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CLEVELAND NOT THE MAN.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has been talking out in meeting. He says that Virginia Democrats are opposed to President Cleveland, and if he is renominated upon a platform embodying the essential features of his recent message to Congress that Virginia will not support him, or words to that effect. We have long suspected that Virginia Democrats were not very much more Democratic than the Mahone-Wise crowd. The STAR took occasion to say that the deliverances of the *anti*-Mahone party and the deliverances of the Mahone party were very much alike. In fact the two platforms, as far as Federal politics are concerned, might have been easily drawn by the same pen. So it need surprise no one if a party of that sort shall be found voting with the Republicans in the Presidential election. They have not far to go to do this. The Virginia press advocates very much the same doctrines that the Northern Republican press advocates.

So Mr. Cleveland is not good enough for the anti-Mahone party in Virginia. He must not be nominated if he is backed up by a platform that is *Democratic*—for that is the meaning of the opposition. Randall is the man for the Virginians. There are tens of thousands of genuine, simon-pure Democrats in the Southern States who would not vote for Randall. He is a Protection Republican in disguise.

Mr. Cleveland has not said that he desired to be renominated. He has not said that he would accept if nominated. He is believed to have intimated more than once that he did not desire to serve a second term. He has given the country a clean, honest, just, patriotic Administration. But he is not good enough for the Virginians. If Virginia is to be placated by abandoning Democratic doctrine and slaughtering the President the Democrats may as well make up their minds to be defeated. Such a course would lose to the Democracy a half-dozen States.

If Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected without Virginia it is not worth while to nominate him. That seems to be the outlook. If Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected where is there a man who can be elected? Must one or two States dictate to the remaining 36 or 37 States what shall be *their* policy, *their* principles? Must the measures of the Democratic party all be shaped to placate and tickle the extraordinary and wonderful Democracy of Virginia or any other State? Is that the calculation? Alas, alas! if success depends upon such log-rolling as that.

Mr. Cleveland will, no doubt be nominated, kick as Virginia may. He will be nominated upon a *Democratic* platform of sound Tariff Reform. If Virginians cannot stand that then they can vote for Blaine or some other Republican howler and hater. But that the President will be renominated is almost certain and he can probably be elected if Virginia votes for the bitterest of Radicals who hates "the Mother of States and statemen."

TOO LATE.

We copy a part of an editorial from the New York *Times* concerning North Carolina and other Southern States. We did not see the letter it refers to, but the editorial comments copied elsewhere show what was the purport of the letter. In some respects the Raleigh writer is correct. The Ingalls, Forakers, John Shermans, not only will solidify the South, *but have already done so*. It is too late now to try to placate the white men of the South after the recent displays of the leading Republican politicians, the bitter deliverances of the Republican press, and the foolish, vengeful action of some of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts in their antagonisms to the Southern people and to the Democratic President. Enough has been said and done to show that so far as the Republicans are concerned their professions of amity and justice and reconciliation are all unmitigated bosh. The Republicans all through the North are the implacable, inveterate haters of the Southern people. The Republican press in the North is always unjust, unfair and vindictive towards the Southern whites. Lies, slanders, insinuations, are the chief things which Northern Republicans rely upon in their campaigns.

Every four years the South is subjected to the same bad treatment. For months the old lies have been circulated and the old bitterness has prevailed in the North. The South has been so long accustomed to these mean, malicious displays it regards them as a matter of course.

It is too late to begin an insincere and hypocritical campaign of mercy. The Republican leaders have taken their attitude of hostility. The South understands the situation precisely. No amount of palaver and pretence can deceive the South. Sherman last year talked love when in the South, but when he got back to Ohio his tongue was the tongue of an adder and poison was on his lips.

The South has been solid. The South is solid now and will remain solid until the present decayed breed of political marplots and braggards have gone to their place. There will be no real peace as long as Republicans in the North are eternally slandering and abusing Southern whites and misrepresenting the plain facts of history. How the political demagogues roared when the true men of the South proposed a few months ago to honor the illustrious DAVIS. How Gen. Jackson was set upon by the howling hiennas of the Northern press for daring to speak the sentiments of every manly, loyal Southern heart.

It is too late. The Southern whites will stand together. They come of a stock that is brave in war and self-respecting, and self-reliant, and determined in time of peace.

The Chief Justice of the United States is no more. When President Grant appointed Morrison D. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice in 1874, the general question was asked, who is he? Outside of his State he was but little known. He was born in 1816, and he had therefore passed his 71st year. He was a sound lawyer, a man of ability, a man of high character. He was much respected, as much for his personal worth as for his high position. He was an exception to most of Grant's appointees. President Cleveland has the selecting of his successor. We hope the ablest, best qualified Democratic jurist in the land will be selected for the very important place, provided he is a man of high *morale*, and is a genuine believer in Constitutional limitations and the reserved rights of the States.

A CORRECTION.

Since preparing our editorials for this issue we have had sent us a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday containing a report of an interview of Governor Lee of Virginia, that appeared in the New York *Press*, a Republican paper, of last Sunday. We do not see that paper and we do not often read the *Dispatch*. Our editorial of yesterday was based upon what we saw in an exchange. We are gratified to see that Governor Lee was misunderstood and misrepresented. His conversation has been variously reported. As the *Press* is a loud Protection organ we hope its report the correct one. Here is the significant part with which we are concerned:

"I suppose all the Democrats in your State are for President Cleveland's renomination?" asked a reporter.

"Yes; I hear no other candidate mentioned. In my opinion the President is stronger than he was in 1880. Of course the delegation to the convention will be solid for him."

"Can he carry Virginia in the face of his message?"

"Yes; although we have a good many Protectionists. Protection is not the paramount issue in the South. It is a question of Anglo-Saxon supremacy with us, and always will be as long as the negroes seek, through the aid of a few whites, to control affairs. It matters little whether a white voter is a Protectionist, Free Trader, Tariff Reformer, or Prohibitionist, he sinks everything in his desire not to be controlled by the blacks. This fact should be recognized by the Republicans, who claim that Virginia may go for their party this fall on the protection issue."

This puts a much better face on the outlook than the report we had before us gave when we wrote yesterday. Perhaps Virginia will stand by the President, Protection or no Protection. But we confess that editorials we have now and then met with in Virginia papers had shaken our confidence and hope.

Senator Allison is the favorite of his party in his own State, Iowa. He has been selected as their candidate for the nomination for the Presidency. He was warmly eulogized, resolutions were adopted, and an Allison delegation was appointed. The speeches were strictly partisan, and Allison would not probably please the Independents or Mugwumps.

A young Chicago girl named Nellie Thompson did not like her first name, so she had it changed into Helen by judicial sanction. A pretty girl could be as pretty called by any other name.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the gifted Virginian story writer, gave some readings from his own writings in Washington, D. C. The *Star* of that city said:

"The reading made a deeper impression on the audience than anything else of the evening, and not a few ladies were seen to quietly put their handkerchiefs to their eyes as the quaint narration unfolded in the picturesque dialect of the plantation the trials and the heroism of 'Meh Lady' and her lover."

One of the most distinguished gentlemen in Raleigh writes us on 23d, inst.:

"I agree with you in your estimate of Mr. Pearson as a preacher. I have heard many distinguished ministers, including Beecher, Talmage, Dr. Tyng, and others perhaps less celebrated, and I must say that as a *Gospel* preacher I have never heard his equal, in my opinion."

Speaker Carlisle says he has been misrepresented. He denies that he ever favored removing the tax on sugar.

A Flourishing Enterprise "Busted."

Samuel Cooper is an enterprising colored man who wanted to assist in booming Wilmington, and with this object in view, no doubt, announced that he had started a new enterprise—a bag factory. He didn't state how much capital he had invested in the business, the extent of his plant, or the number of hands employed; but he turned out good work and supplied his customers with five-bushel grain sacks that, if they were not made out of "the whole cloth," were of excellent material and were furnished at a remarkably low price. The enterprise was apparently a pronounced success from the start, and Cooper was looked upon as a man of more than ordinary importance—the proprietor of a bag manufactory who could knock all competition into smithereens with his low-priced goods. Suddenly a bomb shell burst, figuratively speaking, in the neighborhood of the factory, and before its reverberations died away the enterprise was "busted," and Cooper found himself in the meshes of the law.

Mr. R. N. Sweet, who deals in salt and other commodities, found one morning that some person had gained access to his warehouse on South Water street and had stolen a thousand new salt sacks which he had bought some time before and stored away. Investigation was made and the theft was traced to the proprietor of the mythical bag factory, and his arrest soon followed. It was found that Cooper's enterprise consisted (after stealing the sacks), in converting two into one by ripping up the seams and then sewing the two together, thus making a fine large sack that would hold comfortably about five bushels of oats. Cooper evidently realized that "it is the small industries that pay best" and was thus content with stealing the empty sacks. He might have enlarged his enterprise by stealing them again after they were filled, but this would have involved additional care and trouble that he didn't care to be bothered with.

When arrested Cooper gave bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance before the Criminal Court at the present term, but he cannot be found, although officers of the law have been searching for him all the week. It is not at all improbable that he has removed his bag factory to a more appreciative community.

Naval Stores.

The naval stores crop year begins April 1st, and with only one week more to wind up the business of the present season, the statement of receipts at this port will show a considerable increase in the more important item of spirits turpentine, and a slight decrease in other articles, as compared with the previous year.

The receipts of spirits turpentine up to and including yesterday were 69,594 casks, against 64,426 to same date last year. Receipts of rosin 342,231 barrels, against 351,663 last year; receipts of tar 59,727 barrels, against 71,332 last year; receipts of crude turpentine 23,597 barrels, against 23,862 last year.

The stock at this port is 1,020 casks spirits turpentine, 63,050 barrels rosin, 8,854 tar and 387 crude turpentine. The stock last year, at the same time, was 1,400 casks spirits turpentine, 109,011 barrels rosin, 11,011 tar and 767 crude turpentine.

The Palmetto Railroad.

Mr. Wm. Moncure, Superintendent of the Palmetto Railroad, was in the city yesterday, and left last night for Hamlet. The Palmetto road runs from Hamlet to Cheraw, and is about eighteen miles long. The road is in good condition and does considerable traffic.

Since the building of this road to Cheraw the town has grown rapidly. Recently iron works have been established, and also a banking house opened, and a building association started. Cheraw is a good field for our Wilmington merchants to cultivate, and with proper efforts a good trade could be opened up in that section. There is talk of extending this road to Camden, S. C., and the Camden *Journal*, in reference to this, says:

"We understand that a meeting will be held on the 3d of April to discuss the question of extending the Palmetto Road to Camden. We trust that some definite arrangements may be effected by which work will begin at once. We reiterate what we have said before: 'This is the only road to build up and help our town, and the one we ought to have had.'"

Cotton Movement.

The receipts of cotton at this port since September 1st, 1887, are 166,011 bales, against receipts of 132,099 for the corresponding period of last season; showing an increase of 33,912 bales. Receipts the past week are 349 against 282 bales the corresponding week last year. The stock at this port is 5,802 bales, as against 1,528 at the same date last year.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad—Work on the Line to Wilmington—A New Cotton Mill—A Silk Factory—Maj. Stedman for Governor—Improvements in the Upper Cape Fear—Severe Storm, etc.

(Star Correspondence.)

FAYETTEVILLE, March 21.—To-day the engineer corps of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad commenced work on the line between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Last week G. M. Rose, attorney for the company, went to Washington City, and obtained the right of way from the Government over the Cape Fear, Northeast and Black rivers. The building of the road to the coast is now as nearly certain as you can make it prior to the accomplished fact—and so, with it, are the increased wealth, population and commercial prosperity of Wilmington.

The STAR may congratulate itself that it has had a good "stomach to this fight" throughout, and that, too, in the face of the indifference of some of its friends who "knew the road must go to Wilmington, anyhow," subscription or no subscription, and the sneers of others, who "would be clams" in spite of all.

The new Fayetteville Cotton Mills Co., J. P. Thomson President, and E. T. McKethan Secretary and Treasurer, will soon be at work in the erection of the building. The Mallett and Mims pond property, with extensive sites, water power and other privileges, has been purchased from Messrs. E. T. & A. A. McKethan, and nothing will hinder speedy operations.

Mr. Morgan, in the southern suburbs of town, has almost concluded to convert his plant, originally intended for a cotton mill, into a silk factory.

It is a significant fact that no newspaper article has attracted more general interest here in a long time than the editorial in the Wilmington *Review*, formally announcing its advocacy of Lieut. Gov. Stedman for Governor. Leaving a little to one side his shining intellectual gifts and his incontrovertible personal merits, thoughtful Democrats have pondered over the points incisely made and cherished by the *Review* that Stedman, with his admirable qualities as an organizer and campaigner, is *the man to win;* and the conviction is rapidly crystalizing in this section that in a campaign where so much depends on success, his will be the safe nomination.

The STAR would be gratified if it could know the revolution which has taken place as to the Blair bill. Of course it has its advocates yet, but they have ceased to be clamorous, and are rapidly diminishing in numbers. In fact, the most of us like the Democracy of a paper which warns the people boldly—flippant gibes at "hypersensitiveness as to constitutionality" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Farming in this country is to the full twenty days late, but work is pushed as actively as possible. Tobacco cultivation has had its drawbacks and its adversaries, but it is still taking hold, and your correspondent believes it will prove a good thing for this section yet.

Capt. Humphreys, of the U. S. Engineer Department, is at work improving the navigation of this part of the Cape Fear, and during the past few days has been blasting rock for his needs a few miles above Clarendon Bridge. He is accomplished in his vocation, and could well and profitably employ a larger appropriation than he has at command.

A very severe storm, surely the equinoctial, visited us this morning before day, and raged several hours—heavy rain, furious winds, vivid lightning and deafening thunder.

Buried Treasures.

The finding of old Spanish coins on the beach at Bald Head, recently reported, has revived interest in the tradition that pirates who infested this coast in the early part of the eighteenth century buried some of their ill-gotten treasures in the sands below Wilmington. Belief in this tradition has long held mastery over the minds of many colored people—and perhaps some whites—in this section, as is evidenced by the numerous mysterious excavations made from time to time for years past by the "money hunters" as they are called, in the woods near the river a short distance beyond the southern limits of the city.

According to a South Carolina historian the pirate Teach or "Black Beard," as he was called, made his rendezvous somewhere about the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and was captured there in 1718 or 1719 by an expedition fitted out for the purpose in Charleston, after a desperate conflict. Teach and forty of his men were carried to Charleston, and were hanged there for their many misdeeds.

The Cape Fear.

Recent heavy rains in the upcountry have caused a great freshet in the Cape Fear and all the lowlands along the river are again under water for the third or fourth time this season. Although the present flood reached to as great a height as any of the proceding freshets, but little drift wood is coming down. It is reported, however, that one or more rafts of timber have been broken up. Persons who came from the Bluff yesterday, said that there were a number of sticks of timber at that place, thought to have come from a raft which was broken up by the flood some distance above.

—A survey was held yesterday on the barque *Nellie E. Rumball*, at Southport. The board consisted of Col. John W. Atkinson, agent for the underwriters; Mr D. T. Stetson, special agent, Philadelphia; Mr. George Harriss and Mr. E. D. Williams, port wardens, and Captain Joseph Price, master mariner. It was decided to have the cargo of molasses restowed, and the sails and rigging repaired and replaced, at Southport, when the barque will sail for her destination.

Did it ever occur to some of our North Carolina exchanges that the letter writers for papers beyond the State relied on the State papers mainly, almost solely, for their *fresh* news?

OUR CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

(From the Asheville Sun.)

What we have advised others to do we have done ourselves. We have made up our mind as to whom we regard the strongest available man for the Democrats to nominate for Governor.

That man is the present Lieutenant Governor, Major Charles M. Stedman. We have considered all the names mentioned in connection with this matter; have canvassed their merits and demerits; their strong points and their weak ones. This we have done without prejudice or predilection, for or against any one of the number, for we admire them all, more or less. We simply want the Democratic party to put out its strongest available man, him who seems to be most certain of election.

In such a spirit, all newspapers and all individuals who aid in moulding public opinion, should approach this grave subject, burying out of sight personal favoritism and personal prejudice. Resolved also are we, and every Democrat should be likewise, that we will cheerfully bow to the decision of the State Convention, and support with all the zeal and power it may be given us to employ, the nominee of that august body, who he may be.

We shall from time to time, present at length our reasons for regarding Major Stedman as the safest leader in the fight this year. Briefly, he is an able, intellectual man, gifted with fine executive talents, thoroughly conversant with our laws and the principles of our government, both State and National; he would no doubt make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Again: He is a man of firmness, decision of character, and positive opinions; he is vigorous, energetic, and untiring; he is a good organizer and an effective campaigner; he is bold, aggressive and determined in debate, a match for any adversary the Republicans can put out. Again: He is a true Democrat, he has never faltered in his devotion to the party; in no crisis, before, during, or since the war, has he shown the least uncertainty about his convictions; he has always been found in the front rank doing battle with the bravest and the best against the enemies of North Carolina. In peace and in war he has ever been true to the State. In the times that tried men's souls he "bared his breast to the storm in her defence," and honorable scars are there to-day to testify to his gallantry and love of country.

The candidate will, of course, come from the East this year. That section is fairly entitled to the honor, in subservience to the unwritten law which has prevailed for a quarter of a century and more. Particularly, should the East have it in the approaching contest, as the county government question will be the uppermost one among the State issues; in which event it is best that we have as our standard bearer a man who is an exponent of eastern sentiment on this all important question; one who lives in a county where the negroes have the majority; one who has felt the evils of negro domination, and can tell the people of the middle and western sections exactly how it all is.

The great and vital question in our politics here must necessarily be that of race supremacy. The negroes and their white leaders will make a desperate effort to carry the State in order that they may overthrow the county government system. To meet and defeat the Africans it is best we have as our leader a bold, fearless, eloquent Eastern Democrat, who can arouse the white masses to a sense of the degradation and ruin that would certainly overtake us in the event of negro domination in our local politics.

The Democracy of the glorious Cape Fear region will present Charles M. Stedman as the standard-bearer to whom they are willing to trust their dearest interests and fortunes. They of the East who know him best regard him as a safe leader; so may we of the West.

Teacher's Assembly Building.

The Atlantic Coast Line will run a special train on May 1st on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Teacher's Assembly building at Morehead City. The train will connect with the A. & N. C. train at Goldsboro, so the trip can be made in one day, returning to Wilmington at night. A low rate of fare has been made for the occasion, and the round trip ticket from Wilmington to Morehead City is only $3.70. About seven hours will be spent at Morehead City, and the day promises to be one of great pleasure to all visitors. The corner-stone will be placed by Grand Master C. H. Robinson and the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, and the address will be by that eloquent speaker Mr. Fab. H. Busbee, of Raleigh. The Grand Lodge will have a fine escort of Knights Templar, military, and several schools in a body.

Homicide in Nash County.

A correspondent writing the STAR from Nashville, N. C., yesterday says:

"Buck Dixon, superintendent of the Nash county Poor House, shot and killed his son-in-law, Will. Collins, last night. Collins married Dixon's daughter sometime last year, in opposition to her father's wishes, and there has been hostile feelings between them ever since. It is reported that Collins drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Dixon, but the old man was too quick for him."

A Canning Factory for Burgaw.

A number of the public spirited citizens of Pender county met at Burgaw last Wednesday for the purpose of taking steps for the establishment of a factory in that town for canning fruits, vegetables, &c. Mr. W. T. Bannerman was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. R. N. Bloodworth secretary. The matter was discussed at length, and the unanimous expression of opinion was that the project was a feasible one and would receive hearty encouragement.

As the outcome of the meeting, a committee consisting of Dr. R. T. Sanders, and Messrs. A. H. Paddison, E. McMoore, John W. Cowan, A. E. Taylor, and D. J. McMillan, was appointed to make estimates of the cost of the necessary plant and the expense of operating the same, and to report to a future meeting.

Indicted for Manslaughter.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court returned a "true bill" against John S. Bissett, engineer on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, who had charge of the locomotive of the train which struck and killed Mr. Southerland, of Duplin county, on Smith's Creek bridge, a short time ago. The case was continued until the May term of Court and the defendant gave bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill—Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—At this morning's session the tariff bill was amended in the following particulars at the instance of Democratic members:

The paragraph imposing a 25 per cent. ad valorem duty on tarlatans, mulls and crinolines was stricken out, leaving the duty on these goods at 40 per cent., as at present.

Uncleaned rice was defined as "having the outer off, and the inner hull on;" paddy was defined and the duty fixed at 1 cent per pound, instead of ½ of a cent, as in the original bill; whiting and Paris white were stricken off the free list, and made to pay a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem: linseed oil was also removed from the free list and a duty of 10 cents per gallon imposed.

The clause of the free list relating to brick was amended by addition of the words "other than fire brick." The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. It is the present understanding that the bill will be reported to the House Saturday.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Collections of internal revenue for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, aggregate $90,760,487, being an increase of $6,511,599 over collections during corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Collections on spirits were $44,954,052, increase, $3,787,604; tobacco, $20,328,076, increase, $1,212,247; oleomargarine, $489,153, increase, $77,118; bank notes, $355, decrease, $2,645; miscellaneous items, $113,679, decrease, $65,133. The receipts for February last were $959,074 greater than those for February of last year.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President was informed of the death of the Chief Justice by Col. Lamont. The latter was at his residence preparing to go the White House when the messenger arrived with a note from C. C. Waite, son of the Chief Justice, saying that his father died this morning, and requesting him to notify the President. He also received a letter from Dr. Ruth, of the Navy, giving him the same information and adding a few details as to the cause of death. Col. Lamont proceeded at once to the White House and found the President in the library opening his mail. The President was very much shocked at the intelligence. He was aware that the Chief Justice had been in bad health for some time, but he was not prepared to hear of his death. Quite an intimacy had sprung up between the two officials since the President's term began, and the latter has often been heard to express himself in terms of the highest praise of the Chief Justice's character and ability. The President at once wrote a letter to Mrs. Waite, expressing his deep sympathy for her in her sudden bereavement, which he said was not only a personal loss to himself, but a great loss to the public service. Later in the day the following was issued:

"*To the People of the United States:*—The painful duty devolves upon the President to announce the death at an early hour this morning, at his residence in this city, of Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States, which exalted office he had filled since March 4, 1874, with honor to himself and high usefulness to his country. In testimony of respect to the memory of the honored dead, it is ordered that the Executive office in Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the National flag be displayed at half mast on public buildings and on all National vessels on the day of the funeral.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate Committee appointed to take order in regard to the funeral of the Chief Justice, consists of Senators Sherman, Hoar, Wilson, of Iowa, Pugh and George. Mr. Edmunds had first been designated at the head of the committee, but felt compelled to decline on account of ill health. The committee appointed by the Speaker to represent the House, was as follows: Messrs. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Seney of Ohio, Grosvenor of Ohio, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Stewart of Vermont, Carlton of Georgia, Cannon of Illinois, Anderson of Iowa, and Russell of Connecticut.

Additional particulars of the illness of Chief Justice Waite are obtained from Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, who has been the family physician for the last thirteen years. The immediate cause of his death, the Dr. says, was nervous failure of action of the heart, and it came with such startling suddenness as to be absolutely appalling. There was not the vaguest symptom of heart complication throughout his sickness. On Saturday night the Chief Justice attended the Authors' reception, given by Senator and Mrs. Hearst, but, feeling slightly indisposed, he left their house early, about half an hour after he arrived. At home he was taken with a chill and immediately retired. At 3 o'clock in the morning Dr. Winslow was called, and found the Chief Justice suffering from an acute pain in his back and bones. Later on in the morning he felt somewhat better, and rested quite comfortably. At this time he said to his physician, in a tone of inquiry, that he must attend Court on Monday, but was cautioned to take no chances. He persisted that he felt quite well enough to ride to the Capitol and return, and anticipated no unfavorable results from a little outing. On Monday, after his return from the Capitol, the physician called and found him complaining of soreness in his right lung, and when asked to take a long breath said that the effort caused him pain. An examination showed that part of his right lung, two or more inches in diameter, was hepatized. This was accompanied by a slight cough. He was extremely restless, as, indeed, he had been from the first, and his face was much flushed. He was very wakeful during Monday night, lying on his right side most of the time. He rested easier on that side, he said, than on the other or his back. While his illness was by means regarded as critical, his physician, on Tuesday, suggested that his son, Mr. C. C. Waite, be telegraphed for, which was done. His condition showed but little change from that time until his death. He was in good spirits, laughingly asserting to those around him that he did not know how to be sick. Notwithstanding that on Wednesday he showed symptoms of pneumonia no person felt any alarm. He was getting along well, and when at ten o'clock last night his physician and Dr. Frank Gardner, who had been called in consultation left him, he responded to their "good night" as cheerfully and in as strong voice as he did in health. The nurse who remained with him during the night observed no change in his condition, not even in the expression of his face, until six o'clock, when he turned over on his back and in ten minutes was dead.

At the beginning of his illness the Chief Justice, fearing to needlessly alarm his wife, who was on her way to California in company with an invalid sister, cautioned those about him to keep his condition from the newspapers. He was not alarmed himself and was unwilling that his wife's journey should be curtailed or interfered with by his slight indisposition. It is said by his physician that this was the only severe illness the Chief Justice ever had in his life, except that of two years ago, when he suffered sometime from erysipelas in his face and hands.

Dr. Gardner, consulting physician, who was called last evening, said to-day that he found the patient suffering from croupous pneumonia in his right lung. He was very ill, but he did not regard his case as hopeless by any means. In croupous pneumonia, the doctor explained, there is always a well defined crisis, and in about five days after the patient is taken the crisis comes; the fever subsides, and very often at this point the heart, although hitherto free from organic disease, suddenly fails to perform its functions and the patient is dead. It cannot be foreseen and cannot be anticipated in treatment. Had his heart not failed at this crisis the Chief Justice in all probability would have recovered from the attack of pneumonia.

There is an universal expression of regret at the death of the Chief Justice among public men, and from the President down all are eager to put upon record their testimony of appreciation of his personal and social qualities and respect for him as a learned jurist and upright judge. The telegraph to-night is bringing many such expressions from all parts of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate and House Committees deputized the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two Houses, respectively, to confer with the Marshall of the Supreme Court as to the arrangement of details for the funeral of the Chief Justice. A telegram was received from Mrs. Waite, stating that she is en route to the east and will arrive in Toledo either Wednesday evening or Thursday morning next. She consents to the public funeral services here, and unless some change shall come from her to cause a change in arrangements, the funeral will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives about noon of next Wednesday. The remains will be conveyed to Toledo for interment, and there will be met by Mrs. Waite. At first the family expressed a desire that the services should be held in a church, but they readily assented to the suggestion that the hall of the House would be preferable.

At a later conference it was decided that the ceremonies in Washington shall take place in the hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock Wednesday; Bishop Paret and Doctors Bodine, Leonard and Mott, of the Episcopal church, officiating. There will be no oration. The Judges of the Supreme Court, including ex-Judge Strong, will act as pall bearers. The President and Cabinet and both Houses of Congress and the Bar of the Supreme Court will attend the funeral as a body—and Committees of the two Houses will accompany the remains to Toledo.

FOREIGN.

General Boulanger—Affairs in Ireland—England Urged to Join the Franco-Russian Alliance—The Theatre Horror at Oporto.

PARIS, March 22.—Gen. Feyrier will preside at the council to be held to-morrow to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Boulanger. The latter has been summoned to appear before the council.

Le Paris is of opinion that the withdrawal of Gen. Boulanger renders the inquiry unnecessary.

The *Temps* holds that the Government should not stop the proceeding, since the breaches of discipline, which form the subject of inquiry, remain.

DUBLIN, March 22.—The local branch of the National League, in the Mansion House Ward of this city, passed a resolution condemning Mayor Hewitt, of New York, for refusing to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted on the City Hall on St. Patrick's day, declaring that such refusal was an insult to the Irish race throughout the world.

OPORTO, March 22.—The bodies of 66 victims of the theatre fire were laid out for identification to-day. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed. Beside the bodies there are also 53 heaps of unrecognizable remains. Several projects have been organized for the relief of families of the poorer victims. The Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon to-day decided to send a telegram of condolence to the municipal authorities of Oporto. The Chamber then adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the victims.

LONDON, March 22.—The Moscow *Gazette*, in an article discussing the subject of imminent international combinations, continues to urge the necessity of England joining Russia and France.

PARIS, March 22.—Gaillard, acting for the Extremists, will give notice in the Chamber of Deputies of an interpellation on the general policy of the government.

BERLIN, March 24.—The situation between the central allies and Russia remains unchanged. The only alteration arises from a visit of the King of Roumania to Vienna, which has resulted in a definite treaty under which Austria pledges herself to resist any violation of Roumanian territory. Leading officers of the Romanian army, who are strongly pro-Russian, are about to be removed, and will be replaced by German or Austrian officers.

The Emperor's decree of March 21, authorizing Crown Prince William to represent him in the transaction of State business, is now recognized as tantamount to the creation of a co-regency. Since the published decree, another exists which gives Crown Prince William fuller powers in the event of the Emperor suddenly growing worse. Both were obtained by Bismarck during his interviews with the Emperor at Charlottenburg.

An incident of one interview is told by Bismarck himself, and is as follows: While talking to the Emperor, the pain from swollen veins in Bismarck's legs was so severe that it made him cry out. The Emperor rose and lifted Bismarck's limbs into a couch and wrapped them around.

Regarding the real state of the Emperor's health, it is difficult to obtain authentic information. The bulletins issued are utterly unreliable. Of his private life what is known is that he is able to take a little daily exercise in the orangery and heated conservatory of Charlottenburg, and that he receives family visits and listens to the reading of official reports. He does not move out of rooms that are beyond a certain temperature, and he cannot receive a public deputation, it being feared that any disturbance might precipitate a crisis. Dr. Mackenzie does not leave him more than half an hour at a time. The feeling against Dr. Mackenzie is abating.

A medical consultation has been held regularly, and the condition of Prince William, who is suffering from otitis media purulenta—a disorder not dangerous in itself, but a symptom of general health—has been advised, if the work of the Regency permits, to take a tour in the spring of Scotland and Norway.

Empress Victoria held a grand court reception to-day, at which princesses, ministers, diplomats, and all the members of the Bundesrath were present.

During the week the Bourse has shown another improvement all along the line. Russian securities were especially favored, rising about three marks daily.

DAKOTA.

A Flood Sweeping Down on Bismarck.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 24.—The ice in the river broke at Stevenson, eight miles above here, yesterday, and the river is out of its banks. Telephone messages bring information that the flood there is one of the greatest in the history of the country. The water was turned loose by the breaking of a gorge about four hundred miles above here, and it is breaking the solid ice as it comes. The flood at midnight had reached a point near Coal Harbor, fifty miles above, and is coming at the rate of nine miles an hour. It is believed by those who have made the river a study, that a gorge will form near Washburn, forty miles north, which will delay the flood at this point for at least a day. There still exists an immense gorge at Poplar river, and this is holding back a vast amount of water which must come within the next week. The river has risen three feet, and the ice is raised in the middle of the stream by the pressure. Everything at the river landing here is in readiness for a flood, and the railroad men and river men are preparing for the worst. The cold weather of last week has solidified the ice, and if it gorges, as in all probability it will, at Sibley Island, the flood south of here will be as great as has ever been known. It is believed that the thrilling experiences of last year in rescuing people from the lowlands will not be repeated, as the settlers have had ample warning and nearly all are out of danger.

At Stevenson, where the flood was at its height yesterday, the river leaped its banks with terrific force, submerging the entire lowlands near the banks so suddenly that there was no time for the removal of property. Immense piles of wood cut for the use of boats have been swept away. The Indians have been driven to the hills and other settlers are wild with confusion. If the gorge does not form at Washburn the flood will reach this point this morning. There is no danger here, as the city is one hundred feet above high water mark.

Rev. J. W. Pratt, one of the best known ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and at one time president of the Central University, died at his residence in Louisville, yesterday.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Lenoir *Topic*: The injury to the Methodist Church by the storm of wind last week was much more serious than at first considered. It will cost about $200 for repairs.

— Pittsboro *Home:* Mr. J. B. Albright came to a serious accident near Ore Hill a few days ago. The horse he was riding stumbled, fell and broke his neck, and injured Mr. Albright seriously, if not fatally.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The Wilmington *Star* has been exceedingly generous and happy in its laudations of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, who is now holding a series of Union Meetings in that city.—The highway robbers, Joe Dortch and Seaberry Sasser, colored, were convicted of the offense in the Superior Court in this city yesterday and sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. They have both served terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary before.

—Greensboro *Workman:* A severe storm passed over this section of the country Wednesday morning. We learn that the roof of the Poor House, which is situated about three miles from the city, was blown off, causing great damage to the plastering. At Kernersville the tobacco factory of Messrs Beard & Roberts was unroofed and other damage done. We also learn that some of the slate on the roof of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winston was blown off.

— Wilson *Mirror:* Johnny says the figure 9 is like a peacock because it is nothing without its tail. —— Rev. W. J. Fulford, of Snow Hill, has resigned his charge in the county of Greene, and accepted a call to four churches in the South Yadkin Association. —— At a meeting on Friday of the Local Board of Managers for the Wilson Normal School, Prof. Siles Warren of the Wilson Collegiate Institute was elected Superintendent, and Prof. McIver, of the Peace Institute, was elected Principal.

—Raleigh *News-Observer:* Died on the morning of the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock a. m., William B. Carter, at Hibernia, his country residence, in Stokes county, in the 74th year of his age. —— The Egypt Coal Company perfected their organization yesterday by electing the following officers: President and Treasurer, Samuel A. Henszey; Vice President, A. H. Leftwich; Secretary, Daniel W. Slack. Directors: Samuel A. Henszey, A. H. Leftwich, Peter M. Wilson, Samuel I. Wright, Alexander Knight.

— Kinston *Free Press:* The prob