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Specimen copies forwarded when desired NORTHERN THREATS AND LOUIS-

IANA ELECTION.

There is one portion of the Northern people that is generally fair and kind towards the South. But it is not the Republican party that can be accused of this amiable virtue. The STAR recently referred to the hoisting of the black flag by the Sherman-Foraker-Ingalls pack. There are other demagogues in the Republican party but little less blatant and furious. Frye, Hoar, Mason and others in and out of Congress are of the bloody-shirt tooters and flappers. The response of Senator Eustis, to which we recently referred and from which we copied, to the tirade of Ingalls, is not permitted to go unchallenged by the hyenas of the press and by the demagogues. The South likes the Louisianian's clear note of defence and says well done. But the Radicals are ready to explode with impotent rage. Our people do not really know perhaps to what extremes the Radical press in the North goes in its denunciation of the South and in its expressions of disgust and hatred and vile purposes of intimidation and intermeddling. It is surely the duty of the Southern press to keep their readers informed of the .bitterness and implacable hostility of the Northern Republicans to our peo-

In the performance of this duty we reproduce a part of an editorial from a leading New England Republican organ. The Rutland (Vermont) Herald says :

"How long are the loyal people of this country going to submit to these indignities and insults? Well may we excisim, as Cicero exclaimed when Catiline stalked from his hostile camp into the Roman Senate, 'How long, O Catiline, wilt thou abuse

"It was not enough for the men who dipped their hands to the elbows in their ers' blood in a mad attempt to break this Union and found a government upon human slavery, to be taken back upon a plane of equal citizenship with those who were loyal at any sacrifice, but they must set up a government of force, fraud and usurpation, not only in those States, but through and by means of them in the Union itself, and now since that control begins to be imperilled by the rising indignation of the people, they threaten dire disaster and coolly inform the people of the United States that if they are no longer permitted to poison our spring they will cut our

throats.
"It is a braggart threat, but there is not a shadow of doubt of their purpose to main-tain their usurpation by blood so long as they have no power to contend with bu the poor, unprotected and easily intimi-dated Republicans of the South. \* \* It is time the brigand politicians of the South be given to understand that the funda-mental law of the land must be obeyed. If

it takes fighting to do this, we must fight.' Now what is all this racket-this furious outburst about? What caused it? Simply because a Senator from Louisiana stood up for his abused and maligned people and spoke words of rebuke to the insolent and evilminded Senator from Kansas.

Ingalls charged that the recent election in Louisiana was carried by fraud. Senator Eustis denied and proved. Now let us turn to Senator Gibson's calm reply for a moment. He showed why it was that the people of all colors and conditions in Louisiana could not tolerate Warmouth, the Republican candidate. On the 1st of January, 1866, the State of Louisiana owed \$1,500, 000-a million and a half dollars. Warmouth was made Governor. In 1873, the State debt was \$50,000,000 -fifty million dollars. This debt was contracted in four years upon a total assessed value of but \$200,000,-000. What Louisianian could want any more of Warmouth and his gang? So much for the financial

Now as to the recent election. seems that Ingalls made a great fuss over the vote in Bossier parish. Mr.

The registration was taken four years ago, and it was again taken but a few days before the recent election. The registration of Bossier parish is 4,625 as taken before the recent election, and the vote in that parish does not equal by any means the registration. So, in Tensas parish the registration to which the Senator referred shows 5,160. There are the figures with respect to these two parishes, to which the Senator referred, and if he will look further, as he can not by possibility have accurate information at this time about the registration and election in Louisiana, I desire to call his attention to what the vote of Kansas was in 1884. The vote of Kansas was 100 per cent, of its population. The total vote of Kansas was 265,848, while the males twenty-one years of age and over in 1880 were 265,714, showing that the vote of Kansas at that time actually exceeded the total number of males in that

State over twenty-one years of age.
"In the recent election in Louisiana ti has been cast only 80 per cent. of the males over twenty-one years of age, whereas in many States of the Union, the American Almanac, of which our Librarian, Mr. Almanac, of which our Librarian, Mr. Spofford, is the author, shows that it is quite usual in the elections that 100 per cent, as in Kansas, should be cast, 90 per cent as in Iowa, 99 per cent as in indiana, 104 per cent as in Nebraska, 94 per cent as in Ohio; whereas in the recent election in Louisiana the total vote is only 80 per cent, of the males over twenty-one 80 per cent. of the males over twenty-one years of age in that State."

It is well enough to expose the variets and show how groundless, how mean, how unjust are their charges and threats.

ended. It has been a decidedly able one. There have been made ten or The town of Alexandria, Missouri, twelve speeches that may be characon the Mississippi river, was flooded terized as thorough and conspicuon Sunday. The water was up to the ously able. Some few were eloquent, second story of the dwellings and some were witty, some were shallow boats were the only means of travel, and thin and unimportant. The Re-

publicans have shown decided ability MR. CARLISLE AND PROTECTION. and have striven hard to make the You cannot judge of a speech worse cause appear the better cause. from a synopsis however connected We think it may be safely said that and clear. The speech of Speaker the advantage in the debate has been Carlisle on the Tariff was no doubt on the side of the Democrats. There able, thoughtful, lucid. He is are seven or eight Democratic strong, well disciplined, well informspeeches that would make a valuable ed, well appointed man-a politician

any free-born man ought to ever be-

long. His speech was directed main-

the farmers of our country. He

asked a question that every farmer

should consider intelligently. That

means with proper information and

experiments to see whether a home market

They would never grow wheat o

plant cotton again if they were to

wait for the fulfilment of Republican

promises and the arrival of that

"good time" always "coming" with

Protection speakers, when the home

market shall be equal to home pro-

duction, and therefore, all the pro-

ducts of the country shall find a

ready market in the Union. This is

the sort of prophetic palaver that Mo-

nopoly indulges in that farmers may

be fooled and opposition quieted.

But Mr. Carlisle is an economist of

another school. He has learned po-

litical science from a careful study of

the American system and by an ex-

ination of the great writers on polit-

Here is what the Democratic Speaker

"Therefore, in place of restricting

his market, he wants it extended and en-

larged, so that his products which cannot

be consumed here can find a market among

people eisewhere. What the American

farmer wants is a home market in which he

can purchase his supplies as cheap as his

competitors. That is what the American

armer wants. We want, gentlemen, no

only the home market, but the markets of

Il the world for the variety of products of

this great country. We want to sell our

manufactured products to India and Hun-

gary, the manufacturing places of Europe,

and the agricultural places of Mexico, South America and Asia. We want to re-

move as far as we can the restrictions and

that this country may take its place along-

side of the great commercial centres of the

There is a valuable contribution to

the year's discussion in that part of

the speech where New England

prophecies and realization are given.

The Protection all-grabbers in 1846

were loud and prophetic as to the aw-

ful damage that would be visited

upon the country if the Walker

Tariff was to go into operation. Says

"Gentlemen from New England predicted

a 1846 that the duties fixed by the law of

hat date would ruin their textile industries.

In 1857 all of the New England members

per cent, from what they had called the

ruinously low tariff of 1846. In the free

rade period, as the Republicans called the

decade from 1850 to 1860, the wool manu-

actured product increased 46 per cent.

increased product in New England was 62

per cent. In hosiery the product increased

42 per cent. In cotton the product in New

England increased 71 per cent. In boots

and shoes, upon which the duty had been

reduced 16 per cent., the increase in New

England was 83 per cent.; the product in 1860, in New England, was more than the

entire product of the Union in 1850.

This was what the Republicans from New

It only took eleven years to con-

vince New England that its prophecy

of impending woe was false and to

cause it to vote through its

members of the Congress for a farther

reduction of twenty per cent. Mr.

Carlisle thinks that before eleven

made now by the Democratic Tariff.

Mr. Cox puts the reduction at 7 per

cent. - a mere trifle. It is more than

this, we think. The average now of

the huge War Tariff is 47 per cent.

We have understood that the bill

would reduce the Tariff to 36 per

cent-which is enormous still-and

is actuatly 16 per cent, higher than

It is hard to be patient with speak-

ers and writers in favor of Protec-

tion in view of the facts. Mr. Car-

lisle says that the Tariff tax to-day

is positively 21 times higher than it

was thirty-one years ago, when Mr.

Morrill, after whom the War Tariff

Mr. Carlisle takes the statesman's

view of what should be taxed. He

is no believer in the theory or scheme,

so popular with Randall and Radi-

cals generally, that the necessaries

are the proper things to be taxed and

the luxuries are the proper things to

"In view of the fact that internal revenue

axes remained only on luxuries, it was bu

fair that any further reduction of taxation

should be made upon necessities. But, re-

cognizing the difference of opinion upon

that subject, the committee had dealt with both subjects."

That is, to placate the few members

who were vociferous for the abolition

of the tobacco tax and for free apple-

ack, the party in the House made a

compromise in the bill by consider-

ing both plans of reduction. But

Mr. Carlisle, like the President; like

both the Secretaries of the Treasury

under him; like the Cabinet; like

nine-tenths of the Democratic mem-

bers of the Congress; is not in favor

of free cigare, free cigarettes and

free cheroots, not to say free drinks

The great debate is now about

generally.

be favored. He said :

was named, said it was sufficient.

Henry Clay's famous Tariff.

England had seen under a low tariff.

and wages 37 per cent. [Applause.]

toted for a still further reduction of

parriers which annoy our industries,

entire candor. He asked:

can be made by legislation?"

volume if published together. of the higher type, and a political If the bill is defeated or emasculaeconomist of the only school to which ted of its chief merit the responsibility will rest upon the Republican party. The campaign must turn ly, we suppose, to the consideration upon the Tariff. The question of of Protection in so far as it affected taxation is perennial and paramount. A free people must preserve their liberties. There is no real freedom with Protestion as the eternal system to grind and oppress.

"Are the farmers of the North and the planters of the South to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil and their climates, in order that these gen-

CARLISLE'S GREAT SPEECH. We have read a more elaborate report of Speaker Carlisle's speech than the abstract furnished the STAR tlemen may have an opportunity to make It was just as we anticipated-able clear, statesmanlike. It is a great speech. It is not eloquent or rhetori al, but it is in excellent style. The anguage is precisely adapted to the character of the thought. It is masterly survey of the one great orimal, fundamental question of this time. It is an invincible and powerful argument for the Democratic measure of reform now pending. I is a calm examination of the leading points that have entered into the discussion. It is the speech of the whole great discussion by reason of its statesman like ability and wisdom and knowledge. It shows a complete mastery of a great question, and it is so clear as all may easily understand and so forceful ical economy in the past -Adam that all candid seekers may easily Smith, David Ricardo and others.

We in no way exaggerate its ex cellence. It is not a splendid oration or a cut and dried piece of classical rhetoric. It is a plain speecha lucid speech - a forceful speech s comprehensive speech, the whole conveyed in idiomatic and simple and yet scholarly English. That speech will never be answered. It may be talked and written at and about, but it will not be answered. To appreciate its high excellence you must read it as he spoke it. We find the synopsis left out some very important points when essaying to give them, and made him say some things he did not say. We copy a part of the corrected report that brings out a point he made differently from the report in the STAR. He said in showing that the reduction of the revenue was a necessity:

"It appears from the last official statement that on the 1st day of the present month there was in the Treasury, including subsidiary and minor coins the sum of \$136,143,000 in excess of all the current liapilities of the Government. This was \$56. 676,000 more than the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of December, thus showing that there has been since that date an average monthly accumulation of more than \$11,000,000 This month the accumulation in the Treasury is larger than the entire expenditure of the Government during the first two years of Washington's administration, while the aggregate accumulation was considerably larger than the expenditure of the Government during the first eighteen years of its existence under the Constitution, including civil and miscellaneous expenses, war, navy, pensions and the interest on the public debt. Every dollar of this enormous sum has been taken by law from the commercial pursuits of the people at a time when it was sorely needed n the prosecution of their business, and under circumstances which offered no justification whatever for the enactment There is not a monarchical government in the world, however arbitary its power, that would dare to extort such a tribute from its subjects in excess of the requirements of

We shall reproduce from the speech certain passages that are instructive, and that should be made familiar to the people.

years New England will demand a I. O. O. P. made now by the Democratic Torist Trom Orion Lodge No. 67 to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, made a very elaborate report to his lodge last night. He reported the financial condition as very good-better than it has been for years-with a large increase of membership.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, the patriarchal branch of the Order, is to be resuscitated at an early day. A "brief statement for the information of persons unacquainted with the Order," shows that it has now enrolled over half a million members in good standing, and initiates nearly fifty thousand new members each year. It has an annual revenue of over five million dollars, and disburses for the relief of distress over five thousand nine hundred dollars per day. Its lodges are to be found in nearly every city, town and village in the land; thus, wherever he may

find friends who stand ready to assist him in time of need. Any white male person of good moral character, over twenty-one years of age, who is to the best of his knowledge in sound health, and who is a believer in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe, is eligible to membership in

go, a member of the Order is sure to

- A shipment of lumber from this port to Maine is so rare-if it ever occurred before-as to be well worth noting. The schooner L. A. Snow cleared yesterday for Rockland, with 65,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, 14,-509 feet of cypress lumber, and eighteen sticks of spar timber. The ship

H. Northrop. - Cards of invitation for com mencement exercises at Henderson Female College are out. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. J. H. Gordon, of Wilson, Sunday, June 3rd, and the annual concert will be given Tuesday, June 5th.

They strolled along the broad parade. John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said:
"Why don't you buy the Beautifier?
See mine!" "How white!" "Yes, 'tis my wont
To polish them with SOZODONT.

Love Turns his Back on slovenliness as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequaled

as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them. "SPALDING'S GLUE," cheap, convenient and useful. Mends everything.

George Winton Hardwicke. Yesterday, at the age of 20 years and 8 months, George Winton Hardwicke, the last child of George W. and Mary Charlotte Hardwicke, passed away from earth.

Four months ago George was taken ill and obliged to give up his work as he thought temporarily. After two or three week's sickness with malarial fever, he was able to be about again, and to devote part of his time to his duties as book-keeper for the W.U.Telegraph Co.in this city. His ambition was greater than his physical strength, and soon he found nimself in a condition of decline From that time on he has been walking in the "valley of the shadow." His steps have been constantly toward the "dark river." In the past three months he had taken but little out-of-door recreation; once or twice he rode out a short time. His mother nursed him tenderly during his illness until at last she sank under the burden and discouragement of his condition. Just one week ago she passed to the other shore. George accepted this dispensation of Providence with Christian fortitude and unflinching faith. Though he said little, silent grief was affecting him and at last he, too, succumbed. Although hopeful of recovery to the very last, he made due preparation for whatever might come, and his happy death was a signal triumph of his faith.

George was born in Lynchburg, a. His father brought his family, a wife and four strong and healthy children, to Wilmington twelve years ago when he came to take an important position in the office of the MORNING STAR. In that brief period those children had reached maturity and have gone down to the grave; the wife, too, is gone, and the bereaved father stands solitary and alone, like some venerable landmark shaken by the storms of life.

During this time of trouble kind neighbors and friends have done all in their power to relieve and 'care for the sick, and to bear some comfort to the sorrowing father in his distress. Never have we known a case that appeals so strongly to human sympathy. Truly did the sorrowing father say: "It seems as if the Angel of Devastation were brooding

over my house." Every heart in this community must be touched by so sad a story. We are sure that with us all of his fellow citizens tender heartfelt sympathy to the stricken father. May God comfort, bless and keep him. May He lift up the light of his counenance upon and give him pe

Mr. A, G. Ricaud, Chairman of the late County Democratic Convention has in accordance with the authority given him by the Convention, named the following delegates to the State,

Judicial and Congressional Conven-STATE CONVENTION. E D Hall, A D Brown, Sol C Weill, H C McQueen, H McL Green, S H Fishblate, T W Strange, B R Moore,

John D Bellamy, Jr., John J Fowler, Thos A McKoy, F H Stedman. To this list the Chairman, A G Ricaud, was added by resolution of the

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT RALEIGH. Josh T James, J J Hedrick, TS Burbank, J I Macks, J C Stevenson R E Heide, L A Pearce, John E Pigford, JT Pleasants, D M Williams, Pembroke Jones, Albert Gore, Sam Bear, Jr, J W Carmichael, J I Meares. Geo L Morton, Wm Latimer, Geo W Kidder, B G Empie, H A Bagg, R H McKoy, J G Oldenbuttel, BFH II, Dan Quinlivan, J M Cronly, H L Vollers, John W Reilly, H H Gieschen, John C Davis, T Donlan, S M Empie, Chas Schulken, D J Aaren, JDH Klander, J W Branch, E G Barker. To this list the Chairman, A G Ricand, was added by resolution of the

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. Chas M Stedman, A M Waddell, Walker Meares, A H Greene, M Bel-K. Lough F.James, J A Bonitz, T B Weill, J T Elliott. Alex Adrian, E G Parmelee, John Cowan, B R Moore, John D Bellamy, Jr, E G Polly, S H Fishblate, Wm Ulrich, Jas W King, W B McKoy, J L Boatwright, G H Smith, T E Wallace, D G Worth, L W McLaurin, W W Harriss, Raymond Branch, J F Maunder, M Newman, John H Daniels, T B Lippitt, G W Chesnutt, H H Smith, iR H Pickett, G J Boney. To the above list the chairman, A G Ricaud, was added by resolution of the Convention.

hanges in the Railroads and Post-

Mr. H. T. Bauman, who for some time has been mailing clerk in the Postoffice here, has resigned his position to take a place in the office of Mr. Walter Rutland, who recently has been in charge of the through freight department on the W., C. & A. and W. & W. Railroads. Mr. Oscar Grant succeeds to Mr. Bauman's position and Mr. Willie Parsley has been advanced to the position formerly occupied by Mr. Rutland.

Mr. Walter Rutland succeeds to the position of Mr. W. J. Yopp as local freight agent of the W., C.&A. and W. & W. Railroads.

Criminal Court. The Criminal Court for New Hanover county convened yesterday morning with Judge Meares presiding.

The following were chosen as the grand jury for the term; George darris, Foreman, Joseph M. Heath, John Shumer, H. M. Woodcock, J. H. Burruss, Benj. King, W. F. Alexander, Henry R. Kuhl, Chas. M. Harriss, C. E. Coalstrone, Martin O'Brien, F. M. James.

It was ordered that the daily special venire shall consist of ten

Enights of Pythins. Mr. T. D. Meares, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Ledge of Knights of Pythias, visited last week the lodges at Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Maxton and Laurinburg. At the latter place he delivered a public address. He left last night for Raleigh where he will visit Centre Lodge No. 3 to-day. To-morrow he will visit Durham, thus completing his official visitation to all the lodges of the Order in the State. He reports the Order in a flourishing condition, and gaining members rapidly. THIRD DISTRICT CONVEN-TION.

McClammy Renominated for Congress by Acciamation-Delegates to the St. Louis Convention - Resolutions Adopted, Etc.

The nominating convention of the Third Congressional District convened in Goldsboro yesterday. The convention was called to order by Hon. D. H. McLean, chairman of the District Executive Committee, and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, to the chair, and Messrs. Joseph E. Robinson, W. E. Murchison and R. S. White were requested to act as secretaries The usual committees were appointed and submitted reports, as Committee on Credentials-No con Committee on Permanent Organi-

zation: To make the temporary or-ganization permanent. Whereupon Mr. Kerr, in a brief but enthusiastic speech, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him, counseled harmony in the deliberations, and predicted a glorious victory for Democracy in Novembernext. His speech was received with rousing applause. The committee on Rules recom mended the majority rule, which was adopted.

The committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted: of Grover Cleveland meets our cordial approbation, and we desire to see him

again nominated and elected Resolved. That we do not deem any enunciation as to National affairs nesessary at this time, knowing that our State and National Conventions will not violate the cardinal principles of Democracy, but will make such platforms as all loyal and true Democrats can stand upon. On motion of Mr. C. B. Aycock, the convention proceeded to entertain

nominations for Congressmen. Mr. A. C. Huggins, of Onslow, put in nomination Hon. W. J. Green, of Cumberland, whereupon Mr. Green claimed the attention of the chair to withdraw his name, and after an eloquent testimonial to the high states manship and untiring party service of Maj. C. W. McClammy, of Pender, the present efficient representative, placed that gentleman's name before he convention and moved that he be renominated by acclamation. In an instant fifty delegates were upon their feet to second the motion, and with a rousing and enthusiastic vote the motion was carried and Mr. Mc-Clammy declared the Congressional nominee of the convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed committee of three, consisting of Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, R. C. Johnson, of Pender and C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, to repair at once to the telegraph office and notify Maj. McClammy, at his post in Washington, of the action of the convenion. And soon the reply came as

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23. C. B. Aycock : Accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you made known the action of the Convention. Present to the Convention my heartiest thanks. Will write more fully.
C. W. McCLAMMY.

To the National Convention the following delegates were elected: Mr. H. E. Faison, of Sampson, and Col. S. B. Taylor, of Onslow. Alternates, Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Cumberland, and Mr. Henry Weil, of Wayne. The name of Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, was put in nomination for Presidential Elector, by Hon. D. H. McLean, in an eloquent and admirable speech, which elicited rounds of applause, and in the midst of vociferous enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous, and calls for Aycock!" resounded on every hand. Mr. Aycock stood upon the floor, in the apartment of the Wayne delegation, and in his characteristic modest demeanor and happy style, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him and pledged himself to do his full duty in the coming

Next in order was the election of a new Executive Committee, which resulted as follows: Executive Committee-Bladen, White: Cumberland, A. McBuie; Duplin, R. C. Broadhurst; Harnett, F. J. Swann; Moore, D. E. McIver; Onslow, J. W. Spicer; Pender, T. J.

nson; Wayne, O. Holmes. The following preamble and resolution were read and unanimously Whereas, we recognize the great

ability and high qualifications of Hon. Alfred M. Waddell as a party eader and an eloquent and fearless champion of the principles of Democracy, and remember with proud satisfaction the eminent services which he has rendered to his people in the past; therefore, Resolved, That we hereby recom-

mend to our State Convention, to assemble on the 30th inst., that that distinguished Democrat be selected as one of the Presidential Electors for the State at large. It was moved and carried that the secretaries furnish the Wilmington

STAR, the Wilmington Messenger and the Goldsboro Argus with the proceedings of the convention, and that all Democratic papers throughout the district be requested to copy. A resolution of thanks to the chair man and secretaries was unanimously passed and the convention adjourned

The State University. A letter to the STAR from Chapel

"The efforts made by the Alumni and University authorities to secure a full attendance of alumni at the approaching Commencement promses to be rewarded by success. letters have been received in which the writers speak of their interest in the objects of the call and promise to be present if possible. It is hoped that many more will signify their intention of coming, as the matters to be discussed intimately concern the welfare and future of the University. "The Mitchell Scientific Society, at s annual meeting, elected Col. J. Martin, of Davidson College, as president, and Geo. B. Hanna, Esq. of Charlotte, as vice-president. Col Martin has signified his acceptance and shows much interest in the Society. Its report of the year's work shows valuable progress. Twelve meetings were held, fifty-five papers were presented and three public lectures delivered.

The society now has 109 exchange for its Journal. These exchanges come from the United States and some foreign countries. Its library is apidly becoming valuable, contain-ng now nearly 1,500 pamphlets and onized the Bible. He had not taught that rapidly becoming valuable, containbooks, and receiving monthly about one hundred additions.

"The University and State have met with a severe loss in the going away of Prof. Atkinson. He goes to the University of South Carolina with a very decided gain in salary and equipments for his work. The going away of Dr. Phillips will also be much felt. It is understood that he has had several excellent offers. Such men are not apt to go begging for places. The University is the only loser. It is hoped that all of the talented men, whose services the University loses, will be equally successful in securing

other positions." J. L. Stone, of Raleigh, N. C., has just returned from New York city, where he has purchased the largest stock of Pianos and Organs ever shipped at one time to North Carolina; and among other first-class makes there are many of the celebrated Emerson Pianos. Mr. Stone's agents will call on the people of Wilmington during the next few weeks and will give them prices on first-class instruments at low figures, and terms to suit the purchaser. †

SOUTH'RN PRESBYTERIANS

Vesterday's Proceedings eral Assembly.

BALTIMORE, May 21 .- Tho General Asembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church reassembled this morning, and was largely attended by those who took an interest in the case of Rev. Dr. Woodrow, of South Carolins, which affects his clerical standing, because of his ideas on evolu-

The special committee to which was referred the subject, reported in favor of granting candidates for the ministry \$125, and to make collections in the churches or the supplemental appropriation on the 1st of April. Adopted

A resolution offered in relation to the appointment of the Committee on Tempernce, ordered on Saturday, directing a report be made on the subject to the next leneral Assembly on that question, when Rev. Mr. Brooks moved to so amend as to have the reference to liquor alone. The mendment was accepted and the resolution

The case of Rev. Dr. James Woodrow. omplaining of the action of the Synod of Georgia condemning his utterances on evoution was then taken up. A protracted discussion took place as to the length of ime to be granted, and it was finally agreed to grant four hours to each side. The Moderator then charged members of the Assembly to remain in their places during the trial, as required by the law of the

Divine guidance. The record of the case from the Synod of Georgia was then read, covering the enire proceedings of the condemnation-in all about ten thousand words

Church, after which prayer was offered for

Dr. Woodrow then presented his case before the General Assembly, first stating the nature of offence charged against him. The testimony of Dr. Adams, his prosecutor, he said, showed Dr. Adams to be leeply interested in his (Woodrow's) conriction, so as to remove him from his position in the Theological Seminary while Dr. Adams remained there as director. Dr. Adams was not prompted by his sincerity for the good of the Church, but solely to eject the speaker. He said he (Woodrow was good enough to preach to the people but not to remain in the Seminary. willing to permit any views the speaker outside of Seminary, but he must not remain there as a teacher. The views of Dr. Adams were entirely different when thinking and speaking. He then took up the indictnent, declaring that it was deficient. Under the old law it might hold good, but not under the new law. The offence charged had no place under the present The charge was violating the standaids of the church, because of views on evolution having a dangerous tendency to he Church. He charged Dr. Adams with saving had an emissary to go from lobby to lobby in church bodies to encompass the ruin of the accused. He denounced such conduct as unworthy of any true believer in the Bible.

Dr. Woodrow then read the judgment of the Synod of Georgia, annulling the verdict of the Presbytery of Augusts, which had acquitted him, and begun his opening statement. He said he had been charged with holding doctrines which he abhorred. At this stage of the proceedings, and beore Dr. Woodrow had more than entered upon his address to the General Assembly. an adjournment was taken until 9.30 to morrow morning, when he will reanme He will be allowed two hours for his first address; the respondents will have four hours, and Dr. Woodrow will have two

BALTIMORE, May 22.- The General Asembly of the Southern Presbyterian resumed business at 9.30 o'clock to day. The greeting of the General A-sembly of the Presbyterian Church North was read and ordered on the minutes. Rev. Dr. Smith of the Committee or Publications, reported the department as being in a prosperous condition and with a large surplus on hand. It recommends wide distribution of church publications

by the employment of colporteurs. The port was docketed. The case of Rev. Dr. Woodrow was resumed, and he spoke until 12.30, completing the presentation of his case. Dr. Adams, of Augusta, occupied the remainof the forenoon session and all afternoon session in argument of the case for the prosecution The church was well filled before the gavel of the Moderator fell, so great is the interest manifested in the case of Dr.

For some time after Dr. Woodrow began

with his views outside the teachings

Bible. All it has to do is to discover if his

eachings conflict with the Scriptures, and

f they do not, then the case must end. The

aw of gravitation informs us that iron in

water will sink, and yet the Bible said i

one place that "iron did swim." That in-

stance did not make the law of gravitation

aconsistent with the Scriptures. He then

quoted Scripture as to the formation of the

sun, moon and stars, and of the four

corners of the earth. Did any suppose the

earth to be a rectangular formation. It had

been taught the sun and moon move around

the earth, but science had done away with

that idea, and it was now no longer

thought of. As to man, they were told that "out of the ground God

ormed every living thing," and further on

t says Adam shall return to the dust from

whence it came. The serpent was con-

demned to eat dust—was that organic dust?

Certainly he was inorganic matter. Was

any man prepared to say that Dr. Wood-

row's views are antagonistic to the Bible?

He quoted from Paddington, Brown, and

others, their views of the dust of which

man was formed, meaning dust from

which through steps from one stage to an-

other, man came to have dominion over

all other living creatures. He said that he

did not believe that he would be condemn-

ed for rejecting ideas which were held two

hundred years ago, and which had no

foundation in fact. It was once believed

that lunacy was controlled by the moon,

Must be believe it now because it was be

lieved then? The Assembly of Westmin-

ster taught that the sun moves. It would

be unreasonable to expect that he will be-

lieve it because Westminster taught it. It made no difference whether the formation

of Adam's body was mediate or immediate

He was made a living soul and God made covenant with him. The Presbytery of

Augusta could not find conviction against

God had performed his works superannu-

ally: that will have to be determined

by each and every individual mind.

He believed that God formed man out of

the dust of the ground, and yet he was

charged with teaching contrary to the Bi-

ble and the standards, because he went be-

yond and believed beyond what was not

contained in them or upon which they are

silent. To sustain the Synod of Georgia

would be to condemn all who believe there

may be some truth in evolution. It was a

fact that the Church had never failed in de-ciding on science to decide wrong.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Augusts, prosecutor

then began his argument on the part of the

then began his argument on the part of the Synod of Georgia. He said it mattered little what his motives were in prosecuting this case before the Presbytery of Augusta, as was spoken of by Dr. Woodrow yesterday. They had met face to face in the courts of the Church, and never had Dr. Woodrow impugned the motives which prompted his prosecution. The speaker was of the committee to whom had been referred the complaint of heresy against Dr.

referred the complaint of heresy against Dr.

Woodrow. In the committee in the Presby-tery and in the Synod, he had favored let-ting Dr. Woodrow alone—to pursue his in-

Woodrow.

speak he was interupted by technical objections regarding the case. He then took up the record of the case and explained his views of the phenomenon of science as not inconsistent with the Bible He had no right to say that the Scripture cations in St. Louis. Adopted. are contradicted by evolution. He insisted that the control of God is paramount and to which all must submit; but beyone that they should submit to no control He had been charged with subordinating the Scriptures to science. That was not true. He had never spoken or written word which could bear any such construc tion. He never had taught a word that would throw doubt upon the headship of Adam, without regard to the manner in which or of which God formed his body. He quoted from his writings regarding the evolution of a higher from a lower animal life. He had never said a work about apes and monkeys, as had so often been asserted. He believed Adam was a Assembly. miraculous creation. He held all his beliefs to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, and to nothing else. So he holds his opinion as to the formation of Adam's body. Upon any subject of which the Scriptures are silent, he accepts natural history as his guide, but only on such subjects. As a Church court the General Assembly had nothing to do

A report was presented by the Commit ee on Foreign Correspondence, accepting the greeting from the Cumberland Presby terians at Waco, Texas, and ordering a return greeting to be sent. The Assembly adjourned until 3 o'clock on Friday. At noon the General Assembly proce in a body to Union Station, where at 1 o'clock they took the train for Philadel-

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.-The most in teresting episode of the Presbyterian Assembly this far, occurred this afternoon when a reception tendered the Commission ers of the two General Assemblies-North and South-by Mr. and Mrs. Wistar Morris, was held at their residence at Overbrook, near this city. President and Mrs. Cleveland were guests of honor, and this fact caused every member of the Assembly to brave the disagreable weather and board the special train that started for Overbrook shortly before 3 o'clock this afternnon The members of the Southern Assembly, more than 200 in number, arrived about an hour later. At the station they were met by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Morecock, Rev. Dr. MacIntosh, District Attorney Geo. S. Graham and John Wannamaker of this city. They were driven to Mr. Morris' house, nearly a mile distant, and when nearing the place were met by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson and other officers of the Northern Assem When Dr. Thompson and Dr. Bullock, the venerable Moderator of the Southern Assembly, greeted each other, there was a chorus of cheers, which were renewed when the visitors entered the grounds where President and Mrs. Cleveland, the host and hostess, and the Commissioners of the Northern Assembly were waiting receive them. The latter stood in a double row, with uncovered heads, as the Southern members passed up to the front of the xercises were to be held. the venerable Dr. Brown, of Virginia, and the Southern Moderator, Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., of Washington, coming in for a special share of applause. Ex-Congress-men J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginis, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, were conspicuous among the Southern Lay Commis-

sioners, and were heartily recognized.

As the President and Mrs. Cleveland emerged from the house to the portico, there was a burst of cheering from the big assemblage on the lawn. The rain had ceased, and the people stood with heard ceased, and the people stood with bared heads. The President was accompanied by the host, Mr. Morris, Rev. Charles Wood, Moderators Thompson and Bullock, and other officers of the two assemblies. Beside Mrs. Cleveland stood Mrs. Morris. Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Thompson. Mr. Morris introduced the President and Mrs. Cleveland in a brief address, and the Pre-Cleveland in a brief address, and the President replied as follows: "I am very much gratified by the opportunity here afforded me to meet representatives of the Presbyterian Church. Surely a man should never lose his interest in the welfare of the church in which he was readed." church in which he was reared; and yet I will not find fault with any of you who deem it a sad confession made, when I acknowledge that I must recall days now long

estigations and then to say how be believed Adam's body was evolved. At that time he knew little of him, but supposed him to be a scientific man who would work out his ideas and proclaim the results. Now he did not believe there was an idea in his address that was not obtained from some

The Synod of Georgia ordered the Presoytery of Augusta to try him or acquit him of heresy and error. The speaker was compelled to bring the case before the

proper court. The complainant had declared that the sole object of the prosecutor was to remove him from his professorship in the college. That could not have been but an indirect result. The chair was a very sore point with him. He held the chair when the Church cried out against him. Dr. Adams denounced the statement of Dr. Woodrow that he was willing he should preach with his views if he would surrender his proessorship, as entirely the opposite of what he did say, and called upon the Assembly o judge between them. The Assembly here took a recess until

After the recess Dr. Adams continued He said he had no purpose to serve in the removal of Prof. Woodrow. He had no axe to grind-no friend whom he wished to have the place. When he was before the Synod of Georgia he said that the advocate of these views must not be allowed to use them in the school of the Church. Out of the school of the Church he had nothing to do with the views of Dr. Woodrow, but as a preacher he had no right to promulgate such views while under the shadow of the

with advancing views contrary to the standards of the Church. The Presbytery sustained him, and the Synod sustained the action of the Presbytery. The question to be decided is, shall the Synod be sustained Dr. Woodrow denied, and his friends denied, that he ever taught evolution in the school, but whether he taught it or not was immaterial. In his address to the alumn e taught it, and in his writings he taught t; and before this General Assembly ad rocated and taught it. Much, he said was not relevant to the case and there wa no need to deny it. The complainant claimed that in the Bible he finds nothing to contradict the cell theory; that is, that s ew bodies were formed out of which a other things in vegetetable and animal life were formed. We take what he says just as he states it, to be his belief, and no one attributes to him deism or atheism. Evolutionists hold that for a long time fish was the highest type; then they got a frog, and the frog was your ancestor; then the reptile, lizzard and alligator—then followed the lower mamilian, which produced higher mamilian. He would not call monkey either, but they cut off his nails flattened his hands and shaved him. Then divine miraculous intervention took place and God put a soul into him and he be came Adam. That is the theory of Evolution. God did not interfere until all these changes had been passed. This is asserted because the Bible does not contradict it and because God's Word no testimony on the subject, is the theory advanced by Dr. Woodrow. He believed that man was as the horse, born from an animal, ancestry another form, because he said the Bible did not contradict it. The Church was conservator of the truth, and it is now asked to engraft upon itself this theory. would sacrifice everything to protect Church from misfortune. He had no doubt, in reply to his remarks, changes will be running on the terms, 'maybe" and "probably are," used in advancing the theory of evolution, because the Scriptures are silent on the matter. He wanted, to bring order out of confusion, so that the church will reurn to its concord and this matter driven out forever. They were not to determine whether evolution is true or false. They were to determine on the creation of the body of Adam, as understood by the standards of the Church. He says he

my of Fine Arts. goes to the works of God to find anything about the body of Adam, and his belief in not based on the Word of God. If Church has put upon it a construction, he bound to accept the construction and conform his teachings to that construction. A recess was taken until 8 p. m.

BALTIMORE, May 23 .- The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, immediately after meeting this morning, postponed further consideration of Dr. row's case until after the return of the elegates from Philadelphia. The report of the Standing Committee

n Publications approving the report of the special committee heretofore presented was adopted. The same committee reported in favor of continuing the present system of colportage, and against the esablishment of a depository of church pub-The motion to change the date of the an-

nual meeting of the General Assembly from May to the second Thursday in June, was objected to by delegates from the Gulf tates, and after discussion withdrawn. A delegation from the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, in session in Philadelphia, headed by Rev. Dr. McIntosh, was presented, and Dr. McIntosh invited the General Assembly to participate to-morrow with the body he epresented in the centennial celebration. le was seconded by Rev. Dr. Graham, of hiladelphia, who assured this Assembly a cordial welcome in that city. Dr. Bullock

accepted the invitation on the part of this A report was presented by the Commit tee on Home Missions to make the annual collection for missions in August. This was opposed by delegates from the South on the ground that money is scarce in that region in August. After a protracted discussion the report was recommitted.

phis, under charge of the Committee on Arrangements and the delegates from that

> spare. He had three rows of to inch wide and two inches long. - Greenville Reflector:

> > Stedman last week, during the from the State of Gov. Scales, who Petersburg, Va. —Germanton as Baptist Church at an early date cost \$1,500. — Rev. E. P. Davis of the Presbyterian Church, was in the presbyterian Church, was in the presbyterian Church, was in the cost \$1,500. vines from this State are in atten

studied, was not perhaps at fectly understood, and bor and hard duties of after not apt to be the worst citizene early taught, 'What is the chi man ?' Speaking of these thir the presence of those here ass most tender thoughts crowd minn, all connected with Pres and its teachings. There are ent with me now memor a kind and affectionate father cop to the cause and called to his rest reward in the midday of big acred recollection of the prayers love of a sainted mother and fam hallowed and sanctified by Presbyterianism. I certainly express the wish and hope that the terian Church will always be at in every movement which prom temperate as well as the spirituals ment of mankind. In the tr He then called attention to the issues bebustle of every day life, fore the court. Dr. Woodrow was charged are foolsh enough to ignore th tical value to our people country of the church organizat tablished among us, and the ad Christian example and The field is vast and the work suffi engage the efforts of every sect nomination; but I am inclined ! that the church which is most t conservative without loss of strength, will soonest find the

ast to find my closest relation

sent. I say this because tho

fealty to our church, as I did

to learn those things which m

yterians throughout the days

and thus it is that the rigors of

teaching, by which we are grou

everlasting allegiance, are espe-

and perhaps best remembered

upon church service three time

day, and upon the Sabbath so

mough to the boy of ten or twel

age, to be well fixed in his men

have never known a man who

these things in the years of his

The shorter catechism, though

noon intermission, may

denomination is best, we may, safely concede much that is other churches that seek to me "I am here to greet the delegate two General Assemblies of terian Church; one is called 'No the other 'South.' The subject deep and intricate for me, but help wondering why this should b so far as they denote tion 'and estrangement, should solete. In the councils of the and in the business of the country longer mean reproach and anta Even the soldiers who fought North and the South are restored to nity and unity. This fraternity and are taught and enjoined by our de When shall she herself be united w added strength and usefulness the mony and union ensure?" The President spoke with earnestness and in a clear, ringing that was heard all over the lawn. frequently applauded, and his refe to the question of union and fella were greeted with cries of "Good

hearts and affections of the people

we may be pardoned for insisting

"Hear!" "Hear!" from members of Moderator Bullock offered prayer, doxology was sung, and Moderator T son pronounced the benediction. T members of both Assemblies crowd to the porch and were separately intent to the President and his wife all with a shake of the hand After a collation, of which also persons partook, the Commissionen and South, returned to Philadelph This evening a reception to men the two Assemblies was given in the

Spirits Turpenting

-- Goldsboro Argus: The ma ment of the A & N. C. R. R. are on ing the propriety of running a Sunday on ther regular weekly schedule time ring the summer months, for the or ience of the Morehead travel - Winston Republican:

peach crop in the mountain country be a failure this year owing to the frosts, while the apple yield will least half a crop. A gentleman from Parks, Wilkes county, gives in formation. — A telegram parties in Lexington on the 11th that W. H. Hargrave, who was co some time ago of stealing Brown's and sentenced to the penitentiary years, but was still out on bail await action of the Supreme Court, is in l burg, Va., crazy, having entirely

- Charlotte Chronicle: Dr. pendence J. Sloan, one of the best citizens of Mecklenburg county, die home in Berryhill township, la night, from an attack of apoplex Sloan was about 65 years of age. -Andrew M. Watson, formerly paste Presbyterian church at Huntersvill who had been serving the Presty church at Manly for the past year, his home in that place last Sunday was 61 years of age and leaves at - Prof. Albert Rouse, late music of the Charlotte Female Institute dropped dead of heart discuss at I dence of Carrie Cochrane, and according to his expressed wi

body was burned to ashes. - Beaufort Record; Capt. L to Willis, with two boat crews, k arge shark a few days ago in the co Wreck Point, near Beaufort. The ter was killed after a desperate ng two hours. When he was firs with the harpoon he jumped his ful out of the water. After being killed towed ashore, measured and dissec was 18 feet long, 8 feet across his and weighed two tons. Upon cut open his stomach was found to con sharks, the smallest measuring six length. This ugly fellow must have ravenous indeed; in fact he was at cannibal. His mouth was large en roll a kerosene barrel into, with

-Raleigh Visitor : Mr. Emory was very seriously injured urday last by an accidental explosi pewder while blasting on the Dun Northern Railroad. He was bro his home in this city. — A spe patch from Petersburg to the R Dispatch of last Saturday, says: M. Anderson, a lady passenge south bound mail train this after injured by a stone thrown through window as the train was passing ter. She sustained cuts and bruis the left ear and head which, whi are not regarded as serious. Mrs. son was on her way to Raleigh, A her husband has been telegra Mrs. Anderson and her husband here this morning, and we are p

Newton, one of those who is according complicity in the murder of Mr. Blount's Creek, and who, with Ads outlawed by the officers of Besufort was captured last Friday and lo Washington jail. A mob had gathe the purpose of lynching the prison the jail was guarded and the design mob defeated. — We are glad W the editor of the Beaufort Reco lication of his paper and that it will make its weekly visits. — The net on the Methodist Church is almost pleted. — The meeting in the life Church goes on this week, there at much interest. Several convers sulted during the past week. Thus have united with this church. -Winston Sentinel: It was

at the morning services last Sunds charge was delivered by Dr. J. H. of Greensboro, in a very appropria come out and "axed fur sumthin. a candidate, he says, for the gube nomination of the mongrel par cannot get that he wants to go back legislatur'. — The General Conft the Methodist Protestant Church is sion this week at Adrian, Mich. T. J. Ogburn, of the North Carolina ference, together with thirteen