Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple anno of Marriage or Death. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired. SOME FIGURES AS TO A HIGH

A writer in the New York Star discusses the Tariff in connection with workmen. He undertakes to show why Protection really oppresses the laboring classes. A few men have grown very rich by manufacturing, but the farmers and twothirds of the laborers are oppressed and unprotected and have grown poorer. The writer in the Star undertakes to show how the High Tariff operates in robbing the laborer. We have not space to follow him in even an abstract of his argument. He shows the evil effects of Protection in this country from statistics, and the substantial results of free trade in Great Britain from Free Trade. He takes up pauperism in Great Britain. In 1849, there were 1,676,000, receiving aid. In 1881, when the population has nearly doubled, there were but 1,014,000. In 1851, there were in England but 239,000 pupils in the Parliamentary schools; in 1881, there were 2,863,-000. In 1857, there were 429,000 depositors in savings banks with deposits amounting to £13,719,000. In 1881, there were 4,140,000 depositors with \$80,334,000 deposits. The wages in England as compared with European countries are thus given:

"The difference between wages paid in Great Britain and in the protected countries is very marked. In England bricklayers receive \$8 16 a week; in Italy they are paid \$4; in Spain, \$5.25; in Germany \$4; in industries England pays 50 per cent more wages than Germany, and from 20 to 35 per cent more than France.

In the United States in 1880, there were 17,392,099 workers. Of these 7,670,493 labor on farms. Of the remaining 9,721,606, but 2,437,112 for protected employers. There are 14, 984,987 persons who work for a living and are engaged in wealth pro ducing who are unprotected. They work to help the protected - those that have capital and their employes. Among them are 172,726 blacksmiths, 76,241 butchers, 10,804 builders and contractors, 373,143 carpenters and joiners, 79,628 engineers and firemen, 102,473 brick and stone masons and 285,401 dressmakers and milliners. All these mechanics do not receive

a cent of protection. But has the Tariff really made the protected workman better off? Let us see. The writer in the New York

"Nevertheless the statistics of Massachu setts show that wages in the unprotected industries have increased at a more rapid rate than wages paid in the protected indus tries. Between 1878 and 1881 the wages of unprotected agriculture increased 14.1 per cent, of blacksmiths 11.8 per cent., ilders' trades 4 9 per cent, of printing 10.2 per cent. But the wages of protected boot and shoe makers declined 4.4 per cent, and of carpet makers 7.9 per cent. The wages of laborers in protected cotton mills increased 9 1 per cent; in glass factories 11.6 per cent., hoisery 13.5 per cent machines and machinery 22 per cent. It true that some of the protected industries during the time we have mentioned in creased more than any wages paid in un protected industries, but the average inlatter. The wages paid in the one are actually higher than those paid in the other For example, the average weekly wages in the building trades in Massachusests i \$12 54, in cottons it is \$7.14, in woollens from \$6.75 to \$10.39

When we add to this fact another coneideration we are the better able to answer the inquiry propounded above. That consideration is, that the Tariff has really increased the cost of living and has lessened the purchasing power of a dollar. The Tariff has increased the cost of all the workingmen and their families wear. Goods are made higher. This includes food, raiment, bed clothing, crockery, hardware, &c. Our writer gives a practical test. A cottage is to be furnished. What will the articles cost? He says:

"The first column of the table indicates what the price would be, unincreased by

Wooden furniture.... \$700 00 Carpets, \$125 tapestry ply ingrain..... White stoneware Brown earthenware... Iron kitchen ware.... Nooden ware

Totals \$1,000 00 \$1,385 25 "Deduct the 10 per cent. margin between the duty and the bounty, and we find that the workingman would pay for domestic articles of the kind mentioned

If a working man wished to set up housekeeping and had but \$250 00 to spend, he would get for that sum States or on this Continent flourishes. what would cost with the Tariff ad- There are dozens of men in that unded \$336 -an morease of \$36, upon a purchase of \$250.

In 1886, 24,841 persons were killed in Hindostan by wild animals and venemous snakes. There were 59, 029 cattle killed in 1885, by wild animals and snakes. In that year 1,853 tigers were slain, and in 1886. 1,464; of leopards there were 5,466 in 1885, and 4,051 in 1886.

The Chicago Times says that if G. W. had been in that city on the 22d of February, he would have thought it was Channey Depew's birthday. But C. D. never had a State for large and small factories hatchet.

A CAPITAL REBUKE. A distinguished Presbyterian edior from Chicago has been in the South. In giving an account of a visit to Richmond, Va., he gives his

impression of services held by the celebrated Rev. Dr. Hoge, whose sermon he says was the finest he ever heard. The Doctor holds special services for the lowest class of the population - the very refuse of civilzation. We copy a part of the edi tor's very interesting letter because of the rebuke he got for being a meddler--which is so characteristic of the North: 'I looked over the audience, expecting

here to find a fair proportion of black faces -not one ! not a face that had a shade o black in it-and the disappointment was to be eaten by the wolves? On returning to the hotel I found a brother who is giving his time to children's work and asked him Why were there no negroes out to bear Dr. Hoge to-night? Do you propose down here to bar them out of ear-shot of Christ, even in the streets?' My friend turned t me with a little deflance in his eye: 'Did you ever see a mixed religious meeting of negroes and Irish in Chicago?' I had to answer no. 'The low down class of whites. he said, 'would be the very last to acknow ledge the manhood of the colored man. The thing would not be possible here.' And then be continued on the aggressive: your great preachers go ou up the Bohemians gather Poles, the socialists and anarchists the drunken and depraved, and preach to them like that?' I could not claim much on that score. 'Well then,' he said, whenever your northern gentlemen have cur own work well in hand, come down and tell us how to run ours' But, my friend continued to inform me, the colored people themselves withdrew from us at the lose of the war. They dismissed the white preachers, withdrew from the white churches, and formed churches of their own, and they did it of their own volition. and it is all right. As slaves they were members in all our churches. 'In the church where I was raised, they had one side of it to themselves, and white people were not allowed to crowd them or drive

hem out, when the church was over-full,

We want them to prosper, of course we

we help them all we can."

It is really remarkable how anxions the Northern preachers of all he churches are "to run" the Southern religious denominations. They do not give the negroes any equal chance in the North even in religious insters, as we have shown often, and as to the trades the colored man s in disfavor and heavily handiapped from the start. Ask any airly intelligent colored mechanic in the South to day who has spent some portion of his time in the North, and he will tell you that colored, mechanics have a poor showing in the North. They are exclusive in their Church operations and relations as any people in the world, but they are anxious to have all barriers broken down in the South and whites and negroes mingled in the same organizations. The Chicago editor received a severe but courteous rebuke, and we copy it with much satisfac-

LEAVING NORTH CAROLINA. A gifted young friend, Rev. M. A. Moore, in a communication in the Statesville Christian Advocate,

"You talk about inducing immigration to North Carolina. I want you newspaper men to do something to stop emigration away from North Carolina. These young men that are leaving us every year, every month, every week, are the ones that we want to develop our resources What can be done? It is not worth while to abuse the State and den unce the people. Let us go to work to open up fields for the em loyment of these our yeomanry. I would of exchange one of them for ten of the munigrants' that are brought. Loving orth Carolina as I do, bound to her by a cal attachment that I sometimes contemplate as foolish and absurd, this is s very painful thought to me.'

Recently we have seen several such complaints in some of our State exchanges. The removal of young and promising men to other States is always to be regretted. An ordinary white laborer is worth in dollars a good deal to a State. An educated, industrious and sober young man is worth thousands to a Commonwealth. North Carolina is as good a State to live and toil in as any. We have been to the Gulf of Mexico and have travelled over many South ern States. We have seen no better State, take it all and all, than North Carolina. The best cotton sections are equal to the best in other States. A 450 bale to the acre has been and will be raised on many plantations in this State. We are not guessing as to what has been. North Carolina is the best watered State in the Union. Its fisheries and oyster grounds can be made extremely valuable and remunerative.

As good wheat, corn, oats, roots, &c., can be produced in North Carolina, as in any State in the Southern sisterhood.

The grape in great variety is native to North Carolina and grows to perfection. Fruits in great variety flourish here, and the first apples on the Continent as to size may be found here. In 1851, North Carolina drew both the finest and second prizes for the finest apples exhibited at the first World's Fair held in New York. In the tobacco counties the very

finest weed grown in the United equalled section who make three times as much per acre, per mule, per hand, as any sugar planter or cotton planter in Louisians, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas ever made. We say this because we heard an intelligent Mississippi planter, an intelligent Arkansas planter and an intelligent Louisiana planter say that they cultivated the best lands, but could never average \$300 to the hand. We have known men in North Carolina to average more than

\$1,000 to each hand worked. Then North Carolina is a good and for those who would engage in mining. Dairy farms, cattle raising,

&c., would all pay. The law and medicine and school teaching - all honorable and important callings - pay about as well here as in most States. The poorest of all collings is editing. The field is not inviting. But few publishers have ever been able to make money above a living. We would not persuade an ambitious and capable writer to remain in North Carolina. But for all other callings the field is good

So much for a mere glance at the State and its opportunities. You must bear in mind that railroad building is extending, that education is advancing, that the average health of the State is as good as any, that the climate as a whole is desirable, that the people are as good as the best, that industries are multiplying, that the State has now nearly or quite 1,600,000 inhabitants, and will probably have 1,700,000 by the next

We have noted what our young friend said to make a few remarks. First, we do not believe emigration is as great now from North Carolina as it was before the war We have known colonies of excellent people to move off to Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennes and Florida. We have been in counties in States south of us that were filled up with North Carolinians. We once visited a country church in Maury county, Tennessee, and it being known that we were from North Carolina twenty peo ple at least came up to shake hands because they had removed do, and there are the kindest feelings, and from this State and were glad to see a stranger from their dear old home. Some told us that they would like to return although they had been away for twenty-five years. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and other portions of the South are filled with people who emigrated before the war. We believe it is a mistake to suppose as many people leave now as formerly. We have no idea that the percentage is half as much as it was. But,

Second. If North Carolina can be said to be a good State from which to move, the same may be said of Virginia and New York and all New England. Those who have travelled much in the South know that wherever you go you will find scores of Virginians and North Carolinians. They are all over the South, and are scattered through the North, even as far as New England. In almost every State you will find leading men in all departments from Virginia, and many from our own State. Prior to the war at one time there were seven native North Carolinians in the United States Senate.

We have taken the U.S. Congress as at present composed, and examining a few States, we find they have furnished Senators and Representatives to other States as follows: New York has sent out 17 Representatives and 5 Senators; Pennsylvania, Representatives and 2 Senators: Massachusetts, 3 Representatives and 2 Senators; Virginia, 11 Representatives and 3 Senators; North Carolina, 7 Representatives and 1 Senator; South Carolina 4 Representatives; Georgia, 5 Representatives and 1 Senator; Kentucky, 6 Representatives and 3 Senators; Missouri, 6 Representatives, and Ohio 15 Representatives and 5 Senators. So New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia are excellent States "to move from" as will be seen from the number of their sons who have got office abroad. But is that any test? We think not. Virginia has sons teach ing, preaching, merchandizing, practicing law, &c., all over North Caroliua. Is that any sigo that Virginia does not appreciate her young and gifted men but forces them to leave for other States in which to make a living and active success.

The truth is, we apprehend, tha no more young men leave North Carolina than leave other States of equal population; that worthy, capable, pushing, educated young men are as well appreciated here as in any of the States, and that the same energy, tact and judgment that win elsewhere will win in North Carolina. Our people so well appreciate their own men that the two Senators, the nine Representatives, the Governor, Lieutentant Governor, Treasuer, Secretary of State, Speaker of the House, Auditor, Superintendent of Instruction, Supreme Court Judges, and possibly all the Circuit Judges, Solicitors, Attorney General, &c., were all born in North Carolina, We think North Carolinians stick as well as the men of the other States to their homes. We wish every young North Carolinian would stand by the old State and help develop and improve and enlighten it. But some men like to rove and are filled with the spirit of adventure. Mark you: The successes you hear of, but

the many failures are overlooked. -The announcement of the death of Col. E. B. C. Cash, of South Carolina, which recently appeared in some of the newspapers of this State, was a mistake. A gentleman of this city received a letter yesterday from a member of Col. Cash's family, in which it was stated that the Colonel was alive, though quite sick and confined to his bed.

- A correspondent of the STAR writes from Clinton: "Lieut. Gov. Stedman was on the streets to-day and cordially welcomed by his numerous friends, who were glad to see him in such perfect health. He has many friends in old Sampson."

The Three Rogues Caught

The three negro boys charged with committing the outrageous assault and robbery on young Swift Boatwright last Monday afternoon-as published in the STAR of yesterdayare looked up in the city prison, and will be brought before the Mayor this morning for examination. Their names are Abram Watson, Ephraim Hurst and George Brown. Watson was the first one arrested. He was pointed out by young Boatwright in the crowd around the City Hall steps Monday evening. Watson denies that he had anything to do with the robbery, and said to the white boy: "What are you telling lies on me for?" "Isn't your name Abram?" asked Swift. The boy said that it was, and Swift then explained to the Mayor that one of the negroes holding him called out: "Abram, get the rope," and this negro brought it and wrapped it around him, binding him to the brick pillar. Young Boatwright said, further, that Watson had changed his dress since the assault was made; that at that time the prisoner wore knee-breeches. At the suggestion of the Mayor an officer examined Watson,s garments and found that he still had on the knee-breeches, but wore over them a pair of long pants. This seemed to complete the identification, for Watson wilted and calling the Mayor aside told the latter that he (Watson) was present when the outrageous assault was committed but was standing outside the cellar. He gave the names of three boys who he said were the guilty parties. They were arrested, but one of them it was found had nothing to do with the robbery. There is

pretty good evidence that the others are guilty. As stated yesterday these street gamins have been engaged for months past in stealing coal. They belong to what is known as the "coal gang," the members of which can often be seen with bags slung over their shoulders picking up coal in the streets, and it is alleged, stealing whenever and wherever they have an opportunity. Besides the three negro boys named above, the police have arrested about a dozen others who are said to belong to the gang, but against whom it will be difficult to find any

direct proof. Foreign Rice. The arrival of a cargo of 900 tons of Java rough rice at Savannah is noted as having created something of a stir in the rice market there. . This is the first cargo of foreign rice ever brought direct to a Southern port. There are said to be five more cargoes on the way across-two for Charleston, two for New Orleans and one more for Savannah, Ga. It is claimed that this will not affect prices of better grades of domestic rice. The New Orleans Picayune says that the local trade of that city is considerably worked up over the reports of the importations there and at Charleston and other Atlantic ports to supply shortage in the home crop. It is generally believed by the operators in rice in New Or eans that the recent importation of "uncleaned" at the lower duty, was really cleaned rice, and should have paid the full duty of 21c. per pound, and an additional 10 per cent. ad valorem. Passing as "unclean" the duty is reduced to three-quarters of a cent. With very little work this rice is prepared for

The Rush to Fiorida. The unprecedented rush of visitors to Florida has forced the railroad companies to provide additional accommodations. A third vestibuled train will be put in operation beween New York and Jacksonville tolay. There are now two vestibuled trains on this route making three trips a week. The additional train will make it possible to run five trips a week each way. After to-day the leaving days from New York and Jacksonville will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Ground Broken for a Mailroad from Newbern to Onslow. A special dispatch to the STAR from Newbern, N. C., says: "Ground

was broken to-day (Tuesday), by the East Carolina Land & Railroad Company, on their proposed railroad from Newbern to Onslow county. The first dirt was thrown by President Bryan, of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, who is also a director in the new company. Foreign Exports Yesterday. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the British ship Etta for Liverpool,

with 4,020 bales of cotton, weighing 1,594,516 pounds and valued at Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop cleared the brig Mary E. Dana for Aux Cayes, Hayti, with 123,144 feet lumber and 25,000 shingles, valued at \$1.816.47, and 20 kegs nails, 4 pkgs. bolts, 2 bbls. liuseed oil, 20 bbls. kerosene oil, 15,000 bricks and 10,079

feet white pine boards, shipped by parties in New York. Coal Deposits Along the Line of the C F. & Y. V R. R. Mr. Robson, who has charge of the engineering party engaged in the Dan River coal survey in Stoke county, gives an encouraging prospect for the coal supply of the State. In a letter recently received at the State Agricultural Department he

"If I am right therein, the result will be of great importance to the State as well as to the district, adding to the coal resources of the State no less than 40,000,000 tons of accessible

- The British ship Etta crossed the bar at the mouth of the river yesterday drawing eighteen feet ten inches. The vessel was anchored outside, the Captain telegraphing that he would go to sea to day. The Etta's draft of water is the deepest ever taken over the bar, and shows the good work accomplished by the Government engineers in improving the harbor.

John Heury pleaded with Annelia. And all his passion tried to tell her, Shesaid, "Joan H., your words you waste Your teeth betray a want of taste. Your breath offends me, so I say, Use SOZODONT or stay away.

"o Neutralize Offensiveness in many forms, we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, to bacco, spirits or entarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

"SPALDING'S CLUE" mends everyth ng.

The Pore & Foster Mill and Pactory. The Planing Mill and Sash and Blind Factory of Messrs. Fore & Foster is one of the leading industries of Wilmington, and is an enterprise that the proprietors may well be proud of. It was incorporated Oct. 1st, 1886. The company purchased the old Cape Fear tobacco works building and grounds, for the purpose of dressing and manufacturing all kinds of wood work, such as sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, turned work of all descriptions, flooring, ceiling, wainscoting, siding weather boarding, &c., in connection with their manufactured material.

The company, in a short time, met with such success in their undertaking that it was found necessary to increase their plant, and they have now in operation thirty-seven of the latest mproved wood working machines, and are still increasing their facilities as their thriving business demands. They constantly keep in stock, on their large and conveniently arranged yard, dimension stuff, laths, shingles, &c., and can furnish all material necessary in their line for erecting houses complete at short notice. The works manipulated from five

to fifteen car-loads of pine lumber each week, obtained from different points in the two Carolinas. The company has a railway train running from their yard which connects with all the railroads entering the city, and have besides good facilities for receiving and shipping by water. The Carolina pine is found to be

especially adapted for factory work, but besides this the factory consumes large quantities of white pine, which comes from Michigan, and ash, cypress, walnut, poplar, cherry, redwood from California, and last but by no means least, our own "curly pine," from which they manufacture church and office furniture, and in which they are said to excel every other woodworking establishment in the State. Increasing business has compelled

the company to enlarge their already extensive works, and their lumber yards have been extended to Campbell street, and a building thirty feet wide by one hundred long has been erected, which enables them to carry a large stock of dry lumber. They also propose to build a two-story warehouse covering the entire width of their lot on Campbell street. These improvements will enable the company to supply all demands that may be made upon them requiring dry and seasoned lumber.

Outrageous Assault and Robbery.

An outrageous assault and robbery, that for coolness and audacity suryesterday by three negro boys. The victim was Master Swift Boatwright, a boy of about twelve years of age, son of Mr. Hal Boatwright and a pupil at Miss Hart's school, on Third street, not a hundred yards from police headquarters. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon Master Boatwright went into the cellar or basement under the school-house, when the three negroes-any one of whom was more than a match for the little lad-seized him. One of them clapped his hand over the boy's mouth and another with a long rope, bound him fast to one of the brick pillars of the house, while the third took a handkerchief from the boy's pocket, went into an adjoining lot and wet it thoroughly, and returning, tied it over the boy's mouth so as to gag him completely. The three negroes then emptied his pockets, robbed him, and treated him with great indignity, even that of spitting in his face. The robbers then produced three sacks, which they filled with coal, and took their departure. Some twenty minutes after they had gone, another of the pupils of the school came into the basement and found the lad bound and gagged and re-

Efforts were at once made for the detection of the guilty parties. The negro boys had disguised themselves with paper bags worn over their faces, but in resisting their assault young Boatwright tore one of these away. He recognized the negro and later in the afternoon pointed the boy out to the police in the crowd that had gathered around the City Hall steps to hear the address of the Chief of Police to a colored fire company. The negro was arrested, and after being taken into the City Hall admitted his complicity in the crime Other arrests were made on suspicion by the police and altogether seven half-grown negroes were captured and locked up. They will probably be brought before the Mayor

this morning. For the past two or three months the coal-house at Miss Hart's school has been robbed frequently, not only by night but in broad daylight, and it is estimated that altogether two or three cartloads have been stolen by these negro thieves.

The President and Party. A delayed telegram to the STAR from Toisnot, N. C., says that President Cleveland and party stopped there twenty minutes Saturday night, and were greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd with a big bonfire and cannon firing.

At Farmers Turnout, in Brunswick, pefore reaching Wilmington, the train bearing the Presidential party stopped ten or more minutes. A large arch of holly and cedar had been placed over the track bearing the words, "Our honored President is large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present. Major Reilly did the honors of the occasion, and after shaking hands with the President introduced him to the crowd. The President seemed well pleased with the attentions he received, and said that he would be back again in North Carolina next year. Mrs. Cleveland was welcomed, and hearty cheers followed the party as the train moved

Hon. R. T. Bennett. A special dispatch to the STAR from Raleigh says that the Ladies' Memorial Association of that place have selected Hon. R. T. Bennett to deliver the Memorial address there on May 10th. Subject: General Junius

Gustave A. Jahn & Co., of 91 Wal street, New York, are the parties who are making large importations of rice direct from Java with the purpose of having it milled at Southern ports. It has been the custom to make up the deficiency in the United States supply of rice by importing dressed rice from Europe, on which there is a duty of 21 cents a pound. This year the rice crop of this country is 200 .-000 barrels short. Messrs. Jahn & Co., instead of following the old custom, resolved to import undressed rice direct from Jaya and mill it here. The duty on undressed rice is only 14 cents a pound, and the difference between that and the higher duty on dressed rice is sufficient to pay the expense of milling in this | Chief Justice Waite, Senators Barbour, country. The profit is obtained from the lower price of rice in Java compared with the price in Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Court of Claims—Trials and Tribulations of the National Opera Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 -The Court of laims made a decision to day overruling he action of the accounting officers of the Freasury in disallowing the claim of Sur. geon John S Billings, U S A., for milese while travelling in Europe under the rders of the Secretary of War. The claim was for about \$1,500, and was disallowed on the ground that there was no legal au hority for the expense. The Court held that the Secretary of War had ample authority in the premises, and that the accounting officers had no right to interfere. Judgment was given in favor of the claimant for the full amount

WASHINGTON Feb 27 -- Senator Danie introduced a bill appropriating \$350,000 for a public building at Norfolk Senator Aldrich chairman of the com mittee on Rules, will to-morrow, report b order of his committee, a series of amend ments to the rules which, if adopted, will place it in the power of a majority of the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from a treaty immediately after its receipt from the President, or to open the doors and admit the public at any stage of discussion of a treaty. This, it is stated, has no especial reference to the Fisheries treaty. but is a step based upon the Platt resolution for open executive sessions. That branch of the subject which relates to confirmations has not been considered by the committee, but will be taken up at a special meeting to be called within a week or

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27 .- Manager Locks, of the National Opera Company was in the Police Court to-day, upo criminal proceedings instituted by Elo Sylva and Bertha Pierson, two memers of the defunct National Operation Company, charging that Locke had given them checks upon a bank in which he had no deposits. Lucke testified that the checks were post dated and given with the understanding that the money would be deposited to meet them; but that the financia failure of the Opera venture had made i impossible for him to make the necessar deposit. The bankers upon whom the checks were drawn testified that Mr. ocke had an account with them, but the balance remaining to Locke's credit was less than a dollar. Upon this showing sary to establish a case of fraud were lacking, and the case was dismissed. Locke has now brought suit against Sylva and Mr. and Mrs Pierson, claiming \$30,000 damares from each, alleging that they procuted his arrest and imprisonment on warrant falsely charging him with issuing ogus checks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Dispatches are very conflicting concerning the attitude Labor towards the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike. One from Chicago says eneral Master Workman Powderly a Grand Pacific hotel but did not register, and instructed the clerk to say nothing of his presence. of the Engineers' Brotherhood, had hi headquarters at that hotel, from which I is directing the strike. On the other hand General Secretary Hayes, in Philadelphia says Mr Powderly is at his home in Scranton, and will not leave there until he comes Washington in the interest of the Posts Telegraph bill. Mr. Hayes also says the Knights of Labor will not meddle in th Burlington strike in an official capacity but the members will do as they see fit s individuals. General Worthy Foreman Richard Griffiths, of the Knights of Chi cago, says something similar; that as at order the Knights will remain neutral, but if its members a- individuals chose t work for the Burlington Road, they may There is nothing to hinder them. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- Professor John

M. Langston, colored, of Petersburg, Va. appeared before the House Committee of Education to day in advocacy of the Blair Educational bill. He said that the people of Virginia were practically a unit in favor of the messure. He argued that Government support of schools did not involve the oss of self reliance on the part of scholars There was not a first class negro school in the South that was not supported by appropriations or funds derived from chariable sources. Even the Virginia Normal lostitute, which had been set up as an exeption to the rule, had been aided by the State. Had the Indian become less helpful because of the education he received at Hampion? Howard University was built and supported by Government appropriation before the committee and inquire of him if it had ever wrought anything like self-help among the negroes. He would eply that if any place fitted the negro for the battle of life for political honors, that place was Howard University. Before the var there were in the South no schools for poor white or black children. The old master class had schools and colleges for the education of their sons and daughters. and no other could touch them. The poor rance; the black boy was a slave. In North Carolina, after the war, no posts were used as guide boards on the roads, because of the number of people who could not read the inscription on an ordinary mile post Every dollar appropriated by the government to aid education gave an impulse to the State to do likewise. The Virginia would never have been established by the State if the government had not sided the Hampton school. That was an answer to the argument that government aid to education would deprive the States of the inclination to aid the schools To-day the Southern States were greatly in need of elementary schools, and it was the duty of the government to help fill that need, for if it could take care of the body, as it did in the creation of the Nations

Board of Health, it could take care of the In concluding his argument Mr. Langston read some statistics of the number of iliterate persons in the Southern States The Blair bill, as well as many House bills similar to it in purpose, has been referred o a sub-committee composed of Mesers. Buckalew, Cobb, Pennington, Donnell, Russell, White and Camden. WASHINGTON Feb. 29 .- The will of the late W. W. Corcoran was filed and admit ted to probate to day. The only public be quests are \$100,000 to the Corcoran Art Gattery, to which Mr. Corcoran had all

ready given \$1,500,000; \$50,000 to Louise Home, to which Mr. Corcoran gave to life half a million dollars; \$5,000 each to the three orphan as lums of the Diswelcome to North Carolina," and a trict, and \$3,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor. He makes many bequests ranging from \$100 to \$15,000, to relatives, personal friends and servants. The remainder of the estate is left in trust for his three grand children.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Salamanca-Loss \$75,000.

SA AMANCA, Feb. 29 .- The second largest fire that ever occurred in this fown broke out at 1.80 o'clock this morning. The ground burned over extended from Wildwood avenue to the river on the east eide of Main street, and from River street to the river on the west side of Main street, and west to the Henshaw House. The buildings burned were the Opera House block, the postoffice, and H. Harold's gro-cery on the ground floor, and several law offices and lodge rooms on the second and third floors, Nie's blook and other buildings. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$85,000.

Simple Ceremonies-Floral Tributes-Mrs. Cleveland Present-Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery.

By Telegraph to the Morning S'ar.] WASHINCTON, Feb 27 .- The funeral of Mr. W. W Corcoran took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his late residence. In accordance with the wish of the decease the ceremonies were simple and devoid of al ostentation. Among the floral tributes was a large pillow cent by Mrs. Cleveland. Th services were confined to the form laid down in the Episcopal ritual. There was no address. Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of St. John's Church, conducted the services, with the assistance of Bishop Parot and Rev. Dr. Stuart of Christ Church, Georgetown. Mrs Cleveland was present during the services, and her carriage was in the long cortege which followed the remains to She was escorted by Secretary Endicott and stood during the services in the house very near the head of the casket. Eastis and many other persons of note were assembled in the parlor of the mansion during the service. There was a large representation present of various organizations with which the deceased was connected and which he had aided.

Upon the arrival of the funeral cortege at Oak Hill cemetery the casket was placed in the chapel. To morrow it will be placed in the niche or vault next to the one containing the remains of Mrs. Corcoran. A touching incident was the presence at the grave and the singing of children of the City Orphan Asylum.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECU. TIVE COMMITTEE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1888. To the Democratic Party of North Carolina:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, held in this city, on the 23rd of February, instant, it was resolved that the Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1888.

The said Convention will be held for the nomination of caudidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, three Justices of the Supreme Court-one for the vacancy now filled by appointment of the Governor, and two to take their seats in case the number of Justices shall be increased by the vote of the people-and of two Electors for the State at large, and for the election of delegates and alternate delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of St. Louis on the 5th day of June next. Also for the adoption of a platform of principles and the transaction of such other business as

may come before it. It will be observed that the State Convention is to be held earlier this year than usual. This is necessary in order that the delegates to the National Convention, to be held the week after, may be selected. The National Convention is called earlier may be better organized and a more thorough campaign made in behalf of its nominess and its great principles. The same advantage attends the earlier meeting of our State Convention and nomination of its candi-

The State Committee respectfully arge upon the county committees throughout the State to take early action for the call of their county conventions, in accordance with the plan of organization which is pubished with this address, giving full notice of meetings in the different townships, so that primaries may be fairly held and fully attended. Thus the fairness of all nominations and other business done must be universally conceded. It is obviously important that every county shall be represented in the State Convention by one or more of its own citizens, but if for any reason one cannot attend, provision has been made for the representation of the county by any person appointed by the Chairman of the County Convention, or in case of his failure to appoint, by one appointed by its Secretary. For purposes of efficient organization it s desirable that all vacancies in the different committees be filled

once by active and zealous men. At the recent meeting of the State Committee it was made my duty to call special attention of the Chairmen of County and Congressional Executive Committees to the necessity of an immediate step to provide for the election of delegates to the National Convention from the different districts. If it shall seem impracticable to call conventions to meet in some of the districts for this purpose, it is sugzested that the end may be effected y authorizing delegates to the State Convention from such districts to meet in Raleigh on or about the 30th of May in district conventions and elect delegates to represent the dis-

tricts at St. Louis. We have reason to know that our dversaries will make desperate efforts this year to restore the State to Radical rule with all its attendant evils. Let true men and good Democrats attend the conventions of our party, resolved to present for the suffrages of the people men of character, integrity and recognized fitness for the offices to which they are nominated, and only such, and the continued supremacy of the white race, which is synonymous in North Carolina with the supremacy of the Democratic party, will be assured for another term of years. For the committee.

R. H. BATTLE, Chm'n. B. C. BECKWITH, Sec'y.

Raleigh News-Observer. Appeals from the Third District were disposed of as follows yesterday morning:

Speight vs. Jenkins, from Greene; rgued by W. Munroe for the defendant; no counsel contra. Stevenson vs. Felton, from Wilson; argued by F. Woodard for plaintiff;

Battle vs. Rawlings, from Nash, shot by J. C. Aderholt at Hudson last Satand Whitehead vs. Walker, from Pitt; continued. Timberlake vs. Powell, from

Franklin; argued by F. S. Spruill (by brief) for the plaintiff, and N. Y. Gulley for the defendant. Bowen vs. Fox, from Vance; ar. gued by Fuller and Snow for the

"I wish I had been born a Hottentot," he said, most bitterly, "Then I'd live in a warm climate and not be vexed out of my life with colds." We gently led him to a corner shop and presented him with a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We are the brothers hilled the third and they immediately skinned for Texas. They

This morning, at 1 o'clock, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas express train, at Kingsland, Ark., was robbed of \$2,000. It s said that the messenger locked the doors,

but the robbers smashed them in and help-

|| Spirits Turpentine

- New Bern Journal: terest in Mr. Pearson's meetings in daily. Mrs. Pearson is also holding ings with the ladies and instruction how to teach and apply the Scrip the M. E. Church about forty name cluding those who had previously in their names, were given the membership. There were about dred conversions during the west trains from Goldsboro and Moreh brought in a large number.

- Raleigh News- Observer re informed by Col. Polk that u there have been 440 Farmers' All ganized in the State present in the city 172 houses with the water works system. were affoat on the streets yesterd shooting affair which occurred at Upchurch's farm, about three m west of this city, on Saturday which an idiotic negro boy ne Bryant, who frequently comes t and is familiarly known as "Foo was the victim. It is stated that he riously if not fatally shot. The na could not be accurately obtained

-- Hillsboro Recorder: I Hester, of Cedar Grove Township tical and successful farmer paid the other day, among many good 1886 he used 53 sacks of fertilizers of \$206 and hauled out 15 loads of That for his crop of 1887 he used sacks of fertilizer, at a cost of hauled out 50 loads of stable and b manure. He says that the crop will give him as many pounds as t of 1886 and of a much better quali that he will get as much, if Thus it is seen that the \$143 in fertilizers alone, works | makes as much of and better tobacc spreads more home-made manure goes to the permanent improvement land and gets as much money for

- Raleigh Advocate: C. Thomas has been appointed C for Raleigh District; Rev. J. F. the Salisbury District; Rev. J. D. the Greensboro District; Mr. L. T the Durham District; Mr. W. C. for the Wilmington District, and H. Edwards for the Statesville These are good appointments, and the brethren great success in their tive fields of labor. - Ap neeting is now in progress at Church in this city conducted pastor, Rev. E. Pope. The meeting ust begun. Last Sunday night a arge congregation attended the me and there were 20 or 25 penitents in congregation. — We have glad from Durham. During the past week Allen got \$500 there for missions, Bobbitt secured \$500 for Trinity (

- Raleigh News Observer .; date for laving the corner-stone Teachers' Assembly Building at Mo City has been changed from April 2nd May 1st. The corner stone will be laid Mr Chas H. Robinson, Grand Muster Masons, with his associate officers, and s expected that he will have a fine escor of honor of Knights Templar, and the Got ernor's Guard of Raleigh vate letter to a gentleman in this city from Col. Jno. D. Whitford, there is an accou of some forest giants lately measured Greene and Wison counties on Content creek. One pine tree measured 22 feet circumference and would make a stick timber, solid heart 6 feet square and 8 feet long, or straight-edge plank 6 feet first branch. Some white oaks were me ured and would make plank 2 fee and 60 feet long. A nine which we for making shingles measured 44 f diameter and 142 feet long. To mense trees are found abundantly in th

- Asheville Citizen: The obstacle to the free and frequen the established rule for low, special rary rates, the results being benef the public and profitable to the re- care the barrier of high travel charges; not ment tells them the railroad compan ceive a fair compensation. Apalos hold good in almost everything. When postage charges were high, correspon was small and revenue was light. When charges were reduced, correspondence enmile, travel was small and barely rein bursed contractors. When railroad intro duction reduced these charges to five down to three cents a mile, then came a palpable outpouring of the people, a stirring u from their quietude, a stimulation of their

- Lumberton Robesonian: There we will have a town ball worthy of the name. Mr. B. Stausel, who is preparing to build a brick store, will build and furnish it. It has long been needed in this town, and if properly managed, it can be made a success financially, besides being a public benefit. We ought also to have a; it-Pitt county the only county in the State that has been thoroughly organized by the Democratic party since the war. We think Robeson was well organized in 1876. In his township we were able to and did fore ell to the candidates for the Legislature exactly the result to a vote a week before the election - It is our sad painfu duty to announce the sudden death of the Rev. D. May, aged 68 years. It occurred at his residence Tuesday morning between 3 and 5 o'clock. - Col. Rowland, who for the past three months has been faithfully looking after the interests of his constituents in Congress, was summoned las week to the bedside of his only son, who is extremely ill. In his own person and in his family, Col. Rowland has experienced in amount of sickness that few men in the Providence of God are called upon to endure. His two oldest children, the elder a most beautiful girl, and the latter a bright boy, both suffer from rheumatism, while to the latter is added diabetes in a most aggravated form. But like the true man that he s, he stands it nobly, and has a kind word for all his friends and acquaintance. Such men are the salt of the earth

- Charlotte Chronicle: Mr. S. J.

Killian, who is Secretary of the Catawba

Industrial Association, informs us that the

arrangements for holding a fair at Hickory

under the auspices of this association, this

tall, have already been made. The fair

be held at Hickory on September 25.

26, 27 and 28, and the premiums will mount to \$2,000. - Mr Jack Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, has struck a veritable bonanza. At least, he has found a rold mine, in a cotton field on his farm, for which he has offered \$20,000 in cash, which offer he refused to accept. The ore uncov ered is of the richest quality, and the vein is a large and well defined one. -- A telegram from Shelby yesterday, informs the Chronicle that a beautiful young girl, sixteen years of age, was arrested at that place yesterday, upon the charge of having cloped with a negro man named Tom Flack of Montgomery county, Alabama. The girl's name is Lizzie McCoy, and she says that she is from Atlanta. The negro in question escaped, and it is supposed that he is making - Andrew Connelly, the man who was urday, was about 20 years old. He was drunk and in a house with a questionable character, and acted so badly that all parties were afraid to go near. Mr. Aderholt, at the earnest solicitation of others, was induced to go in the house when Connelly, uttering an oath, and with a large dirk knife, made for him, but before he reached his man, a 32-calibre bullet stopplaintiff, and Batchelor and Deveraged and claims the shooting was in self-de-eux for the defendant.

> to fooling with halters attached. Five shares of the New York Sun Publishing Company, par value of \$1,000 each, were sold at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday for \$3,350 each.

immediately skipped for Texas. They

were not long in that State before they got