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WILL FOLLY TRIUMPH?

The Democracy of the United States expected a great deal from this Congress, but so far candor compels us to say that the Democracy has been very much disappointed in this Congress, in both branches of it.

There are good men and true men in both, men who went there firmly resolved to do the bidding of the people who sent them, and honestly endeavored to do it, but unfortunately there are too many trimmers there, too many time servers, who subordinate the pledges of the party to expediency, and are more concerned in holding their own places than in doing their duty, as delegated to do, manfully and bravely.

The Democracy of the country expected much from it because the Government was Democratic in all its branches, as it had been never before since 1858, and no excuse could be given for failure to do because either one of the branches happened to be under control of an opposing party, as had been the case previously, but instead of proceeding promptly in the performance of the trust reposed in it, it has been dallying with great living questions while some of the most obstinate obstruction came from Democrats who played into the hands of the Republicans and to justify their recreancy misinterpreted the platform upon which they were elected and their party won in the last election.

Brave men despise a coward and loathe a traitor. If the Democratic party has met with reverses since its grand triumph they are much to blame for it, and if it should go down in defeat at the next election the disaster will be of their making.

It is nearly fourteen months since the Government was turned over to the representatives of the Democratic party. The great issue in the campaign which culminated in such a sweeping victory for the Democracy was tariff reform, not tariff reform in name but in fact, a tariff for revenue only. This Congress has been in session nearly six months and the tariff which should have been disposed of inside of sixty days is still winding its labored way through the Senate, in mutilated shape, a mere "makeshift" for what the people wanted and expected.

It will get through the Senate before the dog days because the Senators will not care to tarry in Washington when the days become uncomfortably warm, and its opponents will let it go through to get away from Washington. All this dallying and dallying with a vital question which should have been disposed of with promptness, has been caused by a small minority, who abandoned the Democratic platform on which they were elected, and scrambled over on to the Republican platform and aligned themselves with the Republican advocates of protection. The tariff bill will eventually pass, and when it does the only reason the Democracy of the country may have to be gratified at it will be that it is a movement in the direction of the thing they wanted, which may lead to more substantial results later.

The best thing about it is the income tax, which some of the so-called Democrats, who have been hobnobbing and pooling issues with the Republicans, are fighting the hardest against. If they succeed in defeating it it doesn't matter from a political standpoint whether they pass the tariff bill or not.

After the tariff bill there is but one other measure by which this Congress can retrieve its folly and make amends for some of the mischief it has done, or rather the mischief the time-serving Democratic obstructionists have done. There is no hope for any silver legislation since the vote of the Bland bill save, perhaps, this compromise seigniorage bill drafted by Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, which, it is said, will be acceptable to the President. Whether this be so or not it is exceedingly doubtful if such a measure can pass Congress, or if it would be worth the time it would take to pass it. It practically means with every dollar coined another dollar in interest bearing bonds issued. But as it provides only for the coinage of the seigniorage there isn't money enough in it to make it a matter of much concern to the people.

The only hope of providing substantial financial relief is in the repeal of the State bank tax, which will enable the people of the States which need more money to supply it in such volume as they need. This would relieve the financial situation, and make the silver question a matter of so little interest to the people, that it would cease to be a factor in our politics. If the Democratic leaders in Congress will grasp the situation and avail themselves of one of the few opportunities left to entrench the party strongly with the

people of the States to which it must look for its support, they will repeal this State bank tax, now the most vital question before them. Unless folly triumphs they will.

MINOR MENTION.

In some respects the people of France are the most remarkable people in the world. If they were not, France would have been destroyed long ago, surrounded as she is by antagonistic nations, she has been compelled to be constantly on the watch and ever ready to defend herself. It is this, perhaps, which has begotten and kept alive the martial spirit of her people, which has never failed, whether under the Monarchy or the Republic, to promptly respond to her call. The Frenchman has an abiding faith in France, and France has an abiding faith in the Frenchman. Both are well founded. The faith of the Frenchman, as well as his pride in France, is strikingly illustrated in the alacrity the French people of all classes show in responding to the calls of their Government, State or municipal, for loans of money, which are always offered in greater amounts than asked for, and offered, too, by the people, not simply the bankers, and professional money lenders. France has never had to go outside of France to borrow money, which gives evidence not only of the sterling patriotism of the French people, and their thrift, but is proof, too, of the wisdom of the law makers of that country in devising a financial system which has made it possible for the people of that country to respond to their calls. But recently the Municipality of Paris found it necessary to make an issue of bonds to the amount of 200,000,000 francs, or \$40,000,000, which were sold to the people. Over 100,000 applied for these bonds and at one of the hotels where only 4,000 of them were distributed over 16,000 people went away disappointed, because they could not get some. France is one of the few countries which has little trouble about her financial system, because France is one of the countries that deals with that question in a level-headed way.

In his speech in the Senate in opposition to the Wilson bill Senator Hale took the position that the "vested rights" and that any interference with those vested rights is a gross injustice. Senator Hale is not the inventor of the "vested right" contention, for it has been used frequently since the Wilson bill was first given to the public. The claim has been made in behalf of the sugar makers who have been drawing a bounty, the coal operators and others, but Mr. Hale grabs it with both hands, pulls with all his might and stretches it to cover all the protected. In taking this absurd position he entirely ignores the history of the protective tariff under the Republican regime, and the grounds upon which protection was based and advocated. Its advocates defended it on the ground of good policy, as a means of building up our infant industries, and eventually leading to free trade, which some of them professed to desire. Not one of them would admit, and it was never contemplated that protection should be perpetual, or that having been granted it could never be revoked. The "vested right" fable never entered the head of any living man until now, after the "infants" have been sucking on the protection bottle for thirty years. It is a very much belated discovery.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is a pretty blunt spoken man, a man of opinions, in which he does not yield easily to either friend or foe. This was his characteristic in the House and it is his characteristic in the Senate; but he always stands squarely up to his party. In his speech on the Tariff, Tuesday, he indirectly paid his respects to Senator Hill and those other Democratic Senators who have been throwing obstructions in the way of the Wilson bill, and have been intimating that they will help to defeat it if the income tax be not eliminated, and gave notice that the bill must go through with the income tax in it. It is unfortunate that early in the session a movement was not made in both Houses before any party question came up, to close debate, for it could have been done then with less opposition than at any time since, and might have prevented the Democratic majority from taking substantially the same ground that the Republican majority had taken in previous Congresses. The House has taken the bill by the horns and adopted a rule which will stop filibustering, but unless Mr. Mills can bring some potential influence to bear on these anti income tax Democratic Senators there is no way to stop filibustering in the Senate, if they and the Republicans desire to filibuster. They may, however, take a sober view of it and conclude that they will serve their party and the country more by serving their section less.

They have a new secret society in Paris called Luciferians, whose object seems to be to raid churches, rob them, steal the consecrated vessels, &c., and celebrate in secret mock services. The society originated in Switzerland, but is quite numerous in Paris. The devil never lacks for willing co-adjutors, who do his work apparently just for the fun of it.

THE DEMAND OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS NOW ENGAGED IN THE STRIKE IS THAT WAGES BE INCREASED FROM AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 35 CENTS TO 40 CENTS A TON, WHICH THE OPERATORS REFUSE. THESE OPERATORS HAVE A PROTECTIVE DUTY OF 75 CENTS A TON, WHICH THEY ALLEGEDLY NEED TO ENABLE THEM TO PAY FAIR WAGES, AND YET THEY HAVE NOT BEEN PAYING ONE-HALF AS MUCH AS THE PROTECTION THEY HAVE AMOUNTS TO. DOESN'T THIS SHOW THE FRAUD OF THE PRETENCE THAT THIS PROTECTION IS ASKED FOR IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR WORKMEN?

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, represents a coal producing State, but he says while his personal preference is to see the coal industries of his State protected, whether protected or not he is going to pull right along in the traces with his party. D. B. H. should make a note of that and ruminate on it.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, Rep., has the candor to remark: "The reason why lynchings are not as common in the North as in the South is because the provocation is not as frequent." But when the provocation comes Judge Lynch generally happens to be around and get in his work regardless of geographical lines, or the twist in the hair.

It is estimated that there are between 120,000 and 140,000 men engaged in the great coal strike. One-fourth of these are in Pennsylvania.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

At St. Paul's Lutheran Church—Miss Eliza C. Adrian and Mr. E. Schulken. A very pretty wedding took place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. K. Boldt, the pastor, officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Eliza C. Adrian, the accomplished daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. A. Adrian, and Mr. E. Schulken, of the firm of J. H. Rehder & Co. Prof. E. van Laer, by request of the bride who was one of his former pupils, presided at the organ. The church had been decorated with palms, cedar and all kinds of flowers in profusion by Mrs. H. Rehder and son. At four o'clock the bride and groom entered the church, preceded by four bridesmaids and attendants, who sang the bridal chorus by Lohengrin. The singing was led by Miss Minnie Schwarz.

The marriage ceremony was performed while the bride and groom joined hands under a cedar arch with a bell hanging in the centre and a pair of horseshoes at each end as an emblem of "good luck." The church was filled to overflowing and a large crowd stood outside. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Ulrich, and the best man, Mr. J. H. Rehder. The bridesmaids were Misses Minnie Schwarz, Annie Adrian, Carrie Dock and Elise Bissinger. Messrs. Alex. P. Adrian, Wm. Rehder, Joo. F. Rull, Jr., and E. Rehder were the ushers, and were in full dress. The least that can be said of the church is that it was a garden of flowers.

After the ceremony the friends, who were numerous, went to the residence of Mr. A. Adrian, the bride's father, where an elaborate supper and refreshments were served in charming style. Many toasts and congratulations were showered on the happy couple. After spending two hours there very pleasantly the bride and groom left, accompanied by the best man, Mr. J. H. Rehder, for the A. C. L. depot, for Baltimore, to spend a few days and then go North on a projected bridal tour.

The friends of the couple, with a number of guests, assembled at Germania Hall at 8:30 o'clock last evening, when a grand ball was given and joy was unfeigned until an early hour this morning. Mr. J. H. Rehder led the German. The many friends of the couple wish them much happiness through life.

Corbett's View of It. Just before his recent departure for England, champion Corbett, in talking about his prospective fight with Jackson, said: "I've got lots of advantage over him. I don't dissipate as much as he does, and I am not so old as he is. He is in his own heart that I am his master, but since I am the only one he can fight he wants to take me on. He thinks he has a chance, perhaps he has. But he won't best me on that score I am positive. I would just as soon make the side wager \$100,000, so confident am I that I will knock him out." "I don't know when I will return from England. If I am successful, which I certainly believe I will, I will in all probability remain over there until the last part of the Summer. I shall probably visit Paris, Berlin and Belgium." At this moment Harry Miller spoke up and said he was willing to make a wager of \$10,000 that Corbett would whip Jackson.

"Yes," said Corbett, "you could add it to the stake money now up if Jackson so desires." Tillman Stuck on Hand. South Carolina is rich. At least, she has enough Tillman toddy on hand to make nearly every fellow in the State feel rich if he will take a few "pulls" at it. Stock is now being taken at the State Dispensary at Columbia. It is not known exactly how much is on hand, but it is estimated that the total amount is about \$90,000. In addition to this it is said that the county Dispensaries owe the State Institution about \$115,000. The State, therefore, has a stock of goods on hand part of the character of it is estimated at \$200,000.

Reduced Rates. On account of Memorial Day ceremonies at Wilmington, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets from points within a radius of 75 miles at reduced rates. Tickets on sale May 24th and 10th, good to return until May 11th, 1894.

"Most Highly Appreciated." The Wilmington Star, one of our most highly appreciated exchanges, closed its fifty-third semi annual volume last Thursday. It celebrated the event by beginning an enlarged Sunday edition. The Times wishes the STAR much success.

The Value of Good Bread. It is appreciated by every one, but so few are able to secure uniformly good results. This is often due to the fact that when milk is used the character of it is exceedingly variable; by using Borden's Peerless Evaporated Cream you will overcome this difficulty. Try it.

LIQUOR OR PROHIBITION.

THE PECULIAR SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Tillman Says the Decision of the Supreme Court Means Free Liquor at Every Cross-Road—The Prohibitionists Think Quite the Reverse.

The decision on the whiskey question in South Carolina is still very much like a mixed drink—you can't tell exactly what it is in it. The Columbia State gives the following as the latest phase of the question: The following interview was obtained from the Governor yesterday by a representative of the State, and after being written out was submitted to him and approved by him; it is therefore "official."

The Governor was asked how long before the uncertainty about the decision would be removed and the mystery solved. He said: "I have already solved my part of it. It is now for the judges to let the people know what they have decided. I don't know whether the decision means prohibition or free liquor, or what it means. Who can tell what they mean? I don't see what object they could have had in leaving the matter in doubt at all."

"Well, Governor, what about that extra session?" "Who has heard anything about an extra session? All I've heard of it is some talk in the newspapers, and of course the papers are always in the wrong."

"It is claimed by some that the decision leaves the law a prohibition law and that the police regulations feature of the law is how about that?" Governor Tillman replied: "All I have to say is that the Legislature gave me authority to enforce the dispensary law. When the court decides the dispensary law dead why, of course my authority to enforce it, dies with it. I don't see what right I have to attempt to maintain the law if the court has decided against it."

NOT HIS BUSINESS. "Governor, whose business is it to find out what the Court means?" "I don't know. It's not mine." Then he asked: "What do you mean by that? Byron said about Wordsworth? Oh, yes, 'I wish I'd explain his explanation.'" The Governor was asked what he intended to do about having the stocks of the various county dispensaries shipped back here and stored; if the rents and insurance would amount to more than the expense of doing this? He said he had no authority whatever to go into the expense of moving the stock, and things would just go on just as they are.

Continuing he said: "You see I am paralyzed. I can't do a thing. It seems to me that the Court in so many words expressly decided against the dispensary law as a prohibitory law." The Court denies emphatically that the municipalities have the right to issue licenses. Now if it is not a prohibition law and every one is to have a license to sell liquor, it looks like anybody and everybody can have a license in the country, and to every cross-road and anywhere else and start up bars and sell liquor. All acts applying to the liquor traffic, inconsistent with the dispensary law, have been repealed and there are none on the statute books."

Governor Tillman then made the following important statement: "The whole situation as I see it now is that I can only maintain the status quo; shut up shop, close up business, do absolutely nothing, or let the State be divided into two parts, one where the law is forbidden to sell whiskey. As to who else can or may I can't and won't pretend to say. It is confusion worse confounded."

He says that if the Prohibitionists think that the decision leaves the law a prohibition law, he will watch with interest to see them arrest some one for selling liquor and attempt a prosecution. THE PROHIBITIONISTS. Mr. T. J. LaMonte, one of the members of the State Executive Committee of the Prohibitionists, was asked yesterday about the attitude of the Prohibitionists. He made it plain that the Prohibitionists regard the decision as leaving the law as it is, and that they are retaining the power of police regulation given therein. He says that as soon as the opening of places for the sale of liquor is complete, he will give notice to the State Guard this year; that by next season the State authorities will put the permanent encampment grounds in proper shape for the troops, and that the State coast railroad will run a spur track to the grounds from its through line as soon as the matter is settled satisfactorily.

WEATHER IN MAY. Compiled from Records of the Bureau in Wilmington for the Past Twenty-three Years. The Chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of May, taken at this station for a period of twenty-three years: Mean or normal temperature, 70°; the warmest May was that of 1873, with an average of 78°; the coldest May was that of 1884, with an average of 59°; the highest temperature was 97°; on the 11th in 1889; the lowest was 38°; on the 1st in 1878; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in Spring), March 30th.

Average precipitation for the month, 4.12 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 8.63 inches, in 1878; the greatest amount of rain in 24 consecutive hours was 2.90 inches, on the 12th and 13th, 1881.

Average number of cloudless days, 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 14; average number of cloudy days, 6; the prevailing winds have been from the southwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any May was 59 miles on the 5th, in 1878.

The Limited Vegetable. The Atlantic Coast Line, says the News and Courier, has just put into service a new vegetable train, known as No. 212. The train will leave the city daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 a. m., and will make the run between Charleston and New York in about thirty-seven hours, thus practically making the same deliveries as those made by the truck trains which leave here the previous evening. This train, added to the already excellent service of the Atlantic Coast Line, gives the most exciting and profitable service to the citizens of the State and his faithful services. The his party made him the cherished idol of the North Carolina Democracy. His death would have caused a general row at any time, but occurring now when his party is in so much need of his wise leadership, the loss to Democracy cannot be estimated.

The stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville Tuesday at 8 a. m., was 53 feet, a fall of 0.5 of a foot in the previous 24 hours.

I. O. O. F. Colonel J. F. Bruton Delivers an Eloquent and Touching Address—Laying of Corner Stone of New Odd Fellows Hall at Southport.

The Odd Fellows of Southport and Wilmington had a grand time yesterday. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the new building of Atlantic Lodge of Odd Fellows at Southport, in the exercises of which about two hundred Wilmington Odd Fellows participated.

At 1:30 o'clock the steamer Wilmington left her wharf at the foot of Market street, carrying a large crowd, including many ladies, to witness the ceremony. The crowd was met at the pier at Southport by the Southport Lodge and almost the whole population of that beautiful little town.

Upon the landing of the party on the boat all the members of the Order formed in ranks and marched to the Atlantic Lodge's meeting hall, and organized for the ceremonies under the direction of acting Grand Master Frank Meier.

The acting Grand officers were as follows: Grand Marshal—Col. Walker Taylor, G. M.—Frank Meier, D. G. M.—B. F. Penny, G. G.—M. C. Guthrie, G. T.—John Madden, G. S.—J. M. McGowan, G. W.—W. M. Hayes, G. C.—B. Allen, G. C.—R. E. Oliver Rider.

They then marched to the new building where the exercises were commenced with music by the choir and orchestra. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was very impressive, indeed, and lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which Col. J. F. Bruton, of Wilson, N. C., the orator of the occasion, delivered an eloquent and touching address on the objects and principles of the Order, giving many interesting historical facts.

Col. Bruton is a speaker of rare qualities—possessing great gift of oratory and all the happiness and cheerfulness seemingly by no effort of his own, his address was grand beyond description. The seats prepared for the gathering did not hold the audience, and many stood for more than an hour as if chained to the spot on which they stood and listened attentively to every word that fell from the speaker's lips.

At the closer of address Miss Katie Dew presented a handsome bouquet to Colonel Bruton, which was accepted by him in a pleasant manner, and was more profoundly appreciated, as Miss Dew is the daughter of one of the Colonel's boyhood friends. He had not seen in thirty years.

The exercises were closed with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Oliver Rider, who, in the name of Atlantic Lodge, invited all present to participate in an oyster roast, which was served in elegant style.

The boat returned at 9 o'clock, and all on board were greatly pleased with the delightful afternoon they had spent.

ZEBULON B. VANCE. Resolutions Adopted by Western Prong Farmers' Alliance.

Western Prong Farmers Alliance met at Clarkton, N. C., April 24th, and adopted the following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, in the death of Senator Zebulon B. Vance North Carolina has lost her most illustrious son, the country a profound patriot, statesman, and a bold and fearless defender of our rights,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the death of Senator Zebulon Baird Vance, and that we extend our sincere sympathies to his family and the country, have lost an incorruptible champion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and for publication to the Wilmington and the Progressive Farmer. Messenger please copy.

About the Encampment Grounds. Ancient the State Guard Encampment Grounds at Wrightsville, it is stated that Adjutant General Cameron has opened correspondence with a gentleman in this city connected with the Seacoast railroad, asking what is proposed here; that an effort is being made, and it is thought to be successful, to secure Seaside Park a camping place for the State Guard this year; that by next season the State authorities will put the permanent encampment grounds in proper shape for the troops, and that the State coast railroad will run a spur track to the grounds from its through line as soon as the matter is settled satisfactorily.

DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET M. DICKSON. Mrs. Margaret M. Dickson died at her home in this city yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. For several weeks past she had been suffering from a painful affection of the heart, and it was only too evident to those who watched her side that her life was drawing to its close.

Mrs. Dickson, with the exception of her surviving sister, was the youngest daughter of Gen. James Owen. In her youth she was noted for her personal beauty, evidence of which was seen to the end of her life, in the clearly chiseled features, expressive eyes, and the general air of dignity and refinement that characterized her countenance. She was endowed with fine mental gifts that were carefully cultivated in the best school of New York. The great work of early days added the charm of piety and the graces of Christian character.

In 1844 she was united in marriage to Dr. J. H. Dickson, who rapidly rose to a position of highest eminence, not only in this community but throughout the State. His life and labors constitute one of the proudest elements in the history of this city. As the mistress of his home, Mrs. Dickson dispensed hospitalities with a grace and dignity that is remembered by all who partook of it, among whom were the most prominent visitors of our city from this and other States. As the daughter and wife of Presbyterian elders and the sister of a minister, she especially devoted her life to the promotion of the cause of the Gospel, to whom this home was a delightful haven.

For many years after the death of her husband she resided at her home in interest to her household was Uncle Moreau, the Arab slave, whose liberty Gen. Owen had purchased, but who always remained with them in grateful service.

The death of Dr. Dickson, as a martyr to the yellow fever, changed all this. For months it was feared that Mrs. Dickson would not survive the strain and shock of that time. But when she re-opened her home under altered circumstances, it was only to show more beautifully the nobility of her character, no more as the dispenser of lavishly taken care, but as the gentle, considerate, thoughtful friend, striving—though often with slender means—to bring into the lives of others all the happiness and cheerfulness that she herself possessed. Her kind and loving inquiry—these were the kind words that she said to her friends, and which she brought most to live and sunshine than wealth could buy.

This meagre sketch would be incomplete were no mention made of her devotion to her church. No rate was heavy, no heat too intense to keep her from the services of God's house. On Sunday morning and evening, and at the daily prayer meeting, she was present. Her home was a place where the noblest of her kind were first to greet him.

She bore her last illness, which was one of great suffering, with exemplary patience, showing through it all, and to the very end, the same thoughtful consideration for others that characterized her whole life. It was from her bedside that on the last Sunday of her life and after her example before his eyes as a living illustration of his subject, that her passing went into the pulpit to preach upon the text that was so richly fulfilled in her: "Let patience have her perfect work; that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

FAYETTEVILLE LETTER. Seven Freight Cars Destroyed by Fire—Cumberland Superior Court—A Negro Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Twenty Years.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 23, 1894.—Seven freight cars standing on a side track in the yard of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. here were destroyed by an incendiary fire about 3 o'clock this morning. It is supposed to be the work of tramps, as the fire originated in an open shanty over the cars, where it is supposed they had taken quarters for the night. The watchman, hearing a noise like the sound made by sliding a car door, went down to the train and found that three cars had been opened. He returned to the depot and reported the facts to the agent, and while there discovered a blaze rising from one of the cars—the shanty car—near where the cars that were broken open were standing. He turned in an alarm of fire and then went to the scene, but found no one near. Before the fire department could get close enough to reach the nearest hydrant—which was probably a thousand or more feet away—seven cars were ablaze and were destroyed before the fire could be arrested. It being Sunday night there was no engine fired up on the ground—as usual on such occasions—and hence some time necessarily elapsed before the long train of cars on either side of the fire could be drawn away.

The special two weeks term of Cumberland Superior Court is now being held—to-day being the beginning of the second week. Judge Bryan, of the most popular judges on the bench, is presiding. William Smith, colored, who killed Bun Burkett, white, a few months ago, was on the last week convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. One or two other capital cases are to be tried this week. The case of Starling for killing the old crazy man, Deming, Wilson, of the first of the year, is set for tomorrow.

THE LAST ROUND. Last Trip of the A. C. L. Vestibule for the Season—Travel Has Been Good.

The New York and Florida vestibule train of the Atlantic Coast Line and Plant systems, says the News of the 22nd, passed through Savannah on the last time this season yesterday afternoon. It carried twenty-seven passengers and was in charge of Conductor W. H. Wright, who has been regularly in charge of the train since the beginning of the season.

The vestibule has been running daily except Sunday, between New York and Jacksonville since January 11, and has carried more passengers than during any previous season. This is the first season since 1887, when the train was running daily for a short while as an experiment, that the vestibule has been run six days in the week. Travel was light at the beginning of the season, but during the last two months it has been very heavy.

The travel was especially heavy during March, when the more northerly weather of the entire room aboard the train being frequently engaged several days ahead. Had it not been an off year for Florida the vestibule travel would have been heavy during the entire season. The train will probably be run as a daily again next season, if the prospects for travel are good.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Fayetteville, N. C.

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY. A Trivial Beginning Has a Bloody Ending—Montgomery Shooting.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—A deplorable tragedy, which may result in the death of one young man and probably fatal wounding of another, Walter L. Bragg, son of the late Interstate Commerce commissioner, and Dr. Jesse Natel had a misunderstanding on Saturday night at the theatre, where Senator Morgan spoke. They did not know each other, but sat close together. The actor spoke to Bragg for the position in which the latter placed himself, claiming that he was obstructing his view of the stage and spoken. He finally said to Bragg: "A gentleman, please, get out of that way." Bragg then gave his name and asked Natel's in return, with the statement that the matter could be settled afterwards.

It was feared by the few who knew of the disturbance and of the determined character of the men that they would have difficulty in settling the matter. This morning about 8:15 o'clock Bragg's office in the drug store where Natel's office is kept. He asked Natel aside and they went to the rear, where a partition separated the store into two parts. Those in front, only two or three, heard no conversation, and first knew of the difficulty by the rapid firing. Who fired first, or who shot first, is not known. When they reached Bragg he was found to be fatally shot in the abdomen, and died in an hour. Natel was wounded in two or three places, but none serious. He was taken to the hospital, where a pistol ball struck him square between the eyes on the top of the bridge of the nose. The ball has not been found, and as yet the police are unable to form an opinion. He was taken to his home, where he is resting quietly.

Bragg was an attorney of decided ability and had a fine reputation. He was about 37 years of age, unmarried. His remains were taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Paul W. Smith, where the funeral will occur tomorrow. Natel is a well known physician. He has recently moved to this city from the country to practice medicine. His standing in medical circles is fine. He was a member of the Alabama Medical Association, and was the topic of the day and greatly deplored. Both parties stand high and have wide circles of friends.

TILLMAN PUZZLED. He Don't Know Whether Prohibition or Free Whiskey Prevails in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 23.—Gov. Tillman yesterday publicly expressed himself for the first time on the Supreme Court decision. He confessed that he cannot solve the problem, and he said that he had no opinion of the State—whether prohibition exists or whether the decision leaves the gap open for free whiskey. He gave it as his opinion, however, that the decision means prohibition, and that the establishment of saloons at every cross-road and street corner with no law to license, restrain or prevent them is a thing that he would not wish to see. He said that the State cannot sell whiskey. Who can, he would not pretend to say. If prohibition exists, the Governor said that he had no means of enforcing it, as the decision of the court rendered his constabulary force useless.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. —Kinston Free Press: Levi Pippin, colored, of Trent township, said to be 105 years old, died week before last. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. L. F. Barnett tells us that from a man who lives in a shanty in a boro place, in falling Creek township, he made 900 barrels five feet long and 1,000 five feet long. The stumps of trees measured five feet eight inches long.

Windsor Ledger: News reached here Sunday evening that Henry Anderson, colored, who was sentenced to be hung for the murder of Marcus Cullipher near Merry Hill last year, and who escaped from jail here, had been killed on Saturday between Jamesville and Williamston, in Martin county, by the depot sheriff. Anderson was working in the lumber woods when captured and broke and ran when the sheriff fired two bullets into his body, killing him.

Winston Sentinel: Potato bugs are reported to be more numerous than ever before and are getting in their destructive work on the young Irish potato vines. It is reported that in some gardens they have eaten the seed potatoes in the spring. Frank Adams, gentry, of Patrick county, Va., who was shot recently in Barry county by Joe Burkhardt, is dead. As soon as the body was taken to the hospital, Adams made preparations to have Burkhardt, who was out of jail on bond, arrested. He was brought to Mt. Airy and given a preliminary trial. It was contended that Burkhardt was not guilty, and that the jury had no further jurisdiction.

Aurora Progressive Age: We learn by the mail carrier that a negro man by the name of Adams committed rape on a girl by the name of Morris, near Vandermer, Pamlico county, on Sunday last. The negro escaped, but a large number of the citizens of that section were in pursuit. All the bridges in this section are guarded, as it is supposed he is heading this way through the swamp. Since writing the above the mail carrier has returned and committed the crime has been seen on Durham and Porter's Creek, and that a party from this place was in search of the fugitive. It is not found. If captured it is probable that the country will have but little trouble with his case.

Raleigh News and Observer: Mrs. Dr. J. L. Ivey, who resided near Wilson, died last night at her home. A little infant 8 or 4 weeks old was found in the hall of the Oxford Orphan Asylum early Sunday morning. It was left there by two unknown persons who drove over from Henderson between the arrival of the Southbound Atlanta Special and its returning North. They were seen to get off the cars with the infant in their arms, and the driver said he carried them to the Asylum and they left the baby and returned to Henderson and took the North bound special train. The little thing was given something to make it sleep and is yet under its influence. Oxford is much excited over the matter and the little being has had many to see it and not a few of these noble women here have asked that they might have it.

Newbern Courier: Tuesday the steamer Carolina carried up some colored hands from Newbern to the Asylum, and the Asylum getting lumber for Mr. A. Doe, it being in Whitford's Pocosin near Vanceboro. Upon their arrival Cassar Becton, colored, was sent by the train to the Asylum to the swamp. On the way they encountered a bear two-thirds grown which took his stand in the middle of the road with the determination to eat all comers. As the bear would not yield and take to the swamp and the men were bound to pass over the road, a pluck was more to be admired than his judgment. The men were armed only with the implements of their work. Axes and saws, but four men striking at once with such weapons was too much for any one bear to withstand and needless Bruin now furnishing fresh meat to the victorious lumbermen.

We believe Johnson's Magnetic Oil a most excellent remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back and soreness of every kind. Price 50 cents per bottle. J. H. BUNTING and J. H. HARDIN, Fayetteville, N. C.

WHISKEY GALORE. And Beer on Tap as of Yore in South Carolina Towns.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.—Carloads of whiskey are being received here and saloons opening as under the former regime. Beer is on tap at old places, five cents per glass. A number of new saloons are being opened. No effort has been made so far to stop them and proprietors are making no effort to conceal their business.

The Prohibitionists threaten to take a hand and have arrests made to test whether prohibition exists. So far, however, no warrants have been sworn out. It is understood that the Supreme Court is anxious to give a speedy hearing to test the case if one can be brought before it.