

PHILADELPHIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
The oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, published daily, except Sunday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, and \$2.00 for three months, in advance. Delivered to subscribers at the rate of 10 cents per week, or any period from one day to one year.
THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, and \$1.00 for three months.
ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; one week, \$8.00; two weeks, \$15.00; three weeks, \$20.00; one month, \$35.00; two months, \$65.00; three months, \$95.00; six months, \$175.00; one year, \$325.00. Rent of solid Nonpareil type make one square.
All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.
Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for subsequent insertion.
No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.
Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.
Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions, etc., will be charged extra for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.
20 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.
Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.
Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "until told" at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.
Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for will be charged for the transient rates for time actually published.
Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.
Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.
All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged at advertisement rates.
Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to the terms of the contract.
Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.
Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Cash, and sent to the office of the publisher.
Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss subjects of public interest, are not wanted, and, if accepted, in every other way, are not responsible for the mailing of the paper in which they appear.
Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is specified, the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. When an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is running, he is responsible for the mailing of the paper in which it appears.

The Morning Star.
BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1885.
EVENING EDITION.
THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.
We have received from Mr. Montford McGehee, Commissioner of Agriculture, his report to the Legislature. It occupies twenty-five printed pages and is full, clear, and instructive. The subjects discussed are the following: Illustrative Exhibits; Phosphate Explorations; Coal Explorations; Immigration; Fish and Fisheries; Fertilizer Supervision; Special Duties. He says "the great need of the State may be summed in the two words, immigration and capital." He gives a full review of the exhibits at Boston, Raleigh and New Orleans. He discusses the phosphate explorations, with which our readers have been made somewhat familiar. He considers at length the coal fields and explorations. We quote one instructive paragraph:
"The coal fields of Chatham and Moore, and those of Rowan and Cabarrus, have been regarded by scientists as future sources of great wealth to the State. Much has been written about them. The outcrops of the former were traced by Dr. Emmons for thirty miles, and from indications, he judged it extended ten miles more. One of the seams is six and half feet thick. The area, as calculated by Emmons, is 300 square miles. The lighting and heating power of this coal has been tested and found equal to that of the best in market. Seams of coal have been found in Rockingham and Stokes three and four feet thick. Professor Kerr says the outcrops show that the coal is continuous through the whole length of the belt in this State, which is above thirty miles. The coal fields of the Southern States is distinctly bituminous; later are semi-bituminous—the nearest approach to anthracite that is to be found south of Pennsylvania."
The Board of Agriculture has employed Dr. H. M. Chance, of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$2,500, to make a preliminary examination to ascertain the cost of a complete exploration of the coal fields. He began work on the 4th of July last. The report says:
"The Deep River Coal Field has been fully explored, a large number of shafts having been sunk to the depth of from thirty to forty feet, in the bottoms of many of which borings were made to an equal depth. The Deep River Coal Field is now undergoing a similar exploration. When the latter is completed full reports of each of these explorations, accompanied by maps, will be published. It may be stated now, that seams of coal have been discovered of sufficient thickness for a large domestic supply, and of a quality well adapted for use in the arts. The extent to which these coal deposits are immediately available is at length made known."
It has been tested that the mines at Egypt can be worked and the coal be made ready for market at a cost of \$1.45 per ton. Dr. Chance thinks that the coal could be mined for \$1.20 to \$1.30 per ton. It can be delivered at Raleigh for \$3.20 per ton. We have recently paid \$7 per ton in Wilmington for bituminous coal fetched from the North.
The Agriculture Department has expended for hatching fish in the years 1883-4, \$17,542. The experiments have been very successful. It asks for a removal of restrictions upon its action so it can operate at will as to time and place.

The Commissioner refers at length to immigration and says:
"The machinery for immigration is simple and effective. There is an agent for immigration, whose office is in the Department building. Sub agents are established by him in several of the Northern States, and at many points in each of these States. The business of these sub-agents is to disseminate information about the State by distributing the publications of the Department, and pamphlets and circulars specially prepared for the purpose. In addition, condensed statements, giving the most important facts in regard to the soil and climate and productions—statements occupying a column or more—are published weekly in 125 newspapers in the Northern States all of which have a good, and many of them a large circulation."
The present Commissioner, Mr. McGehee, is well qualified for his office. A gentleman of uncommon cultivation for our section; a man of observation and experience in agriculture; a man of travel, of reading and of thought; a most refined and courteous citizen; a man of marked ability, familiar with public men and public affairs; a man of application, of broad views, of true devotion to his native Carolina, he is eminently the right man for the place he so ably fills.
A word more. Ought not the Legislature to elect a State Geologist? Why not? After having had one for thirty years is it a time to dispense with one when the State is advancing on the highway of progress; when so many appliances are being devised and applied for the attracting of capital and Northern immigrants, and when we are sending out our varied productions to the North and to the South that they may be exhibited along with those of other States? The fact that a citizen of Pennsylvania has been employed at a cost of \$2,500 for a specific work is probably evidence enough that a competent and energetic Geologist is needed by the State from year to year.
A MAD SLANDERER.
Mr. Cable is becoming irate. He is not content to kick back when sharply criticized for his betrayal of the South, but he misrepresents, not designedly we must hope, the sentiment of the Southern people. He was in Chicago recently, when he said, as he is reported:
"It is as if you had kicked a bee hive and the bees had rushed out to see what damage was done and what was going to come of it. In this connection there is a point I must make regarding the newspapers of the South. Nine-tenths of the Southern people are voiced by a lot of job printers."
Now every criticism we have thus far seen in Southern papers was from a reputable daily. Such papers as the *Baltimore Day*, the *Norfolk Ledger*, the *Charleston News and Courier*, the *Atlanta Constitution*, the *Savannah News*, and so on, have rebuked him for his infatuation and folly. Mr. Cable was once himself a reporter on a New Orleans paper, and he ought to be above misrepresentation. The "job printers" have had nothing to do with the severe and deserved censure he has received. The *STAR*, in what it said, spoke more in sorrow than in anger. It confesses to disappointment, because Mr. Cable is thus far the most exquisite artist and the rarest genius in prose the South has produced, and in this we do not even except Poe. His stories are very much praised in the North, and have been highly relished in the South by people of the highest culture. He has not been underrated by the leaders of thought, but he has disappointed his people, and they are both shocked and mortified. Henceforth they will take much less interest in his productions and successes. He may as well go North and live among a people who share in his political sentiments and hail him as the evangel of the negro.
Mr. James Phelan, in a many article in the *Chicago Current*, says this:
"Mr. Cable's sin has been the sin perpetrated against the idols themselves, but against this sentiment of reverence. The sentiment that still lingers around the 'Lost Cause' is one of the factors of national life in the entire South. Mr. Cable, I say, has sinned against this sentiment. It is not necessary that the priest who sees the graven image broken should defile the temple in which he had served. To demand that the South yield this sentiment is to demand the destruction of a human characteristic that produced the noblest displays of courage and heroism during the war. It is this very sentiment that sent forth the wild and almost heart-broken cheers from the breaking ranks of the Confederate army, when Gen. Grant refused to receive the sword of Gen. Lee. When, therefore, it is said that Mr. Cable, under the cover of a most delicate and graceful style, has sinned flagrantly against this sentiment, all that can be said has been said. This fact has chilled the exuberant sentimentality with which the South greeted the successive chapters of 'The Greenback Times.' This feeling of restrained coolness has not been decreased by subsequent events."
When Mr. Cable expresses anxiety that the South is in danger of being Africanized he probably does so because he trusts the figures of a class of writers in the Northern literary periodicals who have some very wild figures about the increase of the negroes. But other writers have discredited those figures, as we have

shown in these columns. Mr. Cable not only asks for education for the negroes, but for social equality. The census of 1840, 1850 and 1860 does not authorize the extravagant speculations based upon the census of 1880. Mr. Kennedy was the superintendent of the census in 1880. He presented an able report on the negro. He showed this: that for five decades the negro had been diminishing in ratio of increase. Note that. Here are his figures:
Ratio of increase of negroes.
1800-1810.....37.88
1810-1820.....38.58
1820-1830.....37.60
1830-1840.....38.41
1840-1850.....38.82
1850-1860.....39.07
"The rate of the increase of the negro," says Mr. Kennedy, "is rapidly diminishing, and it will continue to diminish each year."
He said in 1860 that in 1880 the negro population would be 6,618,350. Mark you, he ventured to prophecy twenty years in advance. Now what was the population of the negroes in 1880 according to the census? It was 6,580,798. Mr. Kennedy came within less than one-half of 1 per cent. He knew what he was writing about. The whites in the South will be certain to take care of the negro question and that too without negro equality with it.
The son-in-law of the greatest American writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, is an accomplished author himself. His name is George P. Lathrop, and his last fiction is located in North Carolina and is said to be interesting and strikingly original. He seems to have struck a new vein, if we may judge from criticisms upon it. The *Chicago Current* says of it:
"Whatever the story called 'True' may lack, it is not the virtue of originality. It begins with the disappearance, in the North Carolina forests, two centuries ago, of a party of English colonists, among them a girl, 'whose eyes were gray' and whose lover, left behind, came over to join her, only to find no trace of her or her fellow-pioneers. The episode forms the brief prologue as it were, to a romance of the North Carolina coast after the Civil War. The story embodies a carefully-drawn picture of the life of the region, which is, as among other American localities, altogether unique. The character studies, both individually and collectively, are the essentially strong points. There is a most artistic grouping of types, and the reader finds much entertainment in the contrasts."
Assassins that would kill women and children would not scruple to destroy a great library. It is said that the dynamiters are threatening to blow up the British Museum that contains one of the grandest libraries in the world and some of the most interesting remains of antiquity. If this great collection of books, &c., were to be destroyed it would be the greatest loss the world has sustained in that way since the library at Alexandria was mostly destroyed in the time of Julius Caesar and afterwards by the Saracens. The bloody miscreants in England are anxious to make their name infamous as Erastrotatus did when he burnt the famous Ephesian temple.
Mr. Seymour has been giving expression to some opinions about public matters. We always read with interest what he says. He is a pure and wise statesman and his words should be weighed always. He warns his party friends against expecting too much of the incoming President. He thinks the Tariff should be promptly and squarely dealt with. Upon it he thinks the next Presidential contest will hinge to a considerable extent. He thinks also that the Government should compel certain subsidized railroads to comply to the letter with their contracts.
Mr. J. B. Sargent, of Massachusetts, employs from 1,000 to 2,000 men in manufacturing. He has been all along a warm Protectionist. The *New York Times* says of his recent address in Boston on the Tariff:
"He has proved his capacity and skill by his success, and has been engaged for a quarter of a century in his business, and now employs from 1,000 to 2,000 men, and from being a protectionist has become an opponent of protection after patient investigation in person of the foreign field and long study of the field at home. The address is so comprehensive in scope, so complete in analysis, so clear in arrangement, and so logical and cogent in reasoning, that no one can consider himself fairly informed on the present condition of this important question who has not read it."
"A North Carolina man who has just sold his tobacco crop for five acres for \$684, thinks that it pays to raise it if it doesn't smoke it."—*Boston Post*.
We inform our respected contemporary that North Carolina often produces \$300, \$400, and sometimes as much as \$600 to the one acre. We have known one laborer to make \$1,700 on tobacco alone at one crop. These are facts. There is a fine golden leaf tobacco belt that beats the world.
Already some of the Northern Legislatures are beginning to take action concerning the manufacture of

dynamite. There are two bills before the Legislature of New York, and one before the Legislature of Connecticut. The manufacture of explosives ought to be punishable with very great severity. The Connecticut plan is to make manufacturers and vendors of dynamite take out a license.
The poems of that true genius of the South, the late Sidney Lanier, are attracting more attention than ever before. The volume just published by the Scribners is meeting with a cordial reception. Rev. Dr. Lafferty, the very gifted editor of the *Richmond Advocate*, says of them:
"This is a fitting tribute to the memory of the sweet singer of our Southland, for such he was, in his short life. It is almost a marvel that, under all the trying circumstances of poverty and affliction, he produced so much that is really valuable. In the 'good time coming' the name of Sidney Lanier will take its place in the list of the great poets of America. His soul was filled with the delights of music and poetry."
THE LEGISLATURE.
Raleigh, Va., Report.
SENATOR.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.
Petitions were presented by several Senators, which were properly referred.
Reports from standing and select committees were presented and properly referred.
Bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees.
CALENDAR.
Bill to amend section 3,850 of the Code. Passed.
Bill to amend chapter 140, laws of 1883, in regard to killing wolves in certain counties. Passed.
Bill to amend section 2,040 of the Code in regard to the summoning of jurors to lay off public roads. Passed.
Bill to amend chapter 37, laws of 1883 for the relief of sheriffs was amended and passed its third reading.
SPECIAL ORDER.
Bill in regard to filing caveats to wills, passed.
Mr. White, to establish and maintain a house of refuge and reformation. Referred to committee on Education.
Mr. Hill, by consent, to facilitate election or justices of the peace in the different counties of the State. Rules were suspended and the bill put upon its several readings.
Mr. Buxton, to amend section 2067 of the Code, relating to the eligibility of persons to the office of sheriff.
Bill to enable railroads and other transportation companies to extend their lines and aid in their construction in the State, was ordered printed and made the special order for Thursday next at 12 M.
Senate adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.
Mr. Thorp, bill to repeal part of chapter 367, laws 1883, relating to fence laws.
Mr. Slaughter, bill in relation to the correction of a grant.
Mr. Thompson, bill concerning public surveys.
Mr. Jones of Buncombe, bill to amend the revenue law.
Mr. King, bill to amend Section 2,019 of the Code, in regard to public roads in Onslow county.
Mr. Baabee, bill to encourage and promote the industrial development of the colored people of North Carolina.
CALENDAR.
Bill to amend Sec. 892 of the Code, in regard to summonses of justices of the peace, referred to judicial committee.
The special order, being bill to provide relief for Confederate soldiers, was taken up and considered by sections. Passed second reading and made special order for next Tuesday.
Mr. Robinson, introduced by consent a resolution relating to convict labor.
OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.
We see that the bill to prevent the sale of pistols in this State has been tabled by the Legislature. We do not know the provisions of the bill, but it prohibited the importation and sale of pistols in North Carolina it should have become a law. We have a statute that prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons, and yet you will find in every county store and many of the city stores a full and varied stock of pistols from the most insignificant to the very best Smith & Wesson. All will kill, however, and do damage. They are sold indiscriminately to any and everybody who has the money to pay for them. As soon as these pistols are sold, nine times out of ten, they are loaded in the presence of the seller and at once concealed. Is this a violation of the law?—*Danbury Reporter*.
It should be the policy of all legislators to seek the cause of crime, and having ascertained it, to apply the corrective by prohibiting those acts which result in the commission thereof. Every phase of civilization, with its social, moral and political improvement, brings with it corresponding evils and troublesome problems. It is the part of wisdom to be content with that which is good and eliminate that which is evil, to encourage the spirit of liberty, but discourage the spirit of license; to encourage that noble, elevating and inspiring desire for education, enlargement and extension of knowledge by reading, but to discourage the base and corrupting tendency to fill the mind and corrupt the heart with vicious, wicked and degrading literature which had been scattered broadcast over our land.—*Senator Connor, in the State Senate*.
But it is very clear that the roads have got to be reformed, and it is very clear in our opinion that they will not be made good until the State takes the matter in hand and makes them good with the proceeds of taxation. The employment of convict labor is but the more solid classes of taxes, and a most useful employment of them, too. What taxes may be necessary; how much convict labor may be available; how the system shall be set going; and to what extent, are matters altogether beyond the Register's depth just now.—*Baleigh Register*.

THE LATEST NEWS.
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
FOREIGN.
Reported Plans of the Dynamiters.—The Bank of England Threatened. (By Cable to the Morning Star.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir William V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, today received a letter, in which it is alleged that an extensive dynamite plot is being hatched, and mentioning a number of buildings the dynamiters intend to blow up. It also gives the names of several of the plotters and the places at which they can be found.
Extra guards have been placed on duty at the Bank of England, in consequence of threats having been made to blow up the building. The police are making an investigation.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Gas Explosions—Six People Killed, Twenty Injured and Several Houses Wrecked. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—Three explosions of natural gas occurred this morning near Thirty-fourth street, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the city of Erie, in consequence of a leak in a gas pipe, which killed, wounded and injured and six to eight houses wrecked.
TENNESSEE.
Two Children Perish in a Burning Building. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 31.—A special from Morrison, states that the dwelling of John Sanford caught fire and was burned to the ground yesterday. Two of his children could not be rescued and perished in the flames.
COTTON.
A Summary of the Crop to Date. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 35,392 bales; receipts from plantations, 58,087 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 3,068,848 bales, of which 2,596,048 bales are in the hands of the planters. 12,778,010 bales respectively last year; crop in sight 4,963,697 bales.
FINANCIAL.
New York Stock Market—Prices Unchanged. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
NEW YORK, Wall Street, Jan. 31, 11 A.M.—Stocks were lower in the early trading day, but outside of Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and Canadian Pacific the decline was unimportant. Delaware & Hudson fell 1/2; Erie, 1/2; Pennsylvania 1/2; Missouri Pacific to 94 1/2; St. Paul 1/2; and Canadian Pacific 1/2 to 87. The market was affected by a cut in east-bound passenger fares by the Trunk lines, and by a reported contemplated reduction in coal prices by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. New 11 of 100; Catonsville 12 to 87 1/2; Missouri Pacific to 94 1/2; St. Paul 1/2; and Canadian Pacific 1/2 to 87. The market was affected by a cut in east-bound passenger fares by the Trunk lines, and by a reported contemplated reduction in coal prices by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. New 11 of 100; Catonsville 12 to 87 1/2; Missouri Pacific to 94 1/2; St. Paul 1/2; and Canadian Pacific 1/2 to 87. 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