

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD, WILMINGTON, N. C.

SAURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1886.

EVENING EDITION.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS FURTHER CONSIDERED.

Gov. Scales is a very earnest friend of the University. He and the ex-Governor are agreed as to the duty of the Legislature to provide for the maintenance of the University.

"It may not be expedient to attempt all this at once, but the point sought to be made is that the constitution, the organic law of the land, demands a higher and more general education, free of expense, when practicable, for tuition through the University, to all the children of the State."

As to the free tuition scheme the Constitution requires it to be carried out "when practicable." This time will not come if by so doing it will tend to break down the other colleges in North Carolina, that are doing so much for education and that have so many useful, and some quite distinguished men, upon the roll of their graduates.

The Blair bill has got before the House of Representatives. The debate that occurred on Friday is instructive. Hon. Frank Hurd, one of the ablest men in the House, and a ripe Constitutional lawyer, raised a question that stirred the Southern advocates of the Pedagogic bill.

"Mr. Hurd denied the power of the Senate to originate either character of bills. He believed that the adoption of the doctrine of the Blair bill would be utterly destructive of the object sought by the founders of the government; which object was to give to the Representatives the power of appropriating the people's money. This power was the most potent instrument against the encroachment of the Executive power."

do hope for the safety of the party in the future that the Legislature will not attempt to use the University for the serious injury, if not destruction, of Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson and other prosperous colleges. That is the point we would guard.

The Governor shows judgment in what he says of fostering sheep husbandry. Referring to the Agricultural Department, he says: "It is to improve and extend sheep husbandry and make their report to the Legislature, and more particularly the best means of suppressing the ravages of dogs, of the department in this regard has at the same time merely suggested what is justly considered the first step to wit, the suppression of the ravages of dogs, but unfortunately they contented themselves with the suggestion and nothing has been done to carry it into effect."

He points out the various other duties that belong to the Agricultural Department, such as looking into diseases of cattle, culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits; looking into drainage and irrigation, the best manner of utilizing native mineral and other domestic resources of fertilizers; the propagation of fish, the analyzing of soils, fertilizers and products, and to make reports and suggestions to the Legislature.

The Governor takes a favorable view of the progress and prosperity of the State, and says: "The quality and quantity of our products have improved and are still improving. The yield of cotton in the State has increased from 78,845 bales in 1880 and 145,514 in 1885 to 889,938 in 1886. Our tobacco commands a higher average price than those of any other State in the Union, but the quantity is yet not as much as 6,000,000 pounds as it was in 1880."

He deprecates the abandoning of agricultural pursuits by so many of the educated young men of the State and crowding the towns for other pursuits. We are glad that the Governor did not overlook this important fact. He says:

"The responsibility of investing this industry with new interest, making it more honorable, and thus attracting to and keeping in it our most intelligent and best young men, rests in a good degree upon this board and the commissioner. It will not do to say that farming does not pay. Go to Edgecombe and talk with Capt. Thigpen. Learn from him how to make a farm pay in Eastern Carolina. Go to Granville and talk with Dennis Tilley and Fielding Knott; and learn how to grow rich in making fine golden tobacco. Let the young men of North Carolina stand by the old State. Let them stick to the old farms and they will find that education, when well applied, pays admirably, even in cultivating "another earth." But let them remember the old couplet:

"He who by the plough would thrive Himself must either hold or drive."

THE PEDAGOGIC IN THE HOUSE. The Blair bill has got before the House of Representatives. The debate that occurred on Friday is instructive. Hon. Frank Hurd, one of the ablest men in the House, and a ripe Constitutional lawyer, raised a question that stirred the Southern advocates of the Pedagogic bill. He moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee for their opinion as to the right of the Senate to originate bills to raise revenue and for the purpose of making large distributions for general purposes. The able Representative from Ohio is thus reported in the telegraphic abstract:

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A gentleman from a great Southern State is now in Washington, and on the 22nd he wrote as follows: "Hurd, according to all Democratic authority and precedent, is eminently correct in his position. Another infamous feature of this most infamous Blair bill is the astonishing spectacle of Northern Democrats expounding and defending the great doctrine of State Rights and Southern men, for a few dollars of appropriation, defying and destroying the sacred principle. In the debate of your State, spoke in favor of the Blair bill and in a perurle way."

traditions and principles of local self-government and the rights of States as reserved under the Constitution. The theories of the past were "innate to fundamental principles." They grew out of a profound study of the great underlying principles of a free, constitutional government. They were "abstractions," and glorious abstractions, but they "were wrought into concrete sentiments," as Dr. Lipscomb so well and felicitously affirms.

The people now may be ready to go for "the flag and an appropriation" with a whoop. In North Carolina it is so, or the politicians would not be so swift to advocate with so much zeal the most dangerous, the most monstrous doctrine that in forty years of political reading we have ever met with. In the past, the people of North Carolina regarded the Constitution as our ark of safety. It was the Egis of our rights, and they would denounce roundly any man who would dare to rob it of its power or to mutilate its proportions. A fair, grammatical, strict construction, both in spirit and in letter, of the Sacred Instrument was the way of our fathers. Now latitudinarianism has taken full possession, and members of the Congress will get up and so twist the plain letter of the organic law as to twist all sense out of it.

The passage of the Blair bill may be received with shouts now, but it is dearly gained indeed when it is done by destroying the Constitution and by giving it an India-rubber interpretation that is wide enough for any political heresy to be covered by it. We have not a doubt that the time will come and before the century ends when the Blair bill precedent will be quoted as an ample authority for the perpetration of the greatest wrongs, and for the spread and progress of Centralization. This is rapidly becoming a Nation, and its Chief Priests are Southern Democrats. The rift in the flute was its destruction. The people will groan after awhile. Men living now will hear it.

If people think that railroads do not confer blessings other than by furnishing ready and easy and swift facilities for transportation and travel, read the following figures: During the year 1884, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company paid to parties in the State of North Carolina the sum of \$387,514.74 for wood, cross ties, timber, sundry merchandise and labor. This amount was expended in the State. During the year 1884, the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad expended in this State \$115,060.63, making over a half million dollars per annum paid by the two roads in North Carolina. Such facts as these show how important a great line is to the welfare of the people living upon it, and that thousands are benefited more or less by the distribution of such a large sum.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES. An intelligent observer of the delays and loss of time in our Superior Courts cannot fail to see that the great cause proceeeding the great delay which the local bar enjoys over the State Solicitor understanding the cases to be tried. We say this in no spirit of complaining at Solicitors in general or any one in particular. It is the system of District Solicitorship that takes off a whole day, and sometimes two, to try a case that should be disposed of in an hour. No Solicitor, however able, can acquaint himself with the facts in five hundred cases scattered over ten counties that his time only allows him to try a few. When a criminal case is committed the local bar, now in almost every county, takes the defendant's side and hears all the facts on both sides. When the Solicitor reaches that county Monday morning he knows nothing of the case, and is baffled and often defeated by a county lawyer not half his equal in legal learning. With a Solicitor in each county, and an Inferior Court for the trial of minor offences, we believe the present Superior Court system would be sufficient. - Hickory Carolinian.

The Supreme Court Judges are worked too hard (different from the Superior Court Judges) but instead of increasing the number of Judges, let the Legislature provide for lessening the number of cases carried to the Supreme Court. At present the Supreme Court is a refuge for delay and time, and not for justice merely. There are a few cases that are carried to the Supreme Court for splits and merely to gain further time for settlement. Let the Legislature limit the kind of cases that may be appealed to the higher Court, and let it impose large enough to prevent little picaresque cases from being carried there. Then there will be no necessity for increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges. - Charlotte Democrat.

A CARD. - To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, and all the ills that attend a debilitated system, we would say that this is the best remedy we have discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

THE LEGISLATURE

Belong Chronicle's Report. CONTINUATION OF THURSDAY'S SENATE PROCEEDINGS. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. Consideration of the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Beaufort.

Bill to secure the right of appeal to the people of the State, repealing the law requiring the printing of transcripts to be sent up to the Supreme Court after some discussion, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stanford spoke against the amendment for widows, not because he was opposed to such relief. He was sure that the amendment would kill the bill.

Mr. Aycock, to incorporate the Goldsboro Banking and Loan Association. The bill was passed by a yeas and nays vote of 23 to 12.

Bill to amend section 2058 in relation to the repeal of the stock law. Also, from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, praying for local option in certain portions of the State.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Attempt to Blow up the British Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall. Parliament not in Session, but the Buildings Crowded with People.

London, Jan. 24, 2 10 P. M. - An alarming explosion has just occurred in the House of Commons. The House of Commons and the government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage was done.

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FIRE RECORD.

An Ocean Steamer Burnt at Her Dock in New York City - Loss \$300,000. Destruction of a Building of the Whitney Arms Co., Connecticut - Loss \$60,000.

New York, January 24. - The steamer St. John caught fire at 3 o'clock this morning and now lies at her dock a blackened wreck. The Marine Insurance Companies loss fully \$300,000.

New Haven, Jan. 24. - A few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning the mill and drilling building of the Whitney Arms Co. in Waterbury, was discovered on fire, and at 9 o'clock it was nearly destroyed.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Jan. 24, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE - The market was quoted quiet at 57 1/2 cents per gallon.

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Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Dr. Wm. T. Howard, of Baltimore, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland.

Dr. O. F. Mansson, of Richmond, Va., Late Professor of General Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia.

Dr. John W. Williamson, Jackson, Tenn., Extracts from Communication on the Therapeutic Action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the "Medical Record" for February, 1877.

Water in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles \$5 per case at the Springs.

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