

THE MORNING STAR

Published every day except on Sundays, Mondays, and public holidays. Price per copy, 10 cents. For a year, \$10.00. For six months, \$5.00. For three months, \$2.50. For one month, \$1.00. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 10 cents per copy for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square four days, \$1.00; five days, \$1.25; one week, \$1.50; two weeks, \$2.50; three weeks, \$3.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$18.00; three months, \$25.00. Two lines of solid nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under "City Items" will be charged 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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 under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, however, will be allowed to pay by month or quarterly, according to contract.

Contract advertisements will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertising any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Notes. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the advertiser.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if accepted, are returned at the risk of the sender.

Advertisements should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in, and no notice is given of the publisher, and charged up to the date of the advertiser's contract for the paper to be sent to the proprietor, who will be responsible for the making of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star

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

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1886. EVENING EDITION.

MADISON AND BLACK ON THE "GENERAL WELFARE."

Having presented our own view of the Blair Educational bill in so many editorials we had about said all that we purposed or deemed necessary.

For some days we have laid before our readers the opinions of eminent lawyers and editors. We have copied many very cogent arguments against the Paternal Pedagogy bill.

Let us to-day first turn to the opinions of the illustrious Judge Black to see how one of the greatest Constitutional lawyers of our land, one of the purest men and truest Democrats, regarded the great charter of civil and religious liberty.

In his marvellous speech before the Supreme Court of the United States in defense of the right of trial by jury, this great jurist declared that "the words of the Constitution are all-embracing—

"As broad and general as the casing air."

Again he says: "But when the wave of arbitrary power lashes itself into violence and rage, and goes surging up against the barriers which were made to confine it, then we need the whole strength of an unbroken Constitution to save us from destruction."

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THE GENERAL WELFARE CLAUSE

Ministry will fall very soon. The complications and dissensions are too great, it seems, for even the illustrious statesman who holds the helm to manage. The correspondent of the New York Times "cables" as follows:

"The Government to-day indicated through a Ministerial utterance that they expected to fall on the Irish question. The utterance was made by Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an address at the conference of Liberals held to-day. Mr. Morley was discussing the Irish situation. He denounced Lord Randolph Churchill's recent 'flagrant attempt to stir up civil war in Ulster,' and urged the Liberals to do their utmost to place their party in a state of complete preparation for a general election."

It is thought not improbable that the Government may appeal to the country and a new election be held. At other periods of English Constitutional history frequent changes have occurred in the Ministry in a short time, as the student will readily recall. Mr. Morley's announcement is serious. He is in a position to know of the difficulties that lie in the way of the Liberal Ministry. He says squarely that it "is now face to face with the Irish difficulty."

It is evident, we suppose, that Mr. Gladstone has discovered that a sufficient majority cannot be counted upon to enable him to carry out the policy he favors, and which he believes to be necessary. He therefore, we may suppose, is anxious to be rid of the responsibility of trying and failing. Hence he will dissolve the Parliament when the crisis comes. Doubtless this determination will shock the country, and shake up the Tories. They are playing with dynamite. Ireland's wrongs must be redressed, and if they are not the British landlords will be responsible for it, and they must take the consequences of their factious opposition and folly. One thing has been made apparent: it is impossible for Ireland to have justice without England's consent. The English are learning, too, and it may be that even the more intelligent Tories may see after awhile that Ireland is too near the English shore—only some three or four hours steaming—for safety and quiet so long as grievances are not redressed.

A BURNER CAUGHT

If Tecumseh Sherman has not got himself in a box then we are badly fooled. We have before told of his controversy with Gen. Fry. He denied having disparaged Grant in connection with the death of Gen. C. F. Smith. The sentence quoted against him by Gen. Fry occurred in a letter of the old town-burner and bummer addressed to Col. Scott. Old Camp accused Fry of lying—of inventing the passage, but the evidence against the inveterate scribbler is complete. Fry caught the old liar completely. He comes out of the controversy almost as discredibly as he did with Gen. Hampton in the matter of the burning of Columbia, S. C. It should never be forgotten that this old snarler burned Atlanta and Columbia, and a part of Fayetteville, and hundreds of dwellings and other buildings in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas. He is the only fellow in the nineteenth century who organized a regular Corps of Bummers. See Draper's History for the order organizing it. He is not the only Federal General, however, who conducted war not humanely and upon the high plane of modern civilization, but as a Goth or Vandal conducted it. He and some of his brother officers were not a bit more just or humane than Alario or Atilla was. We are glad that the old bummer has been caught in a net of his own weaving.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES

But the crying need in North Carolina is not an "experimental farm." It is a system of public schools that will educate. Progressive farming will follow.—Greenboro Patriot. These are words fitly spoken. North Carolina has been boasting for several years that she was one of the most progressive States in the Union, and yet many of the rural districts a public school is kept open at six weeks in the year and many of the children have the pleasure of walking from three to five miles to attend these. The General Assembly never fails to wrestle with the question; the members seem to think that a good school law is all that is needed, and every time they amend it they make it more expensive to operate, but forget to provide more money.—New Bern Journal.

We believe, then, that the great remedy for the growing evil of lynching is a reform in the general character of the jury by a legislative act raising the pay of a juror to living wages for his time, talent and expense, and forcing good, intelligent men to serve, unless for extraordinarily good reasons they wish to be excused. Were this the case we believe lynching would stop, because the confidence of the people in trial by jury would be restored and they would hopefully expect justice to all parties. Until this or something better is done, great as the evil, we believe lynching criminals will continue to be more frequent.—Laurinburg Enterprise.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, is a sublimated intellectual, frigid copy of Joshua Whitcomb.—N. Y. Star.

In some sections of North Carolina the Prohibitionists are scattering circulars in which they openly advocate the formation of a third or temperance party in that State. This, probably, is an attempt to disorganize the Democracy and restore the ascendancy of the Republican

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NEW YORK. The Car-Drivers' Strike—Grand "Up" of all the Surface Lines of the City—The Men Quit and Determined—Not a Car Running, and the City Appears to be Dead.

New York, March 5.—The grand "Up" of all the Surface Lines of the City, ordered by the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association, took place this morning. At 4:03 o'clock the first car for the day on the Sixth Avenue Road should have left the depot at Forty-third street. The car did not do so, and as the night men arrived with their cars they ran them into the stables. The men stood around quietly, laughing and chatted in the best of humor, and did not attempt to resort to any violence.

The last car left the Broadway Railroad depot at 3:50 o'clock. The next one to arrive entered the depot and did not come out again. The men were very quiet. They did not intend to tie up the 450,000 cars, but as the agents from the Empire Protective Association arrived and ordered the men to leave, they did so on the instant. They assembled in orderly groups, and repaired to their hall on West Fifty-second street, where they will remain during the day.

When Car No. 304, of the Third Avenue line, reached the depot at Sixty-fifth street, at 3:30 o'clock, the driver turned from the main track into the stables and unhitched his horse. Every car that arrived subsequently did the same thing. There was not the slightest disturbance, and at 4:45 o'clock there were only fifteen men about the depot. They all belonged to the night force, for the day men simplified matters by not reporting for duty. The president of the Car Company, was immediately notified, but he decided not to do anything until he calls the directors together during the day, when it will be decided whether it will be worth while to make an effort to run the cars.

A few policemen were sent over from Fifty-ninth street station, but their services were not needed, for everything was quiet. It was said at police headquarters that the President of the Car Companies were holding a meeting this morning, and that it was the general opinion that they will advise Richardson and the directors of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Road Company to accede to the demands of the men.

Chairman O'Donnell, of the Strikers' Committee, was in Brooklyn. The Local Committee here, it was said, will not order the "tie-up" to be loosened until they hear from O'Donnell. The demands of the men of Richardson's Brooklyn roads have been granted. At 4:30 a. m. the cars in Brooklyn were all running on schedule time, except the Atlantic Avenue line, which went out on the 5:00 o'clock train. There was no trouble at any place in the city, the strikers having dispersed. At 5:30 every line in the city had been tied up.

New York, March 5.—At 10:30 o'clock a disturbance had been reported to the police. Not a car is running, and the city appears as if dead. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the worst days of the epidemic, a dozen years ago. In Brooklyn seven roads, operated by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, are "tied up," but no violence is reported. The New York police are thoroughly organized, and are confident of their ability to repress any disposition to riot or disorder. Every man able to put on a uniform and carry a club was ordered on duty last night, and fifteen hundred men can to-day be concentrated at a moment's notice, should there be any danger may threaten. Police headquarters looks like an enormous bivouac of uniformed men, held in readiness to answer calls from any quarter. Squads of fifteen or twenty policemen were sent early to guard all of the railroad depots and stables. Mounted men patrol Grand street and the route of the Dry Dock Road from end to end, to keep the route clear, in the event of an attempt being made to run a car over the road as yesterday, to save the Company's charter.

Superintendent Murray is determined to suppress a repetition of yesterday's scenes. He is, however, in a disposition to not repress any disposition to riot or disorder. The strikers preserve an attitude of quiet determination, awaiting the result of the conference now being held between the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association and Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell, who arrived from Albany this morning, in answer to a dispatch demanding his presence. It will be followed by a meeting between the Commissioner and representatives of the strikers, that will decide the line of future action.

TEXAS

The Mallory Boycott to be Enforced Against the Railroads—A General Strike Apprehended. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) GALVESTON, March 5.—The meeting of the local Texas Association of Laborers held last night, it was determined that the Mallory boycott should be immediately enforced against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific roads. Orders will be issued that every Knight of Labor working on either of these lines must refuse to handle freight consigned to or from the Mallory Company. This will bring matters to a crisis, as the roads will be compelled to discharge the men who refuse to handle the boycotted freight, and then a general strike will probably follow.

MISSOURI

A Large Tobacco Factory Destroyed by Fire. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) LOUISIANA, March 5.—Addison Tinsley's tobacco manufactory was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building was a large three-story brick, fronting 120 feet on 7th street by 120 feet on Jackson, and employed one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The loss is estimated at \$300,000; insurance \$45,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Especially Desirable for Children. A lady physician at the Child's Hospital, at Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success; nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone diseases, and our physicians find it very beneficial."

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, March 5, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at 48 cents per gallon, with sales of 100 casks at quotations.

ROBIN—The market was quoted firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1.15 per bbl of 380 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.15 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1.25 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm on a basis of 84 cents per lb for Middling, with small sales at 82 cents. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 8 cents 7/8. Good Ordinary..... 7-16 " " Low Middling..... 81 " " Middling..... 82 " " Good Middling..... 8 15-16 " "

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rover: Upland 80 cts @ \$1.00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1.00 @ 1.15. CLEAN: Common 44 @ 45 cents; Fair 44 @ 45 cents; Good 44 @ 45 cents; Prime 44 @ 45 cents; Choice 44 @ 45 cents per pound.

TIMBER—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, \$9.00 @ 10.00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$8.50 @ 9.00; Mill Prime, \$8.00 @ 8.50; Good Common Mill, \$4.00 @ 5.00; Inferior to Ordinary, \$3.00 @ 4.00.

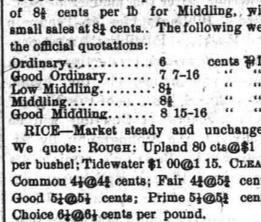
FEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 50 @ 60 cents; Extra Prime 60 @ 70 cents; Fancy 70 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 91 bales. Spirits Turpentine..... 85 casks. ROBIN..... 1,199 casks. Tar..... 243 bbls. Crude Turpentine..... 01 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) New York, March 5, Noon.—Money active and firm at 1 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. State bonds quiet and heavy. Governments dull but steady.

THE GRAPE-CURE

SAL-MUSCATELLE. A NATURAL SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA CURE IN AMERICA.



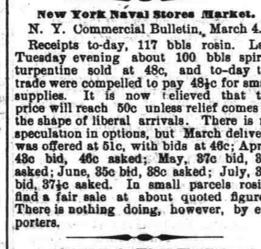
The chrysalis salts, as extracted from grapes and fruit, a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory. Have it in your home and out. It cures sick headache, dizziness, stomach and bowel complaints; removes oiliness, stimulates the liver to a healthy action, counteracts the effect of impure water and the excessive use of alcoholic beverages, and prevents the absorption of malarial supplies to the system the want of sound, ripe fruit.

Prepared by the LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO., LONDON, ENGLAND. Beware of imitations. The genuine is "blue wrapper" only. Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1968, New York City.



Five Gold and Two Silver Medals, awarded in 1885 at the Expositions of New Orleans and Louisville, and the International Exposition of London. The superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and wears evenly.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. WARNER BROTHERS, 353 Broadway, New York City.



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR AND BREAKFAST BACON. NONE GENUINE. UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRAP, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

WHEAT Baking Powder. GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS. Endorsed by the leading Hotels in the Country. Approved by the Government Chemist for the Indian Government.

PHOSACID. GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a Free Trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Price's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suppressor Apparatus, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of most Debilitating Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and all kindred troubles.

CARLTON HOUSE

Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. Table always well supplied with the best of the country affords. Rates of Board very reasonable.

ON LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON Railroad, 18 miles from Wilmington. Table always well supplied with the best of the country affords. Rates of Board very reasonable.

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