THES MORNING STAR, the object daily never or in North Chrolins, is published daily, arcopt southy, at \$700 per year, \$400 for air month, is in for three months, \$100 for one month, to mail shearibers. Delivered to city subscribers at the sta of 18 cents per weak for any period from one

THE WHERLY STAR is published every Friday norming at \$150 per year, \$1 00 for six months, 50 onts for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY). -One schare as day, \$1.80; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$3.50; our days, \$1.80; two days, \$1.50; one work, \$1.80; wo weaks, \$1.80; three works, \$1.50; one months, 10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.50; it months, \$40.00; tweive months, \$55.50; The it months, \$40.00; tweive months, \$55.50; The

1. annonnosmants of Fairs, Feiligais, Balls, pa, Pic-Nica, Society Mostings, Political Most-ca, Sc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" St cents per and for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each

bacquant insertion. No advertisements inserted sy price.

As vortigements inserted once a weak in Daily will in charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. If my other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice week, two thirds of daily rate.

Nutices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Re-spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for an ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 onts will pay for a simple announcement of Mar-ingre or Death.

ccupy any special place, will be charged extra ac ording to the position desired.

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Advertisements discontinued before the time conracted for has appired, charged transfent rates for he time actually published.

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All announcements and recommendations of can indates for office, whether in the shape of commu-sications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise

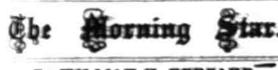
Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Pos-ai Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. July such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important tows, or discuss briefly and property subjects of real nisress, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the oni name of the anthor is withheld.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed hear space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient

Paymonia for transient advertisements must be nade in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, ac-cording to construct.

Advartisers should always specify the issue or in-case they desire to advartise in. Where an issue is a mod the advertisement (will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sum to him distring the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.



BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C .: THURSDAY MORNING, May 19, 1881

FURLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. | hypocritical and a great deal inconsistent. But who looks for candor and consistency among politicians merely whose view of the chief end of man is to get office?

DARLYLE, FROUDE AND THE SUP FERERS.

A niece of Thomas Carlyle, Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, in a letter in the London Times, asks Mr. James Anthony Froude to surrender all of the papers belonging to her uncle, said papers "to be examined and decided upon by three friends of Mr. Carlyle, as it would be in accordance with his obvious intention as expressed in his will and would be joyfully accepted by every member of the Carlyle family." The very indiscreet publication of Carlyle Reminiscences has not only awakened great indignation against the dead and yet living genius, and against Mr. Froude for his want of judgment and delicacy, but it has been particularly disagreeable to the relatives of the great Scotchman. For our part we are glad Mr. Froude was so indiscreet as to publish what the querulous old man

wrote. He did what was fair and honorable. He let the dead man speak for himself. It is a most fascinating volume, and cannot affect the opinion of any man of letters familiar with the obaracter of the many eminent authors spoken of so contemptuously or depreciatingly. It seems to have lowered Carlyle's own character very much in some of the Eoglish literary circles. In fact, Carlyle was a genius but by no means the demi-god his worshippers thought. The following, from s communica-

tion in the London Telegraph, is vigorous, and shows how the great Scotaman's fame as an honest critic is being questioned. In fact it is asked, was after all the sham-hater a sham himself? But to the article in the

Telegraph.

"Thanks to Mr. Froude, we now know the Charleston News says: that Carlyle was too much what the French call 'fauz bonhomme'-that he cringed and "It is well known that hundreds of sppoistmonts have been made where the apfawned, when young, ambitious and obscure, upon men and women whom, when pointee has been credited to Southern States when he has never set a fool beyond Mason successful and famous, he mercilessly and and Dixon's line. Inquiries will show that unjustly assailed and villified, although in many cases they were at least as great as the Southern States, excepting Maryland himself; that he had no sympathy with and Virginia, have not enjoyed half their legitimate pro rata quota of Federal apmuch that was admirable in the perhaps pushing but always progressive civilization by which he was surrounded; that he lacked proposition is partly due to the reluctance of certain Congressmen to be shown up as backers of some departmental women." eyes to perceive merits, while his alacrity o discera faults and weaknesses was singular and abnormal; that he was insatiably vain and egotistical; that envy and self-There is an oleomargarine bill becomplacency perturbed and made him fore the New York Legislature. querulous; that he had little or no generosity, and that, finally, he was incorrigibly Whether it will pass or not remains weak. To this weakness, which rendere him incapable before he died of destroying to be seen. It has passed its second the evidences of spite and spicen will which his diary and so-called 'Reminisreading. It provides for inspectors. censes' teemed, we now owe it that Mr. Froude has had an opportunity of taking If oleomargarine is healthy, as some claim, it ought to be sold, but if his hero down from the exsited pedesta which otherwise he long would have occuadultersted, it ought to be protected pied, and of exhibiting him as made of just like other articles of food that very ordinary clay. It is a sad and a hamiliating revelation need protection. There are heavy One of the persons rather slightadulterations going on and the laws ingly treated by Carlyle was Bryan of the land ought to he stringent Waller Procter, the poet, and a cleenough to protect consumers against ver one. The widow of the poet has deleterious compounds or spurious or written a letter in rebake of Callyle's adulterated food. ungenerous flings, and says with ex-We have received a catalogue of ceeding point: "He should beware Davidson College for 1880-81. The how he strikes who strikes with a dead hand." Carlyle was the recipi-Faculty is now composed of six Professors and one Tutor. Total nument of much kindness when he was ber of students 117, representing nine poor and struggling for fame from States. There is also one student both Mr. Procter and his mother-infrom Asia. The expenses for the law, Mrs. Moutagu (whose husband two terms are \$105, exclusive of was a man of eminence), and even board, which can be obtained at \$8 a wrote letters somewhat sycophantic. month, lights, fuel, &c. The total Mr. Sala has published one in the Ilexpenses are supposed to vary from lustrated London Neues. Here it is \$200 to \$250 annually. This is cheap. "My DEAR SIR: I have long felt that I wed you a letter of the kindest thanks. The instruction given is thorough and Yet now I am not intending to repay you, but rather to increase my debt by a new rethe Faculty is able. quest of favors. The case is this: I am ince yesterday a candidate for the Moral We invite attention to the article Philosophy Professorship in the University of St. Andrews, soon to be vacual by the transference of Dr. Chaimers to Edinburgh, on Prohibition from the New York Journal of Commerce, printed in this and thus my task for the present is to due all my friends who have a literary reputa-tion for testimonials in my behalf. Your friend Mr. Jeffrey is my Palinneus, issue of the STAR. That old, reliable and conservative journal takes the ground that "as a matter of fact, and and forwards me with much heartiness. may also reckon on the warm support of in spite of the public statements of Wilson, Lealte, Browster and other men of the orators of that School, the promark in this city; and now I am writing to London for yours and Mr. Mostagu's. Shall I hope, then, to ornament my little list with two other names?" hibitory law has never in any State promoted the cause of temperance." This is substantially the view taken The well known London publisher. by Senator Bayard. Mr. C. Kegin Paul, in a letter to the Athenanim, takes the charitable view A Washington letter to the New that Mr. Carlyle was not at all him-York World is to the effect that Garself when he wrote his unfortunate field will unload Mahone because he but most interesting"Reminiscences." dodged in the Stanley Matthews case. He says, and perhaps this is the true, He thinks this shows that the little as it is the obaritable, view to take: Brigadier "hesitates to side unre-"I should be but one of a thousand were servedly with the Stalwarts only beto speak words of regret that Mr. Fronde cause he thinks it inexpedient at this has acted as one would do who, sitting by

friends the letters of Mrs. Carlyle. He says they will be published and. are his personal property, given to him by her husband. He says, and properly, under the circumstances:

"I decline to allow any persons, whether friends of the late Mr. Carlyle or of me, to be associated with me in the discharge of the trust which belongs exclusively to my-self. The remaining papers, which I was directed to return to him. Alexander Carlyle when I had done with them, I will re-store at once to any responsible person she, may empower to receive them." The critics are mad because Froude

did not keep up the deception by allowing Carlyle to appear in false colors and not in the real garb he had

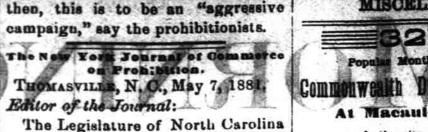
worn. We say again, as the friend of Carlyle who made him his literary executor, Froude did right. He simply allowed Carlyle to be heard in his own way. It is Carlyle and not Froude who speaks.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to inquiries

concerning the course of England in the Franco-Tunis war, contained a point that was significant and that meant more than was apparent to the generality of readers. Reading between the lines you will find that his reference to Lord Salisbury's conversation with the Freuchman, M. Waddington, has a great deal in shaping the policy of the Liberal Government. It is said that Lord Salisbury they a member of the Beaconsfield Government, promised certain things to M. Waddington, a member of the French Cabinet, which would prevent the British Premier from taking such steps to interfere as he would otherwise be disposed to do. Be

sides, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out England might bave some unpleasant reminders of her dealings with another people in North Africa.

Kellogg is determined to push his inquiry as to the localities whence Government employes have hailed. Some very discreditable facts are connected with the appointments of some of the female clerks. A special to



my 1 eoaw

at its late session passed a bill to probibit the manufacture and sale of

spirituous liquors, which is to be sub mitted to the people on the 5th of August next for their ratification or rejection. Now I wish your opinion ou the following points:

1. Would it inure to the benefit of State situated as North Carolina is, either financially, morally or religi-ously, while adjoining States are untrammeled, to have a prohibitory law?

2. Which does the greater evil to our common country, financially, morally, or physically, tobacco or spirituous liquors?

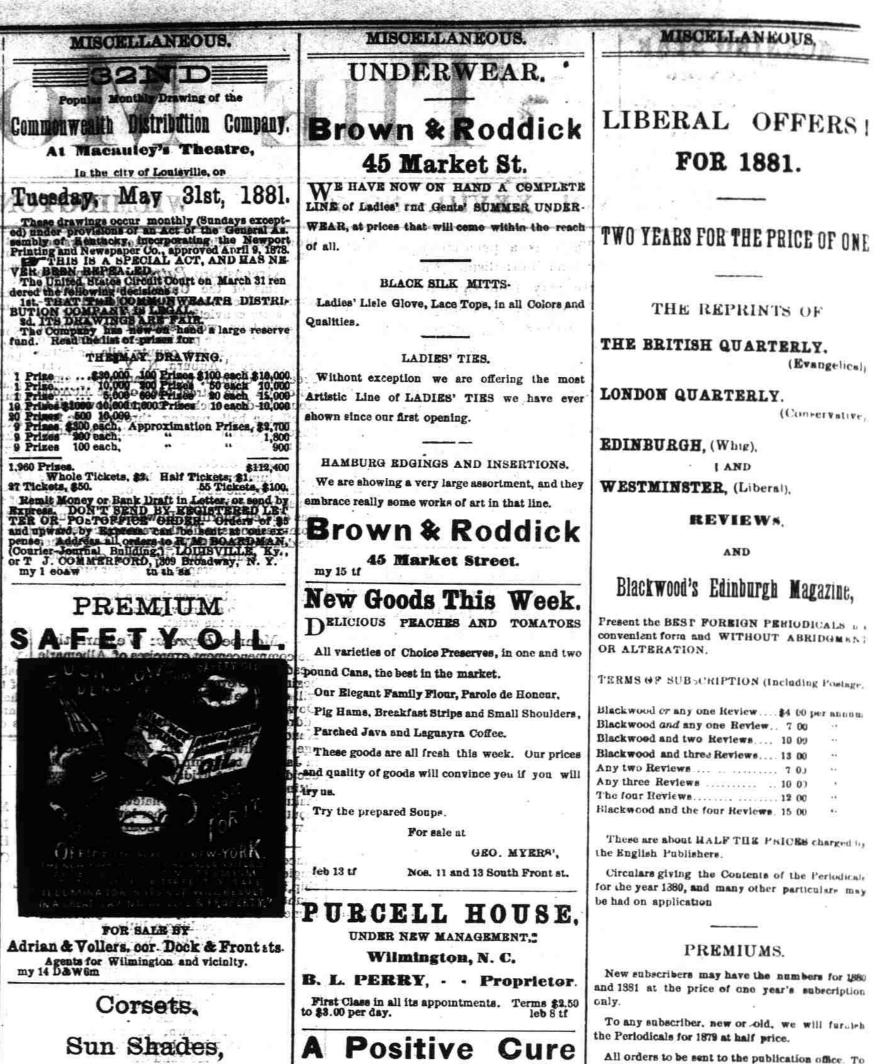
3. Does not the temperate use of spirits promote longevity? 4. What States have had or now

have a prohibitory liquor law? ANTI-FANATICISM.

Reply .- 1. We have often given our opinion as to the effect of such sumptuary laws. If the cause of temperance was thereby promoted, there would remain the serious question whether such an abridgment of the liberties of the people, if thoroughly enforced, would not endanger more vital interests than the law is intended to conserve. But as a matter of fact, and in spite of the public statements of the orators of that school, the prohibitory law has never in any State promoted the cause of temperance.

2. The immoderate use of intoxicating drinks does far more evil we thick than the use of tobacco; but the difficulty with the prohibitory law is two fold; it does not diminish the evil, and if it could be so enforced that it did prohibit the sale and use of liquor, it would do a greater pubhe harm by taking sway the foundstion of all free institutions-the consent of the governed.

3. With very much evil from their abuse, there is also much practical good from the proper use of stimulants. But whether wise or not, all nations will use them, and no people can be prevented from such use without governing them with a despotic power inconsistent with any enjoyment of liberty. To enforce a prohibitory law to its final letter without reserve, would be like burning down a barn to kill the vermin in it. 4. Most of the New England States, New York, and some middle and western States, have experimented with a prohibitory law; but it has been nowhere strictly enforced.



Without Medicines.

RACE PREJUDICE.

There is one colored man in this country who has ability and character that are never questioned. In the June number of the North American Review, just to hand, there is a paper from his pen upon "The Color Line." We refer to the venerable and dis unguished Frederick Douglass. He served most acceptably as Marshal of the District of Columbia under Haves. But, there was a hitch when Garfield became President. The old race prejudice got in the way, and Mrs. Garfield told the President it would not do, so the aged, the most respectable, the most eminent of colored men in this country was compelled " against his wishes to get out. To placate his race and soothe his feellogs a certain General Sheridan, who was Recorder of Deeds for the District, was compelled (we use the word advisedly) to vacate that Fred Douglass might have his place. We note these changes because they show that however useful the "colored man and brother" may be in election times there is something in the color of his skin, the curl of his hair, and the Thape of his nose that are specially distasteful to the withetic tastes and invoterate prejudices of the Northern leader, however prompt he may be to

ment of colored voters. Why, did not Bishop Haven, now deceased, a well known and eminent prelate of the Northern Methodist Church, and a New Englander of the most pronounced type, who hated the South with an intensity that would have done the heart of old Thad Stevens good, and would awaken a sympathetic emotion in the heart of Roscoe Conkling or the editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, after all his palayer about the negro go back on him? Upon the authority of the most gifted of Methodist editors we state that this veritable Bishop, with his intense negrophilism, was once thrown into the same room with a respectable colored brother who minister in the 43704 When the time for sleep (hurch. had come, although they had talked -freely together for an hour or two. the New England Bishop was taken

war open the South about its treat-

suddenly ill with the tooth-ache and

CURRENT COMMENT.

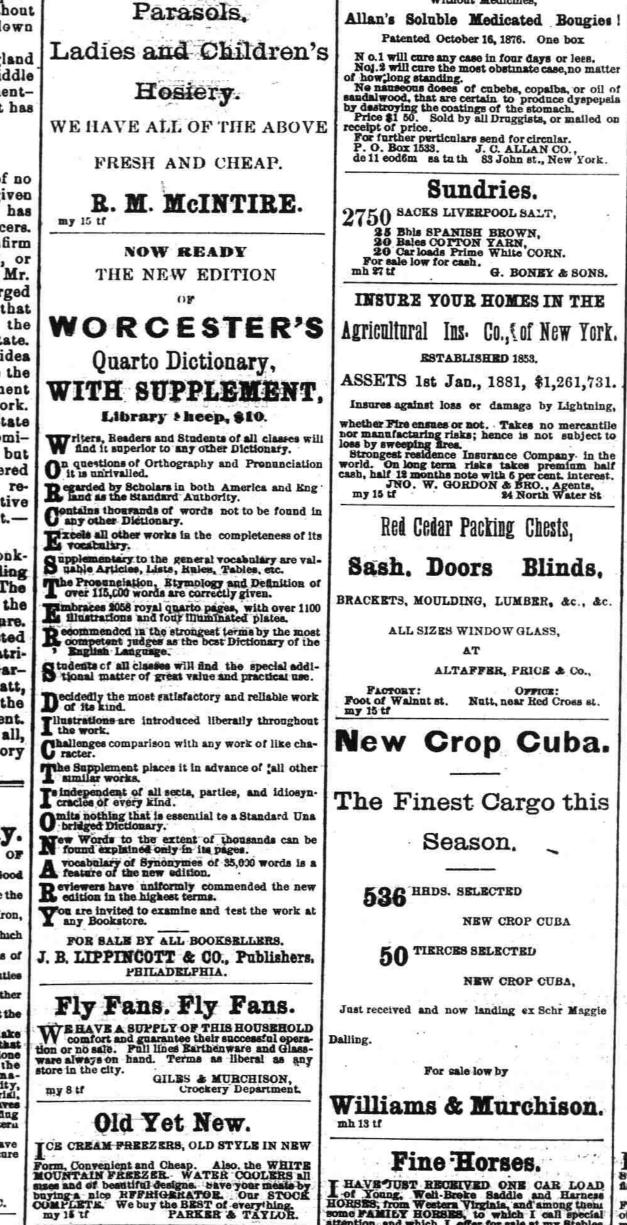
---- The Senate is possessed of no prerogatives except such as are given it by law, and, under the law, it has nothing to do with naming officers. It has simply the power to confirm those who are fit to be appointed, or to reject those who are not fit. Mr. Conkling has extended and enlarged this power until he now claims that the appointing power resides in the Republican Senators from each State. He simply proposes that his idea shall be accepted or he will leave the Senate to secure an indorsement from the Legislature of New York. It is strange that that great State should have stood so long the domineering insolence of its useless but powerful Senator. He has discovered now, what he has long failed to recognize, that there is an Executive Department of the government .-Philadelphia Times, Ind.

- It all lies in a nutshell. Conkling and Platt have an understanding with their Governor and resign. The Governor, with tears, transmits the fatal document to the Legislature. The packed Legislature that elected Platt burst into wild spasms of patriotism and eloquence, denounce Garfield and re-elect Conkling and Platt. and send them back to carry on the fight with New York's indorsement. It is all cut and dried; but, after all, it may not work in a satisfactory way.-Baltimore Gazette, Dem.

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VI. Absolute independence of partiase organization.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organis VI. Absolute independence of partiaan organisations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. THE SUN balaves that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to reside to its etimet power the efforts of men in the Republican part, to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1981 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. THE SUE believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plander, and the Rings for monopoly and the probable of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page abset of firty-six col-umns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 s year, postage paid. The Sunday edition of THE SUM is also furnished separately at \$1.30 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEMELY SUM, Fisht pages, for six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUM, New York City. tions, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic



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