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THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

BRIEFS.

—The Crown Prince of Germany is recovering from cancer on the tongue.

—A fatal cyclone struck Nebraska but a few days ago, in which [illegible] were killed.

—Mr. E. B. McIlwaine has been renominated to Congress [illegible] the Danville district.

—The people of Mecklenburg [illegible] and Confederate [illegible] purchase [illegible] Cabarrus.

—A statement prepared [illegible] Treasury Department shows the amount of money in circulation on April 1, as follows: Gold coin, $613,308,407; standard silver dollars, $50,809,016; silver certificates, $48,526,170; gold certificates, $104,610,019; silver certificates, $131,930,400; United States notes, $325,321,028; National Bank notes, $284,365,778. Total, $1,659,861,342. Being an increase of $2,062,228 in actual circulation since March 1 last.

SPEECH OF A COLORED MAN.

T. McCants Stewart, a colored lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a speech to colored men in his city, said:

"Colored people have the perplexing to appreciate such a noble, patriotic patriot as President Cleveland. Frederick Douglass has said of the President that his words of kindness and generosity of friendly interest to the colored people were never surpassed by Abraham Lincoln. Further, even Grover Cleveland has shown the colored people in various ways that he does not act as a weak man, that actions speak louder than words. In standing by the Republic of Liberia to her hour of need, in resenting with an imposition upon the Republic of Hayti, although she is weak, [illegible] the payment of the money stolen from the colored people by the Freedmen's Bank, in nominating colored men to high and dignified political offices, in acting to the republican Senate, which rejected Matthews on the ground that black men have no right to be democrats, that there shall be no slavery of any kind in this free country, and in sending to the Senate the name of Lieutenant Trotter, the black soldier of Massachusetts, to be Recorder of Deeds—in these and numerous other ways Grover Cleveland has secured the indorsement and the confidence of hundreds of his fellow citizens of African descent, and in 1888 I shall find myself co-operating with a large body of colored people in an effort to re-elect him to the Presidency of the nation, as a good and faithful and broad minded public servant, and we shall succeed later in vain for we shall be sustained by the common sense of the American people.

Yet if Trotter, Fred Douglass and McCants Stewart all were to try to carry the colored men of Salisbury for Cleveland in 1888, they could not do it. Because about $100 will be given to half a dozen white and black pot-[illegible] to order them into line, and when these their masters give the order there are few free enough to disobey. The country will be safe when the colored men get free enough to think for themselves and vote as they please.

ALL TOGETHER.

There can be no doubt that there is a considerable boom in several of our towns and cities. Asheville, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Greensboro, Wilmington and Salisbury are all moving forward rapidly. One very delightful feature of this general boom is that there is no effort to put one town at the expense of another. There is no room for jealousy or envy at the advancement made in another. A few years ago there would have been no little envy, in several of these places, at Salisbury's water works and [illegible] progress for public improvements. Now there is more but a generous rivalry in the race for improvement. Every step any place makes in advance of another, instead of stirring up ill-feeling elsewhere, makes all the other cities glad, and every [illegible] follow the example.

[illegible] reports from [illegible] progress during these [illegible] are encouraging. They are pulling all together. For example, if a Northern man reads a Salisbury paper, the very most it will make on him is to find that the [illegible] Asheville and Charlotte, and Greensboro, and that Salisbury is the only place on a dull boom; but that he cannot move if he goes to any one of these places. And every man of other towns finds the spirit comes from self reliance and solid prosperity. In this respect the tone of the press in North Carolina is near perfect that there is hardly any room for improvement. All we have to do is pull all together as we have been doing, and capital will flow in on us at such a rate that by the year 1900 North Carolina will have a dozen cities with a population of over 50,000 each, and the State will have much more than 5,000,000 inhabitants.

WHAT IS THERE TO PROHIBIT?

One of the claims of the Prohibitionists is that the churches have tried to deal with the liquor question, and their powers have been found inadequate, and that thus the "power of the judiciary having been exhausted," the State must step in to deal with the matter. The recent doings in Charlotte may perhaps lead men to doubt the truth of the assertion. There the Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association have grappled with the saloon in such a way that the latter has received a decided defeat. But the Churches have not yet put forth their full strength. It seems, however, that a strenuous effort is to be made in this direction.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg in session at Rutherfordton, has passed some resolutions about the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, the most pointed being as follows: "And our sessions are hereby enjoined to refuse to admit to Church membership, or to retain within the pale of the Church, those who, after admonition, persist in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, or who rent their houses, either wholly or in part, for said purposes; or who frequent drinking saloons, either habitually or occasionally."

This is a brave and clear resolution. It proposes to deal not only with the liquor dealers, but with those who patronize them. In a town where there are half a dozen saloons and probably three or four hundred patrons, the Prohibitionists propose to fight the half a dozen liquor sellers but have pity on the drunkards and let them alone. This new departure proposes to take hold of *all the offenders regardless* of their numbers. As is the saloon keeper to the frequenter of the saloon. We predict that if this resolution is carried out, in a few years the question will be not "Does Prohibition prohibit," but "What is there to prohibit."

The Sweetest Girl in School

[illegible] the sweetest girl in school [illegible] Charlie Lyle escorted one young miss [illegible] passed down the [illegible] kind and [illegible] says she likes her. And she [illegible] pretty [illegible] pigtails in consideration [illegible] had [illegible] Locks. And then she has [illegible] "mother Hubbard." The [illegible] school [illegible] happened that [illegible] Next [illegible] what they said [illegible] What could [illegible] and the tough, [illegible] that [illegible] such a trial [illegible] She revealed [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and on the spur of the moment she whipped into a drug [illegible] supply. Edith took it faithfully, [illegible] the result that it cleared [illegible] head, relieved the head [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] sweetest and brightest [illegible] the school.

OUR STATE.

Newbern is shipping peas.

—Bridgeville will vote on prohibition next June.

A shooting and mosquito netting factory is to be built at Wadesboro.

The [illegible] escaped from the Mecklenburg stockade this week.

Eight prisoners escaped from the jail in Wentworth.

About fifty colored men left Charlotte [illegible] to work on a railroad near Birmingham, Ala.

The Wilson cotton mills run night and day now and cannot keep up with orders.

The Land [illegible] phosphate mills are doing a [illegible] business. Running day and night [illegible] all demands.

Greene's tobacco warehouse and Mrs. Bell's [illegible] store in High Point were destroyed by fire on the 21st inst.

The late Mr. John Wetherspoon, of the Concord Register, was insured for $2,000, which was paid to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]