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3 Squares	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.00	35.00	50.00
4 Squares	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	18.00	26.00	34.00	45.00	65.00
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AN UNRECOGNIZED MAN OF GIFTS.

Yesterday we discussed an eminent English author. To-day we wish to call attention briefly to a man of gifts who lived and died nearer home. When a small boy in the thirties we first learned of Frederick Sawyer Proctor, of Elizabeth City. We saw him in 1837 for the first and only time. He was then a rich, gifted, accomplished young man. Only a few days ago his life ebbed out. He was not a politician, although once in the Legislature, or a lawyer. He never was prominent in the public eye. He was known to but very few outside of the section of the State in which he passed his long life. He was an editor at one time, but that is not much in North Carolina. He was a scholar, a man of science, a man of originality. He was erratic, perhaps and he had many novel views. By the ignorant and the commonplace he would have been regarded perhaps as a crank, or worse. And yet he was a gentleman, a man of rare mental endowment, and a man of extensive cultivation and reading. Such is the impression we have received through the years from his occasional contributions to the press, and from what we have heard and read concerning him. That he was nobly endowed intellectually we suppose there can be no doubt, but he may not have been well poised or have possessed that sanity that belongs to the plodder as well as to the man of the highest genius—to Shakespeare for instance.

When we saw his death announced a few days since we were reminded of the fact that so many strong men, so many men of high parts live and die without fame, or without being known to the people of the State or section in which they were born and lived and died. No doubt many "mute, inglorious Miltons" die and the world takes no knowledge of them. Sang the poet Gray, in his well known lines:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

There is an aphorism of that astute framer of wise saws, La Rochefoucauld, that contains a truth. He says that "nature creates merit, and fortune brings it into play." There is many a quiet citizen about whom not much is said or heard, and who has never sought popular applause or newspaper notoriety, who has more solid ability, more profound acquisition, more real merit than a half dozen of these noisy, frothy demagogues who are forever dinning the ears of the crowd and whose praises are sung *ad nauseam* by a plastic press.

We were interested in a sketch of Mr. Proctor in the Elizabeth City *Carolinian*. It is evidently written by a kind hand, and by one who knew whereof he wrote. The writer says of him:

"Two of his maternal relatives were members of Congress. He received a collegiate education and studied medicine. He never practiced his profession, but followed the natural trend of his mind and devoted his life to literary pursuits. * * Mr. Proctor had a very peculiar mind. He was a great reader and was better versed in scientific subjects than any one in this State. His memory was retentive and his erudition astonishing. Having an ample fortune, he gave but little attention to business, but lived among his books. He was in the world but not of the world. The brevity and the uncertainty of human life were so compassed upon him, that he cared very little for it. Astronomy and theology were his favorite studies. He divided his attention between the stars and that 'undiscovered country' which lies beyond the stars. He was not orthodox in views upon the subject of religion, nor indeed upon any other subject. He did not think as other men. Possessed of both genius and learning he did not know how to adapt himself to his environment, nor did he desire to do so. He walked the earth and looked into the heavens."

The writer of the above adds that he "was sincere, truthful, law-abiding, generous." These are noble qualities and adorn greatly any character that possesses them. He was a gentleman in the true sense, and although his life was a great failure, in that he accomplished nothing practical for the good of his race, and we suppose rejected the Son of God, he was nevertheless a man of distinguished mark, and deserves this recognition. He was probably 74 years old or more at his death.

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THE EFFRONTERY OF VENALITY

If a person of fair sense could be surpised at any thing that John Sherman might do or say it would be excited when reading his cool pretence of the honest election of Rutherford Hayes, who was installed by fraud and through the connivance of this very fellow Sherman and other rascals of the same vile kidney. Sherman will hold in contempt ever hereafter all men who shall dare to assert that Hayes was not elected fairly. He will have to exercise his gift for contempt very vigorously the remainder of his life. There is not a Democrat in the United States, and scarely an honest Republican, who does not believe that Samuel J. Tilden was deprived of the high office to which he had been elected, by the most shameful falsehoods and frauds. The country long ago came to that conclusion, and no denial of Sherman or any man of far more character can ever change that conviction. The infamous rape of Louisiana and Florida is a sin and crime never yet condoned for, and the dirty scamps engaged in it deserve richly twenty years in the penitentiary if not the halter.

The greatest of Republicans, Roscoe Conkling, now lying ready for the tomb, had grave doubts if not positive convictions, that the attempt to count Hayes in was a wrong and a fraud. To the credit of the Republicans it may be said that there are tens of thousands of them who do not believe in their souls that Hayes was legally elected or was ever legally President. If Sherman should be the nominee of the Republican party, his infamous record will be thoroughly exposed. The Louisiana rape is not all there is against him. He is a man of low *morale*—of a low sense of integrity.

We are glad the able and ready Senator Vest replied to Sherman. It was effective as far as it went, but he handled the venal Ohio demagogue too gingerly. He deserves no mercy at the hands of any Democrat, and the South has the best of reasons for remembering him with unmitigated contempt, as it has for remembering his brother with unmingled hatred, henceforth. The two Shermans are treacherous and corrupt men. The politician is scarred with corruption. The soldier conducted war in the full blaze of the nineteenth century as the Goths and Vandals did fifteen hundred years ago, and then lied about it and kept on lying.

PETITIONS INTRODUCED BY MR. ROWLAND.

From the *Congressional Record* of the 11th we see that a petition was introduced by Mr. Rowland in the House, by request of the citizens of Charlotte, praying for a law to establish a system of telegraphy, to be owned and controlled by the Government of the United States, and operated in connection with the Postoffice Department. On the 14th Mr. Rowland introduced a petition signed by thirty-seven citizens of Mecklenburg county, praying for the enactment of a law providing temporary aid for common schools, to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

We regret to see such a movement in behalf of centralization. It is a dangerous move to increase the power of the General Government. It has now control of the mails, which ought never to have been the case; it has the army and navy; give it control of the telegraph and the next move will be to petition for Government control of railroads, and then we have a Government fast gravitating in the direction of the Russian, which is personal and despotic. With control of the railroads, mails and telegraphs of the country and another Grant in the Presidential Chair, and farewell to a Republic. The STAR has fought and will continue to fight all strong government tendencies. The worst enemies of a free, constitutional Government are those who favor the curtailing of the prerogatives of States and the power of the people, and the gradual strengthening of the Federal Government. While the United States Supreme Court, a Republican body, is making decision after decision in behalf of the rights of the States and local self government or home rule, North Carolinians are asking Congress that it shall stretch its powers and get control of the telegraphic system of our vast country.

There are many objections to the scheme asked for by the petitioners. The extravagance of such an enterprise would rival the plundering Pension schemes of the Northern Radicals. There would be no surplus, but an enormous increase of taxation. Then the farmers and laboring classes generally do not use the telegraph, or but few of them. Are they to be burdened farther for a small number of people mostly well to do, who mainly patronize the telegraph? The Augusta *Chronicle*, in a well considered article, says of this scheme of having the United States Government embarking in the telegraphic business:

"Of the sixty million people in this country less than one million patronize the telegraph. The farmers, the professions, the shop keepers, the mechanics and the laboring people generally should not be taxed for the benefit of the few. More than 80 per cent. of the revenues of the telegraph is derived from speculative and commercial messages, the greater part being from the former. The buying and selling of futures in cotton, stocks, grain and provisions, and all business of a speculative or sporting character, constitute the main sources from which the revenues of telegraph companies are derived. About five per cent. is derived from family and social messages, and about ten per cent. from the news service."

With Government control and ownership there would be added to the already 115,000 office-holders probably 40,000 more. Let us not regard with favor any such wild, undemocratic, unrepublican scheme as that asked for. It is loaded with nitroglycerine. It will increase very greatly taxation, and it will add largely to the army of office-holders who live off the people. But it is more than this. There is no certainty it would work well as a financial scheme. The *Chronicle* says:

"In Europe, the governments control the telegraph lines, not for commercial but for political reasons. The deficit in Great Britain last year was nearly $9,400,000, in a thickly settled country. In the United States, with the telegraph in the hands of the government, the deficit would not fall short of $10,000,000 a year with the present mileage of wire and number of offices."

If we had a Government telegraphy system it would soon pass under the control of demagogues who would use it for political ends, just as Jay Gould attempted to use his line in the New York election of 1884. That example ought to be enough to banish forever the idea of giving the Government control of the wires. It would prove a terrible engine in the hands of a corrupt Government. Beware of it.

The scheme is almost sure to come up in some shape before the present Congress. No Democrat should think of supporting it. How would it have been in 1876 if there had been a Government telegraph? Grant was willing to use the army to install Hayes and arrest Congress. Here is what the New York *Times*, the ablest of Republican papers, says of it:

"Does anybody doubt that if the Government had had control of the telegraph system at the time when the Presidency was at stake in the contest between Tilden and Hayes—does anybody doubt that Zack and Bill Chandler and their crew would have saved themselves the expense of purchasing the alleged "cypher dispatches" and simply gone to the files of the telegraph offices? Can anybody question that it would have given the Republican leaders an even more overwhelming advantage than they already possessed in that great controversy?"

Let Democrats at home and Democrats in the Congress think of these things. That the Government has had control from the start of the mails is no reason why it should have control of the telegraph and railroads and steamboat lines. The *Times* pertinently says:

"It would be the longest step toward centralized government, and towards subjecting the business and private affairs of individuals to government inquisition and interference, that has been taken since the Constitution was framed and adopted.

"The fact that the Government conducts the postal service of the country is in reality no argument at all in favor of its conducting the telegraph service. Letters are sent sealed, and the officials who handle them cannot, without violation of law, become in any manner aware of their contents or purport. On the other hand, with the telegraph system under its control, the Government officials would have the opportunity at least to become acquainted with every detail of the private business of individuals, firms and corporations; with the secrets of political parties and political leaders; and with all the avenues and sources of information from which the press of the country derives its news."

The other petition to become a pensioner upon Federal bounty for school teaching is only another form of the objectionable and unconstitutional features of the dead Blair bill. Congress has no right to make any such appropriation. If it had the right the exercise of this power would be simply injurious to the people and would break down their self-respect, self-reliance and spirit of self-sacrifice. The best thing to be done with all such petitions is to throw them in the fire.

The sick Kaiser is said to suffer horribly. He told his chaplain not to pray for his recovery, but for his release. With undying energy he still transacts business of State.

A Vessel Wrecked.

The Austrian brig *Va*, from Kingston, Jamaica, to Trieste via Savannah, Ga., came ashore on the beach between New Inlet and Masonboro last Friday. The crew landed safely. The master of the brig, Capt. Capponi, came up to the city Friday night and sent a cable message to the owners. He returned at once to the scene of the wreck and was engaged all of yesterday in trying to save some of the cargo, succeeding in getting seventeen bags of pimento and the clothing and effects of the crew ashore. The vessel, he says, will prove a total loss, but perhaps a considerable portion of the cargo may be saved. The *Va* is a brig of 222 tons, with cargo of logwood, rum, coffee and spices. She put in at Savannah, Ga., February 3rd last, in distress, and after repairing sailed on the 15th of the present month. Capt. Capponi says that soon after leaving Savannah the vessel sprung a leak and became unmanageable, and was driven ashore.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, agent of the Board of Underwriters, received a cable message from Genoa, Italy, asking him to protect the underwriters, the vessel and cargo being insured in Genoa.

—Capt. John Hewlett died yesterday at the residence of his son, Mr. Elijah Hewlett, on Masonboro Sound, aged 82 years. His funeral takes place at Masonboro to-day.

Superior Court

The Superior Court for this county finished the business of the term and adjourned yesterday. The following cases were disposed of:

Henderson Davis vs. City of Wilmington. Continued, owing to sickness of a witness for the plaintiff.

Julia M. Hart vs. Godfrey Hart. Continued for defendant.

Adrian & Vollers vs. McCaskill and McQueen. Continued.

Stewart Bottle-stopper Company vs. A. F. Lucas. Verdict of $351.26 in favor of the plaintiff.

A. C. Wessell vs. Ben Wilson. Remanded to Clerk to make sale of personal property and distribute between plaintiff and defendant according to the respective interests involved.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Sol. Bear, S. H. Manning, et al. Nonsuit.

R. D. Jewett, administrator *de bonis non* of estate of Stephen Jewett, vs. W. & W. R. R. Co. Nonsuit.

Perry & Co. vs. J. A. Springer and F. M. King. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,787.79 and costs.

John Dawson vs. Virgil Hill and wife. Action abated.

Sally Sampson vs. Wm. Sampson. Divorce granted.

R. H. Berry vs. J. C. Herring *et al.* R. H. McKoy appointed referee to state account.

Abram David vs. J. A. Wescott. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $286.98.

W., C. & A. R. R. Co. vs. Kenneth Hayne *et al.* Nonsuit.

Jno. Taylor and wife Dora vs. Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. Co. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $700 with costs.

Navassa Guano Co. vs. S. F. Norris. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,830.98.

First National Bank vs. George M. Crapon et al. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $3,842.75.

Jno. E. Lippitt & Co. by T. C. McIlhenny, administrator, vs. C. C. Walker. Judgment for defendant.

Adrian & Vollers vs. W. C. Patterson. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $719.34.

Elizabeth Wilson vs. A. McQueen and W. McQueen. Ordered, that William McQueen's name be inserted in place of the name of Wallace McQueen.

First National Bank vs. Y. C. Allen. Action dismissed at the cost of plaintiff.

First National Bank vs. J. R. Dunn. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $753.34.

J. L. Wescott vs. J. M. Burriss *et al.* Judgment for foreclosure of mortgage.

G. W. Graffiin vs. Grace Stanford. Judgment for possession.

O. H. Allen, Esq., Solicitor of the Superior Court, made his customary report to the Judge presiding, which was approved. The Solicitor said that he found that the books in the Clerk's office had been kept according to law. He said that as there is no grand jury in this Court he had no means of ascertaining whether there are orphans in this county without guardians, and with a view of getting information upon this subject he had requested Mr. Van Amringe, the clerk, to make a report of all funds in his hands, which had been done, and he (the Solicitor) recommended that the same be spread upon the minutes.

The Clerk reports the amount of $852.75 deposited in the Bank of New Hanover, drawing 4 per cent. interest, belonging to the Cassiday estate.

Also, the amount of $245.82 turned over in the matter of Lincoln Brown vs. Rufus Lane; and held, not being certain that all of the heirs have been made parties. Also, the amount of $223 belonging to the estate of Delia Gavey *et al* and held for the same reason.

The amount of $62 belonging to Florence Joslin, a minor.

Also, $42.01 belonging to F. A. Knowles, a minor. Also, $40.20—twenty dollars of which belongs to Ella T. Bishop and $20 to Jno. A Knowles. Also, $186.75 for Frank A. Knowles, a minor.

The amount of $44 55 turned over by the administrator of the estate of Miss Maggie McLeod and belonging to Mr. Horace Burr, represented to be *non compos mentis* and in the asylum at the North.

The C. F. & Y. V. Survey.

The surveyors for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad are camped about two miles and a half from the city on the west side of Northeast river. The survey is a preliminary one, under the direction of Maj. R. P. Atkinson, chief engineer, with Mr. H. L. Foy in charge of the party. They started from Fayetteville March 20th, crossed the Cape Fear river at that place, and made their survey through portions of Cumberland, Sampson, Pender and New Hanover, reaching Wilmington on April 20th, the distance being about eighty-five miles. They found the country pretty level and think grading will be easily accomplished. The line crosses South river at Audrey's Bridge, and Black river at Beatty's Bridge.

The party will be engaged here several days in making preliminary surveys around the city to ascertain the most accessible point for an entrance. After they are through with this work the party will start on this return and run another line to Fayetteville, which it is thought will be found shorter than the one just completed.

The Cotton Movement.

The total receipts of cotton at this port since September 1st, 1887, are 166,555 bales, as against 132,927 bales for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 33,628 bales. The receipts for the week closed yesterday are 46 bales, against 91 received the same week last year.

The stock at this port is 3,678 bales, against 2,216 at the same time last year.

Y. M. C. A.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met in Charlotte yesterday. A partial list of the delegates present, as reported in the *Chronicle*, is as follows:

Fayetteville—Rev A L Phillips, W S Pryor, W B Malloy.
Gastonia—J C Lewis, H E Gallant, J C Curry, E F Glenn, J Q Holland, C E Adams, J D Moore.
Grover—Preston Green.
Kinston—W F Lewis.
Lincolnton—E W Ward, J F Fox.
Laurinburg—J D Bundy, R B Hill.
Monroe—O C Curlee, C W Laney, W J McCauley, W B Houston.
Maxton—William Black.
Newton—J C Leonard.
Newbern—A M Baker, C L Gaskill.
Oxford—B K Hays.
Oak Ridge—J S Williams, T M Johnston, W L Spence.
Raleigh—Josephus Daniels, E L Harris, W H Wetmore, R T Wyche, Rev R H Whitaker, E Waughan, H G Coyte, D S Hudgins, F H Argo, J W Cooper, H W Jackson, W R Burch.
Soserman's—W G Newall, S J Best.
Statesville—A D Cowens, R H Richer, Geo Woodward, W G Lewis and A M Witherspoon.
Trinity College—G T Adams, D C Roper, Rev J F Crowell.
Morganton—J G Bynum, E F Reed, Wm McGalliard, Phifer Erwin, Wm Ross, R B Britton, J T Avery, and T G Cobb.
Lenoir—W Scott.
Gilbo, Burke Co.—C T Walker, D B Garrison, S M Asbury.
Tarboro—L Weddell, J B Porter, J B Kuck, W A Hart, G B Wright.
Mooresville—T N Hall.
Huntersville—J A Brown, J L Choat, R W Sossaman.
Wilmington—F L Huggins, John Nutt, G C Worth.
Shelby—J E Gidney.
Henderson—Rev A Sprunt, J R Young, J H Goodrich.
Salisbury—J F McCubbins, J H Foust, W H Reisner.
Winston—Vernon Long and A R Wright.
Goldsboro—J B Whitaker, J Y Joyner and H Y Moore.
Reidsville—Wm Lindsey, jr, Claus Olandt, A T Jamison and E W Watkins.
Bingham School—W S Huggins, H D Martin, J T Henderson, W B Henderson, R W Bingham.
Davidson College—Prof H L Smith, C G Vardell, J K Smith, H W Smith, D N McLaughlin, J A McArthur, Jr.
Durham—J H Southgate, W G Burkhead, R M Bregis, H G Griffin, E J Parish, L G Cole, Rev H T Darnall, C P Sellers, Prof W H Reinhart, Leo D Heartt, S W Holman.
Chapel Hill—Gaston Hill, Gaston Battle, Hugh T Miller, A H Patterson, G S Willis, W M Coles, L L Litle, H D Harris, Dr Thos Hume, S B Weeks.

Altogether one hundred and thirty-three delegates had reported. The Convention met yesterday afternoon in the new building of the Charlotte Association, holding a night session in the First Presbyterian Church. Capt. A. G. Brenizer, who was president of the Convention held at Raleigh last year, it was announced, would open the Convention.

Who Stole That Ham?

William Brown and Betty Toomer, both colored, were arrested yesterday and locked up on the charge of stealing a ham from the grocery store of Mr. J. L. Croom, corner of Princess and North Water streets. The ham was found in the old woman's basket but she denied all knowledge of it. "Aunt Betty," as she is called, sells "pies and things" at the entrance to the Custom House, and yesterday afternoon after the "close of business" dropped in at Mr. Croom's store—as is her usual custom—to have a few minutes' chat with her friend and neighbor William Brown, who is employed in the store. She set down her basket of "pies and things"—at least what was left of them after a dull day's business—and Brown, while his employer's back was turned, took down a ham and placed it in the basket, carefully covering it up with a piece of bagging. A few minutes thereafter "Aunt Betty," having made a few small purchases, placed the basket on her head and started up town. In the meantime another of the employes in the store who had witnessed the proceedings mentioned above, informed the proprietor, and an officer was sent for and the old woman overhauled as she was slowly trudging up town.

At police headquarters Brown admitted the theft and tried to shield the woman; but both were locked up to await a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

The Late Mrs. Wilson.

A correspondent at Augusta, Ga. writes:

"The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson passed through Augusta Wednesday morning with the remains of his wife, who died Sunday evening in Clarksville, Tenn., where Dr. Wilson is a Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The funeral will take place in Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Wilson was a sister of the Rev. Dr. James Woodrow, the well-known apostle of evolution, and was greatly esteemed in Augusta, where her husband was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for thirteen years. The Doctor was met by sympathetic friends on his way to Columbia, and when the news was known in Augusta general regret and condolence were expressed. Mrs. Wilson had been in delicate health the past winter, but death was quite sudden."

Naval Stores.

The movement in naval stores since the beginning of the crop year—April 1st—shows a falling off in receipts of all products as compared with last year. A result, it is said, of the unusually backward spring.

The receipts of spirits turpentine for this season at Wilmington up to the close yesterday, were 1,454 casks, against receipts of 1,998 to the corresponding time last year; rosin—13,068 barrels, against 15,789 last year; tar—4,018 barrels, against 5,005 last year; crude turpentine—615 barrels, against 700 last year.

Foreign Exports.

Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop shipped yesterday to Port du Paix, Hayti, per brig *George E. Dale*, 143,527 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles, valued at $3,630.50.

Mr. Edward Kidder's Son shipped per schooner *Aldine*, to Port Spain, Trinidad, 177,030 feet of lumber, valued at $2,989.53.

—A new postoffice has been established in Wilson county on the line of the Wilson and Fayetteville railroad, named Boyett. Mr. Nathan Boyett is postmaster.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Lieut. Taunt of the Navy—Government Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The complicated case of Lieut Emory H. Taunt, of the Navy Observatory, will be settled soon. Pressure is now being brought upon the Secretary to allow him to resign from the Navy, and the Secretary has virtually consented to that course as the best solution of the matter.

Secretary Fairchild said to-day that the treatment of offers for the sale of bonds next week under terms of the circular of the 17th inst., will be the same as last year, except that the names of those offering bonds will be suppressed. This will be done, he said, because many bondholders do not care to have the fact of their willingness to part with their bonds made known to the public. He said it was easy to see how such information might be used against a business man, and he had therefore decided to treat the names in each case as confidential.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A caucus of Democratic Senators was held this morning to hear Senator Morgan upon the fishery treaty. It was not very well attended. Senator Morgan discussed for half an hour the treaty in its political and economic bearings, and the action upon it of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The question of considering it in open session came up, and it was decided adversely by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Metropolitan Club House, corner of 17th and H streets, was damaged by fire and water this morning to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000; fully insured. The fire originated from an overheated range in the kitchen at the top of the building.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day was the 100th day of the present session. The total number of bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate and House, up to this date, is 12,568, exceeding by more than 2,000 the number presented in the first one hundred days of the last Congress. So far the House has passed 425 and the Senate 831 bills; and 185 House bills and 24 Senate bills have been sent to the President for his approval.

MINISTER PENDLETON

Stricken with Apoplexy—No Fatal Result Feared.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, April 20.—Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister, while travelling to Frankfort, was stricken with apoplexy. He was taken to a hospital at Wiesbaden, where he now lies.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Minister Pendleton's son, Francis K. Pendleton, who is practising law in this city, has received a cable dispatch from Wiesbaden, informing him that while his father sustained a slight apoplectic stroke his condition has not at any time been considered dangerous, nor is danger feared now. This morning he was again reassured by cable dispatches, both from Wiesbaden and Berlin. The Secretary of Legation at Berlin cables: "Continued improvement; danger is not feared; your father telegraphed me himself to-day."

Minister Pendleton went to Wiesbaden to visit some friends a few days ago. His daughter has been stopping with him in Berlin, but is absent visiting friends in Italy. Minister Pendleton's son does not consider his father's condition at all serious.

WIESBADEN, April 20.—The condition of Mr. Pendleton has considerably improved since his admission to the hospital. The paralysis of his side is pronounced to be slight. A complete recovery is expected.

BERLIN, April 21.—Later information concerning Mr. Pendleton's attack of paralysis, says that he was stricken with the disease at the Nassauerhof. Dr. Franz Hoffmann was summoned to attend him and pronounced the attack not serious. Mr. Pendleton's left arm and left leg only are affected, and they slightly. He either retained consciousness and the power of speech, or regained them speedily after the attack. He is now in the hospital under the care of Dr. Elenz. The proprietor of the Nassauerhof, Herr Goetz, is paying every attention to his wants.

A telegram has been received at the American Legation here from Mr. Pendleton, announcing that he is much better. Mr. F. V. C. Crosby, Second Secretary, has assumed charge of the affairs of the Legation *ad interim*.

FOREIGN.

Emperor Frederick Slowly Failing—Proceedings in the French Chambers—Riots Between Students and Boulangerists.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Emperor's appetite is failing. His temperature throughout the day has been over 39 degrees Celsius. His breathing is hard and he has occasional shivers. It is not expected that his lungs will remain long unaffected.

The Emperor recently wrote to the Crown Prince on a piece of paper, "Learn to suffer without complaining. That is the single thing I can teach thee."

This afternoon the Emperor received the whole of the Imperial family. The Empress Augusta and Bismarck came in to his apartment at 7 o'clock and remained one hour.

PARIS, April 21.—On the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies to-day a committee was appointed to consider the question of revising the constitution. The committee consists of eleven members, four of whom oppose revision, while two are in favor of an immediate revision, and five desire revision but are willing to accept the proposal of the Cabinet to postpone action upon the question.

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BERLIN, April 21.—After a paroxysm of difficult breathing, preceding a discharge of pus this morning, the Emperor wrote on a slip of paper, "How much longer of this?"

For the first time since the final crisis set in the sufferer yesterday and to-day displayed signs of restless and irritable temper, questioning the doings of the doctors and attendants, and giving and countermanding orders. His fever does not show signs of abating, his temperature for the day averaging 103.10 Fahrenheit. The question the Emperor put is in everybody's mind, and attendants and doctors are assailed on every hand with the inquiry, "How much longer?" Physicians are studiously silent, but it is permitted to be known that the Emperor's life may be prolonged for two weeks, though any moment may bring the last phase of the malady—death—by suffocation.

The Empress watches closely at the Emperor's bedside. Besides curtailing interviews with other members of the family, she will not permit any officials to have access to the Emperor unless he especially desires it.

To-day the Emperor was able to write a long note to Bismarck, which it is surmised was intended for presentation to the Ministerial Council, held this afternoon, over which the Crown Prince presided.

In a long interview between the Crown Prince and his father and mother, Thursday, the Emperor referred to the position of the Empress after his death.

Bismarck and the Empress appear to have become reconciled, and the Chancellor never fails, after leaving the Emperor, to hold a long conversation with the Empress.

There is a current report, which now obtains credence, that the council of Ministers has already discussed the terms of the proclamation to be issued by the coming Emperor. The Empress Augusta, the Grand Duke and the Duchess of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meingen, came to the castle this afternoon and were permitted to see the Emperor for a short time.

The *North German Gazette* to-night states that the discharge of pus is somewhat diminished. The Emperor's appetite is not great, but he consumes a sufficient quantity of specially prepared food. His brain remains clear and his capacity for business is not lessened. The *Gazette* proceeds to comment upon the Emperor's courage during his illness. The paper states that while conversing recently with the Crown Prince, through the medium of pencil and paper, he wrote: "Learn to suffer without complaining. That is all I can teach thee." The *Gazette* also record the Emperor's reply to Gen. Von Blumenethal's letter, hoping for his speedy recovery: "My Dear Blumenethal—I can hardly bear it any longer."

Professors Leiden and Senator, on returning to Berlin to-night reported that the patient was quieter.

Queen Victoria, during her visit here, will pass all her time in the Charlottenburg Palace, except when she goes out to drive and to attend a reception which will be given in her honor by the Crown Prince in the Berlin residence. Her stay in Berlin is certain to be marked by popular abstention from any notice of her presence. Papers which predict mob demonstration against her are utterly out of tone with the temper of the people. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, share this common feeling, that the English royalties have steered their way through the circumstances attendant upon the Emperor's illness with more regard for personal gain than for German interests. This impression is supported by a consistent chain of facts. It has become a conviction since it has been ascertained what is the nature of the settlement upon the Empress, arranged during the current week. Besides twelve million marks, the allowance as widow of the Emperor, the Empress acquires the right of succession to Empress Augusta's residence as fixed by the will of Emperor William. This is a small matter *per se*, but taken in conjunction with the baffled intrigues to overturn Bismarck, gives the masses a settled sentiment of antipathy to both the Victorias. Still the people of Berlin are not the mob of Paris. Foreign papers are talking as if extraordinary police measures were necessary to protect the Queen against the people of Berlin, but they entirely mistake the habitual self respect of the people, who are too self-restrained and well bred to show any disrespect to the Empress or her mother. Should any evil minded person attempt to insult the Queen during her visit to Berlin, citizens would be apt to make an example of him.

PARIS, April 21.—There was a renewal of the conflicts between the students and Boulangerists to-night. The police charged on the rioters and in the scuffle that ensued many persons were injured, some seriously. The Boulangerists assembled at many points, intending to march to the Boulevard St. Michael. The police, however, dispersed them and prevented them from carrying out the idea. The city became quiet after 11 o'clock.

OHIO.

State Republican Convention—No Nominations for State Offices—Delegates to National Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

DAYTON, April 19.—The State Republican Convention assembled here to-day. Daniel J. Ryan was nominated for Secretary of State, J. P. Bradbury for Supreme Judge, Wells S. Jones, of Jackson county, for member of the Board of Public Works; and Gov. Foraker, Charles Foster, Benj. Butterworth and William McKinley, Jr., were elected delegates at large to Chicago.

The resolutions adopted direct delegates to the National Convention to vote for Sherman. John S. Atwood, a colored man, who was placed in nomination for delegate to Chicago, received 213 votes, being the lowest in the list of five; Foraker having been previously chosen under a suspension of the rules.

The platform was adopted without amendment, and with applause, which was augmented by the unveiling of the portrait of John Sherman, suspended over the centre of the stage. At this point the Convention listened to several songs from glee clubs, the burden of which was Sherman for President.

The platform reaffirms the platform of 1887, adopted at Toledo, and presents the following declarations additional:

1st. Free and untrammeled suffrage lies at the foundation of the Republic, and its restoration by every constitutional means in the States, where it has been overthrown or impaired, and its maintenance everywhere, is our settled and determined purpose. We denounce the Democratic party for its nullification of the war amendments to the constitution, whereby the Republicans of the South are practically denied a voice in the government of the nation, and the power of the Democrats of that section is unlawfully augmented. We charge that the Democratic party is now in the enjoyment of power confessedly procured by the unlawful suppression of the franchise in Southern States. We affirm that the acceptance of the power thus secured, the apparent purpose of the party to continue the methods mentioned, and its shameless defense of criminals who, in the States of Maine, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, have sought to stifle the popular will by frauds and forgeries, justify us in charging that it has practically become, in a national sense, an organized conspiracy against free trade and fair elections. In view of these facts, and believing that to deprive a legally qualified voter of his franchise or to impair public confidence in the fairness of the counts is to weaken and to ultimately destroy free institutions, we call upon the patriotic citizens of Ohio to rebuke the party responsible for these crimes against suffrage, and we demand of Congress that in the exercise of its constitutional authority it enact such laws as will insure freedom and fairness in elections of Representatives to Congress.

2nd. We favor such economic legislation as will protect all American industries that can be profitably pursued by American citizens. We insist that our producers are entitled to the control of their own markets to the extent of their ability to supply them, and we denounce all efforts to open those markets to competition with the cheap labor and abundant capital of foreign nations, as hostile to the interests of labor and destructive to national and individual prosperity. We regard the last annual message of the President and the recent action of the managers of the Ways and Means Committee, as a direct and open assault upon industries which will if unresisted result in introducing the policy of free trade, that in the near future will paralyze or destroy our own industries, reduce the compensation for labor, and impoverish the nation.

3d. It is the duty of Congress to pass, and of the President to approve, a wide, just and comprehensive pension bill, giving relief to disabled veteran soldiers, and subsistence to helpless widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, without regard to the time when disability was incurred, or to the cause of death.

4th. The people of Ohio unqualifiedly condemn the refusal of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to permit the passage of the direct tax refunding bill passed by the Republican Senate, which was a proposition to refund to the loyal States, without interest, money paid by them at the beginning of the war, to aid in suppressing the rebellion and to cancel the unpaid balance due from the rebel States upon said taxes; and we denounce as treacherous and cowardly the surrender of Northern Democrats in Congress to the small minority of ex-Confederates and their allies, and the abandonment of the bill, which, if passed, would contribute nearly a million and a half dollars to the relief of the tax-payers of Ohio.

The fifth and sixth sections endorse Foraker's administration and the action of the present State Legislature.

The seventh section is as follows: The Republicans of Ohio recognize the merits, services and abilities of the statesmen who have been mentioned for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and, loyal to any one who may be selected, present John Sherman to the country as eminently qualified and fitted for the duties of that exalted office; and the delegates to the Republican National Convention, this day selected, are directed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination as President of the United States.

The steamer J. M. Woodward arrived at Fortress Monroe from Washington yesterday, and reported to Surgeon Urquhart of the Marine Hospital Service for quarantine duty on the Capes.

Spirits Turpentine.

— The revival at Morehead City added nineteen members to the Methodist Church.

— Durham *Plant:* Blackwell Church has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Oliver, and have tendered him a salary of $1,100. —— A collection amounting to $664.21 was taken up at Trinity Church Sunday morning to pay the balance due on the stained glass windows that have recently been placed in that Church. —— The Carr Church congregation on last Monday began work on a parsonage for that charge. The lot has been secured for some time, and with about $900 in cash and good subscriptions already in hand, the work will be pushed to speedy completion. The parsonage will cost about $1,000 or $1,200.

— Oxford *Torchlight:* The Granville Grays are now having made drawings and specifications for their new armory. They propose putting up a first-class building in every respect. It will be eighty by eighty feet with offices and storerooms on the first floor. —— North Carolina does not possess a more patriotic citizen—the State never had a more faithful, more capable and more popular Chief Executive officer than Hon. A. M. Scales. —— We have a broom factory. We have two new sash and blind factories and two patented brick machines turning out brick. We have now two tobacco factories. We have a splendidly equipped iron foundry. We have brick stores and warehouses and prize houses without number.

—New Bern *Journal:* The young man giving his name as M. Harlem, who has been in the city a few days handling Prof. Humbelt's prevention for lamp explosions, was arrested Friday night by Marshal Hargett and taken before the Mayor Saturday morning. He was fined $10 and cost for disorderly conduct, and made to pay $8 a day for the time he had pedpled on the streets without license. Also he was notified to leave the city within twenty-four hours. Different parties were in search for Harlem on the evening before his arrest to reprove him for his conduct, but the authorities got ahead of them. This is the same young man previously mentioned as boldly going into residences and making himself impertinent and even insulting.

— Wilson *Advance:* We see from the *Southerner* that a negro woman charged with larceny escaped from jail at Tarboro. It is intimated that the people believe that the jailor allowed her to escape. —— The Louisburg *Times* contains an article announcing that Capt. Charles M. Cook, of Franklin county, will not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Raleigh district this year. —— It must be most