examination by Dr. F. W. Potter, an inquest was held by Coroner Miller, and a verdict was found that the child came to its death from strangulation at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury. Dr Potter's examination showed that the child had been born alive and was strangled to death by a cord wrapped tightly around its neck.

Alleged Highway Robbery. A colored man from the Sound, standing at the corner of Front and Market streets, last Sunday morning, voraciously devouring a loaf of bread, entertained a crowd with a story of an encounter he claimed to have had with two bold bad men near Fifth and Castle streets late Saturday night. The two men, he said, attacked him while he was on his way home after making some purchases in the city, and robbed him of a new suit of clothes just purchased from Mr. J. Weill on Market street, and ten dollars in money. The robbers were black men, and strangers to him.

The Rush to Florida. The rush of tourists to Florida this season is beyond all precedent; railroad men say they never knew anything before to compare with it. For weeks the average daily travel to Jacksonville has been nearly 300 per day, and there seems to be no sign of its falling off. It is said that every berth on the vestibule trains has been sold up to the 10th of March. About the middle of that month the tide of travel will begin to turn northward, and from then until the last of April the railroads will be taxed to their full carrying capacity. The rush will be a terrible one, it is expected, and the railroad men have already begun to prepare for it, and before the 10th of March expect to have a large number of extra cars parked at Jacksonville ready for immediate use and will send trains out in three sections if necessary to accommodate the travel.

Tug Boat Nunk. The steam tug W. P. Craighill sunk at her wharf near the foot of Dock street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She was lying alongside of the tug Marie and was made fast to that boat, but when she careened the lines parted. Mr. Albert B. Mintz the fireman, was the only person on board the Craighill, and narrowly escaped going down with the boat. He was asleep in the pilot house and was awakened by the boat careening and the rush of water. Springing up he burst open the door of the pilot house and jumped into the river. He swam to the Marie and climbed up her side just as the Craighill went down and disappeared from sight. The sunken boat lies in about thirty feet of water, and efforts will at once be made to raise her. She is an old boat, recently purchased by Mr. James Sprunt, and was formerly the property of the New York Dredging Company. The cause of the accident is not known. She had been engaged to tow a lighter to Southport and took on board an extra supply of wood for fuel, and it is thought that this may have strained her and caused the seams to leak.

Look here, upon this picture, and on that. One a happy boy, dancing and jump-ing with his little friends. The other bent with suffering and pain. The happy child's mother uses Salvation Oil. All druggists sell it at twenty-five cents a bottle.

WASHINGTON. The Secretary of War and the Capand the Pishery Treaty-Bivat West ern Cities : triving to Secure the National Democratic Convention. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Secretary

of War to day returned to the House his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling

for information as to whether the flags

captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed, and concealed, and if so by what authority and for what purpose; and, further, as to what propositions have been made by the government officials for the surrender of these flags, and whether it is rue that a portion of them were actually urrendered to persons having no right to their possession. As a preliminary the Secretary gives a brief, history of the flags, showing that from 1863 until the close of the war. United States Generals in the field sent to the War Department the flags that were captured by their troops. It is also probable, he says, that some flags of this description reached the Department through other channels. Of the whole number captured and deposited with the Department, 236 were United States flags, originally captured by the Confederates, and recaptured from them, and 544 were Conederate flags taken by United States troops, making a total of 780 in the custody of the Department. The Secretary reviews exhaustively the legislat on upon this subject, showing that since 1874 there have been no statutes requiring public exhibition of such flags, and then n order, as he says, that nothing may be omitted from his answer to the resolution, he summarizes his replies to the specific inquiries contained in said resolution reply to the first clause of the resolves 1 have the honor to say that it is not true that flags, standards and colors captured from enemies of the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed, as required by law, and have since been concealed from the public. Flags, standards and colors captured prior to the war of the rebellion were displayed. o far as can be ascertained, in the Military Academy at West Point, as heretofore recited, and have not since been removed or oncealed from the public. Flags, standards and colors captured during the war of the rebellion were never displayed under the provisions of the statute of the year 1814, and, therefore, have not been removed from the place of display and concealed from the public. All matters known to this department in regard to their care and custody have been ully stated." In reply to the second clause in the resolutions, he says: "I have the honor to say that the only proposition for the surrender of any of said flags, standards and colors, within the knowledge of this lepartment, was made by the Adjutant deneral of the Army as before recited, and he action and orders thereon, and withdrawal of the same by the President, are fully set forth in the foregoing statement and exhibits therein referred to. In regard to the actual surrender and delivery of the flags and colors to persons having no right to their possession before the countermanding order of the President was issued, concerning which information is requested in

the third clause of the resolves, I have the honor to say that it is not true that the flags referred to and included in the proposition of the Adjutant General have been delivered up or surrendered either before or after said countermanding order, to any persons or organizations whatever, but the same are still in the custody of this department; and, further, that if the flags and colors captured in the war of the rebellion are covered by and included in the statutes heretofore mentioned, so persons other than a custodian of the government constitutes the delivery to persons having no right to their possession as set forth in said resolve, then it must be answered that a portion of said flags have been surrendered and delivered as follows: Of Confederate flags-nine were given up on the written order of Mr. Stanton, and twelve others were issued during his administration of the War Department, and presumably by his authority. At least fifty more Confederate flags were lent by Mr. Stanton to individuals, or associations who subsequently returned them. One Confederate flag was lent by Gen. Benet, acting Secretary of War, to Gen. Clark, and has not been returned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 -The Senate in

secret session to-day listened to the reading of the fishery treaty, and then for an hour there ensued an earnest but unsuccessful struggle to make it public. Mr Frye's motion was gallantly supported, and would have been successful but for the discovery that the Senate is powerless, in the face of its own rules, to do what it desires. The provisions of the document are sai

to be very much as the papers have already stated them. That which seems to have fastened itself most finally upon the Sena torial memory as the hasty reading was progressing, is the provision that the privlege of going into Canadian ports to buy bait shall be withheld by Cadada, unless the United States Congress passes laws for the free admission of fish and oil. The document is commented upon by one side as practically conceding that Canadian conention has been correct as to the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. Upon the other hand, Senators friendly to the admin stration express the opinion that all he been accomplished by the department tha could be expected, and that the quarrel which has lasted over half a century, ha hus been brought to an end.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Delegations from western cities which are striving to secure the honor of entertaining the next National Democratic Convention, are al hard at work to-night. The three princi pal delegations, namely those from Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, have heir headquarters in Willard's Hotel, and they all seem to be confident of success. They unite in declaring that the Convention will go West, and assert that the Cincionati people realize that their fight is almost a hopeless one. Of the three delegations that from San Francisco is the most nthusiastle, and it is admitted by the St. Louis delegation that to night the talk runs oward the Pacific coast. They assert, lowever, that this is due to extravagant romises made by the San Francisco repre entatives. The Chicago delegates are the nietest, but their plan of campaign is well efined, and each committee does what is allotted to it, and reports to headquarters without making much noise. Naturally, the rival delegations are unwilling to talk, except in a general way, of their expectations. When asked if they would have eighteen votes, Mr. Tarpey, the San Francisco rep resentative, said, "yes, we will have more than that." The St. Louis people express great confidence, and Chicago is evidently eared by the others.

From the best information obtainable i would seem that San Francisco expects the support of all the country west of the Rocky Mountains and a number of votes from the South. It is conceded that Chicago will have the votes of New England with the exception of Prince, of Massachu setts, who is in favor of St. Louis. This. together with the Northwest and some support from the central section will give the Lake City a good showing at the start and her representatives expect to obtain enough votes to secure the Convention after a ballot or two of "respect" has been given by the committeemen to their respective cities. The strength of St. Louis will come from the Mississippi Valley and the southwestern States and territories, and t is said that some of the Southern States favor St. Louis as the second choice, after

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- A Norfolk dele gation appeared before the House Commit tee on Commerce to day to protest against Hampton Roads from the Norfolk Customs district. Arguments were made by Representative Bowden and others against the bill, while its passage was urged by Messrs, Wickham, Libby, Curtis and Wise, representing Newport News, Va The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a letter from the chair-

man of the Lighthouse Board, submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$30,000 for a lighthouse and fog signal at or near Gull Shoal, Pamlico Sound, N. C. The Chairman of the Light House Board says a large number of vessels, among them the largest steamers navigating the Sound of North Carolina, have struck on Gull Shoal frequently with fatal consequences, and even the United States coast survey

standing she was navigated with great care and skill - The North Carolina Colored Teachers' Association meets in Raleigh on the 19th of June at the Shaw University.

schooner Scovesby struck there, notwith-

INTER-STATE COMMERCE. he Commission's Decision Case of Danville Merchants Against the Bichmond & Danville Halfroad Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Sta

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day filed an opinion by Chairman Cooley, in the case of the compilaint of the committee on transtation of the Danville, Va., Chamber of Commerce, against the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company. The complaint contained a number of charges, the chief of which were that it made excessive charges; that it discriminated in its charges against merchants and traders of mond, Lynchburg and Charlottesville, and especially that it discriminated by refusing to give to merchants and traders at Danville, in respect to merchandise purchased by them at Richmond and other points, through rates from the point of purchase to the point at which they might make sale thereof. Elaborate proofs were taken in the case, and the Commission finds a number of instances of excessive charges to be made out. In respect to such charges the parties paying them were not represent-ed in the case before the Commission, but it was shown that so far as the rates were found to be erroneous, they had been corrected, and if the over charges had not been repaid the party in each case was entitled to have repayment on demand. Through rates to Danville from both directions were complained of, but the Commission holds that in so far as rates are made by other companies, without participation of the defendant, the defendant does not charge itself with any responsibility therefor, by merely giving rates in addition to its own to any one who asks for through rates.

The Commission also holds that the justice of the local rates cannot be determined by a comparison of them with the rates charged on long through lines, upon which freights are carried for long distances in great volume and at relatively very much ess expense than like freights can be car ried when moved in less quantities and for comparatively short distances.

To present the ground for the charge of discrimination in favor of Richmond as against Danville, an illustrative instance may be taken. The Danville merchant claimed that in case he bought merchandise in Richmond and shipped it to Danville, and then sold it to Goldsboro and other points further on, and shipped it to such points, he should have a through rate on. the merchandise from Richmond to the point of final destination, and unless he was given such through rate he was at a disadvantage in competition with Richmond merchants in making sales to the same points. The railroad company concede the through rate when the Danville merchant makes his shipment direct from Richmond to his place of sale, but refuses to do so when the shipment is first to Danville and then a second shipment made to be point of sale. The Commission holds that in this case the supposed railroad cannot be compelled to give the same rate for two shipments that it gives when there is one only; the fact that its refusing to do so operates in favor of one town, or adversely o another, does not charge it with unjust discrimination; discrimination must consist in doing for or allowing to one party or place what is denied to another; it cannot be predicated of action which in itself is

FEARFUL CYCLONE.

Scene of Desolation at Mount Vernon, Ill.-Three Hundred Houses Demolished - Thirty-five Persons Killed and Many More Injured-A Bridge Blown Down at New Haven, Ky.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL., February 20. The cyclone that visited this city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business, and unhoused 1,200 to 1,500 people. In the fall of the walls many persons were buried under the debris, and thirty five were killed, while twice as many more were injured, eight or ten so seriously that their recovery is despaired of. Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour, which drove all the inhabitants to shelter. This was followed by a slight hail storm, accompanied with lightning, and then the furious blow, which formed into a funnel-shaped cyclone, struck the southwestern portion of the city, unroofing everything in its path, and taking a diagonal course through the business portion of the city, unroofed and dismantled the Supreme Court building, near the Louisville & Nashville depot, and skipping along to the Methodist and Baptis Churches, smashed them into worthless masses. At one point the destructive element jumped upward and missed several stores and residences, but soon pounced down again and began a career of unparalleled destruction, tearing down heavy brick buildings, wrecking and twisting frame structures out of semblance, and making a useless mass of debris. The court house which occupies a public square in the centre of the city, was literally torn to pieces, the walls being twisted and crushed. The tower was lifted and dropped to westward, and demolished the handsome pillars that supported the entrance This was the extreme point to the north that the storm reached, although the business block in which are the Mount Vernon National Bank and other business houses was somewhat dismantled by flying brick

and timbers. Fifty yards south of the court house the storm seemed to be at its height. On the corner of Washington street and the public square was the Crews block, a three story rick building, eighty feet front, occupie by Rand's Bank, a grocery and saloon. This building was thoroughly demolished and then taking fire all the inflammable material was consumed. Across the street, on Washington street, was a row of twostory frame buildings, with an occasional one of brick. The brick buildings were caved in, and the frames were crushed ont of shape against each other. Near the corner, to the south, were a lot of groggeries and frame structures which served as warehouses and dwellings. The storm played havoc here, and then turned the place over to the blaze, which consumed the last plank.

The storm was over in thirty minutes. and people rushed out of their safe retreats and unharmed homes to give assistance to the needy. A fire company, aided by citizens, began the work of rescue, which was carried on sytematically. The mayor filled his place admirably, and in short order had called for assistance from neighboring towns. Fire engines and physicians were wanted, and Centralia Ashley, Nashville and Evansville responded generously and quickly. threw open their houses to the homeles and their bedrooms became hospitals, while worthy matrons turned expert nurses. What was left of the Supreme Court building was turned into a morgue.

after the cyclone the sun was shining brightly on the scene of desolation. LOUISVILLE, KY, Feb. 20 .- A specia to the Evening Times says yesterday's cyclone struck New Haven, Ky., where i blew down the Bardstown and Green river turnpike bridge, the original cost of which was over \$77,000.

A strange thing was that three minutes

VIRGINIA.

Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias -The Burglars Who Robbed a Jewelry Store in Norfolk. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

DANVILLE, Feb. 21.-The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Virginia met here to-night for its 22nd annual session. Delegates are present from all lodges. A grand reception was given to them to-day at the Academy of Music by the people and municipal officers of the city. The reports of the grand officers show that the order is in a healthy condition numerically and financially. Fourteen thousand dollars have been spent during the year for relief, and there are \$24,000 in the treasuries of the lodges.

NORFOLK, Feb 21 -Burglars Ward and Murray, who were arrested on suspicion of having robbed Chapman & Gale's jewelry store, on the 5th inst., were discharged today, there being no evidence against them. Murray, under the name of Joseph Dillard. was rearrested on a requisition from Connecticut, where he is wanted to answer to the charge of robbing Fairfield's jewelry store in Bridgeport, in October last. John S. Moore, of Pinkerton's New York office, took him on this afternoon. Pinkerton'a detectives, who worked up the case, have succeeded in getting back all of the jewelry.

Speaker Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle left Washington last night for Wichits, Kansas, where their son is ill.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Bearty Greeting at Savannah. The Drive Around the City-Arrival at Jacksonville-Greeted by 100,000 People-A Grand Military Parade and Procession-Address of Welcome-The President's Response Arrangements for a Stop at Charles

ton on the Return Trip. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

BAYANNAH, Feb. 22.-The President and his party arrived here at 8 o'clock, and were met by a committee of citizens and he mayor. Thousands of people were present, and as the train rolled in the Chatam artillery fired a salute and all locomo tives and factories in the vicinity blew welcome blast. People were particularly enthused as the President and Mrs. Cleveand stepped from the coach. A little daughter of Col. Haines, engineer and eneral manager of the Savannah, Florida Western R. R., presented Mrs. Cleveand with a splendid collection of flowers. The party were escorted to the "long room of the depot, which had been . prepared for the occasion, and decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. An informal reception, lasting about ten minutes, was held, and about 1,000 people were presented to the President and Mrs Cleveland, and other members of the party. Carriages were then taken for a drive around the city. The route had been oublished and was thronged with people, notwithstanding the fact that a drizzling rain was falling. The mayor and Capt Falligant, chairman of the citizens' com mittee, rode with the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Other citizens rode with Col. Lamont and wife, and Secretary Whitney and wife The Georgia Hussars acted as escort. Cheering was continuous, indicating a hearty welcome. The Jasper monument festival being in progress, all the buildings were garly decorated with bunting.

The only stop in the course of the drive was at the Taliaferro Academy of Fine Arts. Mrs. Cleveland had expressed a desire to see the collections of statuary and paintings there. The depot was reached without other incident of any kind worth mentioning. An hour had been spent in the drive, and the President expressed himself as being much pleased with it Within fifteen minutes after reaching the depot the party was on its way to Jackson

The people were greatly pleased with Mrs. Cleveland, and there was great regret that the President and his party could not remain longer. The Senatorial party reached here at 7 30 a. m., and left at 8.30

JACKSONVILLE, FLA , February 22 .- The Presidential train arrived here this afternoon, and was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns and the acclamations of an immense concourse of people. The party was escorted to the St. James Hotel by the State Military Reception Committee in carriages, and a band playing patriotic airs. Mayor Burbridge rode in the carriage with the President and Mrs. Cleveland. which was decorated with flowers and evergreens. At 1.30 o'clock, after the Presidential party had taken lunch the Marshal of the day, Major Harkishimer, with twenty aides, formed the procession. The following was the order of the pro-

First Division-Police in platoons; marshal and his aides; First Florida Battalion. with band; Presidential party in carriages, the carriage of the President and Mrs. Cleveland being drawn by six black horses; Wilson's Battery, mounted as special es-cort to the President; Second Florida Battalion; Congressional party in carriages; Press Association in carriages; invited guests in crrriages.

Second Division-Key West Band of colored men; uniformed Knights of Pythiss; Independent Order of Red Men Perry Guards of the Colored State Militia: Jacksonville Typographical Union No.162, and Jacksonville Fire Department. Other organizations and citizens generally fol-

The line of march was along the principal streets, which were with decoratious of all kinds, including evergreens, bunting, festoons of oranges and orange flowers. Masses of people in holiday attire lined the route, and it is es timated that 100,000 citizens and visitors witnessed the procession, including thousands of Northern tourists.

On the arrival of the procession at the Exposition Building another salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a detachment of Wilson's battery. The President Mrs. Cleveland and their party and visiting Congressmen, were met at the north en trance by the Reception Committee of the Sub-Tropical Exposition, with Director General Paine and officers of the Association, and were escorted to the platform in front of the north gallery. The military then entered and stacked arms, except the guards on duty. Seats were provided on the platform for representatives of the city. State and United States governments, distinguished citizens and committees.

When the President, Mrs. Cleveland and the accompanying guests were seated, Colonel J. J. Daniel delivered an address of welcome, which was warmly applauded. When quiet had been restored the President replied as follows:

'I am exceedingly grateful that I am

able to see the wonders of your State and

to meet this kind-hearted people, and the

sincerity of your welcome has made me already feel quite at my case. I am sure that every person must be impressed with the extent of our country and the diversity of its climate and products, when he finds that, by traveling thirty-four hours within its limits, winter and snow can be left behind and exchanged for balmly air and bloom verdure of summer. The American citizen in search of health or pleasure and comfort in any variety of climate, or in almost any changed condition, has no need to leave American soil, or to lose the benefit and freedom of American institutions and laws. I suppose the advantage of foreign travel should be freely appreciated but it seems to me that there is enough in our own land to interest and instruct ofttimes with greatest advantage, many of our citizens who insist upon seeking novelties and sights of foreign countries. There is, however, satisfaction in the fact that none f these return without an increased apprethat our citizenship and our patriot be relied upon as against all the blandishments of the old world, I have thought if a good share of the time thus spent in learnng how much we loved our country was evoted to acquiring more intrinsic knowedge of its beauties and its advantages, ooth our citizenship and our patriotism might be improved. I expect my present occupation at the seat of our government, where our country and its people and all their needs are constantly subjects of thought and care, makes it hard for me to omit reference to these things; and yet I would not have you think that on this social visit, the holiday which I have taken is to be spent in any other way than in the freest enjoyment which your kindness and he facilities of your State and city affords. want to see the exhibition of your products, the scenery of your rivers, and the growth and perfection of your fruits. I intend that during my brief visit to you, official cares shall give way freedom you kindly which

and beauty of my country, which I shall here acquire, I shall return to my post of duty better able to serve you and my fellow citizens ' The President's reply was greeted with most vociferous and long continued ap-CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—President Cleveland passed Ashley Junction, near Charleston, about half past four o'clock this morning, but did not stop in this city. Mayor Bryan had an interview with him to-day. The President will stop in Charles-

invite, in the hope and expectation that

with enlarged conception of the greatness

ton on his return trip for one hour Saturday morning. Arrangements have been made for his entertainment while here. A national salute will be fired, the city will be decorated, and citizens, soldiers and civic societies will turn out to do him honor. Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup!

Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the Bull's Head trade-mark on the wrapper. - The Raleigh Progressive Far-

mer has entered upon its third volume. This is an excellent agricultural weekly, published at \$1.25 a year by L. L. Polk at Raleigh, N. C. Spirits Turpenn

- Lumberton Robeson egret to see the acrimony and hat is likely to spring up b Farmers' Alliance in this who, individually or through ness, are not in sympathy with counsel moderatio

- Raleigh News-Observe executive committee of the Board, tees of Wake Forest College this city on Saturday next in the Sunday school mission fooms. y shares of the stock of the National Bank, of Winston,

tion in Winston last week share, par value being \$100. - San Francisco Exami-Rev. Dr. Theodore Lyman. North Carolina, who established copal church at Rome, arrived from his home in Raleigh, N day. Bishop Lyman, for three his return to America from rector of Trinity church, 1878, having been made to the South and has been there tinuously ever since. He will until Tuesday and then go N Valley to see his son, W. has been a rancher there since 1 is a great boom in North Car the Bishop yesterday. "It is amar things have been transformed. western part of the State especially a tremendous boom. Dat there h great changes everywhere, is very similar to that of Calif.

- Goldsboro Headlig Superintendent of the Eastern sane Asylum, near this city, Dr. Miller, has published a notice fifty dellars for the apprehension turn of Alexander Sloan, col., an lunatic. Sloan is a criminal the Dr. says he is a "sharp" fellow We were pained to see in the co Sheriff Smith, on last Tuesday, a re looking young white man, who sheriff was to convey to Johnson (Smithfield), to stand his trial for serious charge, before the Superi held there this week, - We und that the pastors of the Methodis and Presbyterian white churche city, have arranged to hold Chri perance Union meetings once alternately in each of these chure meetings are to be held on the 2nd s night. — The Roman Catholic city bought a lot of Mr. J. J. St. we understand that they intend to church, and a home for the pries lot. The amount paid for the lo This will be a beautiful la

- Richmond Herald:

nounced that a "laymen's movement soon be set on foot in North Rev. Walter Wingate succeeds C. W. Scarborough as pastor at 4 Bertie county. — Rev. M. C. of Haywood county, recently held of meetings which resulted in a gre val and 40 professions. — T Carolina correspondent of the Em writes: "The busiest man in our to tion just at this time is prob Charles E. Taylor, President of Forest College. Besides having wa do as teacher of moral philoso many executive duties as head of stitution must also have his attention to this the fact that he has much work to do, frequently preaches, chairman of important committee nominational work, and you may he idea of what a busy man he is has given to our State many distinguished preachers, as the Mo ways, J. A. Leslie, C. A. Wood Hardaway, Robert Van Deventer, Thomas, J. F. Tuttle, George Jr., Dr. Thomas Hume; but never more capable of accomplishing wh undertakes, or in whom the pemore confidence, than President

-Durham Recorder : San white woman and man drove alo street, the woman sitting in the misand the man holding a bottle of wh his hand. They were not arrested Person, Granville, Orange, Chathan Alamance Counties, will plant more co this year than last. - Sheriff of Forsyth county, passed throng ham to-day. He was carrying to the itentiary, Adaline Allen, colored, sent for life, and W. Z. Sharp, a white convicted of larceny and senten three years The woman was as ble gressy, as you ever saw. She was a ed at the last term of Forsyth 8 Court, and sentenced to be banged and, for drowning her one year old Bele's pond, near Winston-Salem. Clark and Solicitor Settle officiating the members of the bar who heard th argued, concurred in the recomme for mercy, for the reason that the was insane at the time she m ed her child, and that she from fear of starvation. - This ing a negro baby in the last stages of composition, and one arm torn off dogs, was found in the Geer woods Durham. It had been wrapped in a placed in a guano sack and throws

- New Bern Journal: The

ern Carolina Dispatch celebrated its

anniversary yesterday by unloading

the ships, the Eaglet and Vesper, (b) which arrived on Sunday) about six dred tons of freight, principally g merchandise. - News was rec this city on Sunday of the death of M. Rountree, which occurred at his lence near Kinston on Sunday morn o'clock. He was a man of promi the counties of Lenoir and Greene, he represented in the Senate of the Assembly of 1884-'85, and was a physical of extensive practice. His death will severely felt. — When the house well filled and precisely at 11 o'cl slender form about five feet ten i high, black hair, pallid countenance of the church accompanied by Rev. Dr. and Rev. H. W. Battle, (Rev. Mr. ford being at the M. E. Church to services for the overflow which made good number) and as he stepped up platform and advanced to the m stand was at once recognized as Mr. son. At the after-meeting held at the E. Church a large crowd was presen esponse to an invitation six or eight orward as penitents and some thi more professing Christians renewed vows and promised to become, work

the Lord's vineyard.

- Charlotte Chronicke: I

reported in the city yesterday that a o man who was engaged in cutting trees on the farm of Capt. Diavis, w cidentally caught under a failling to instantly killed, his body crushed. A similar accident occurre the same time on the farm of Mr. Ginnis, a colored man being daught falling tree and very painfully and ably fatally hurt. - The 'stead' crease in the number of investors abroad in Charlotte property and pro will go forward and upward, for the at work in it and for it are such si push it onward in development. committee entrusted with the work of suing the illustrated hand-book lotte is busily engaged. will be lost in the publication book. It will contain fifty pages The resources and liabilities of the National amount to \$1,061,486 43. and those of the merchants and Farms \$678 689 05: a total for the three bar 2,486,388.39. — The fire at station, reported in our yesterds, was a far more disastrous one than our information led to believe. The fired nated in the store of Dr. A. F. Hambi was caused by a defective The losses as near as can be ascertaint about as follows: B. F. Turner & Bro building \$1500. on goods from \$12 \$1500. \$1500; no insurance. Dr. A. bright, on goods from \$300 to \$400: pt surance. J. F. Williams, on goods \$200 to \$300; no insurance. McGill B on two store buildings \$1,000; insured R. Bird, on building \$600, on goods \$1400 to \$1600; goods and building instead for \$2,000. R. C. Gladden, on one building \$1,750 and one dwelling \$1.00 insurence. John McGill on goods no insurance. John McGill, on good

no insurance. — The Blair Education bill was thoroughly discussed in all imports at the second inter-society debate Davidson College on last Friday in the control of the c There was a large and select aud ence sent and they listened with great appro-tion to the arguments of four men from each of the literary societies. Marks and Vardell, Thompson, J. M. Banks and L. Smith, of the Eu. Society, sayout the passage of the bill, and their argust were met by Messrs. Lawson, Hill. Martin and Baker, of the Phi. Society.