

## BEAUFORT HARBOR.

### Morehead City and Beaufort--the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

NUMBER ONE.

Morehead City is one of the best known South Atlantic ports. Though chiefly used as a harbor of refuge, Beaufort Harbor is about the most accessible on the coast, the bar entrance the straightest and best:

LEGISLATIVE REPORT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT 1820.

"The water on the bar and in the harbor of Beaufort is of sufficient depth to allow of vessels from 200 to 300 tons burthen entering. The anchorage is safe by being well landlocked. Wimple's map exhibits it as a ship channel in 1738, and Lawson states its depth in 1718, precisely the same as at the present day, (1820), 18 feet at low water. A vessel South of Cape Lookout comes at once from an open sea into harbor without long and winding channels. Any wind between the South-east and South-west points carries a vessel directly into Beaufort Harbor. A wind between the North-east and North-west sends one immediately out to sea."

It is still officially the port of Beaufort, but is hardly recognizable as such in maritime circles. It is not infrequently confounded with Beaufort, South Carolina, a confusion that has sometimes resulted in serious loss of time and much inconvenience. All arrivals and departures are reported and gazetted "Morehead City" and "Beaufort" has ceased to disuse, except for local purposes.

There is said to be an act of Congress still in effect authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to transfer the Custom House to Morehead City, and maritime people, for the benefit and convenience of commerce, have frequently urged the removal of the Custom's office to that point. Beaufort being two miles from the nearest point to which seagoing vessels can be carried, and intercepted by shoals over which a yawl boat cannot be rowed at low water, they allege that, to all intents and purposes, the Custom House is two miles inland, and worse, for often the sheet of water between Beaufort and Morehead, and deep water in the harbor, is too rough for crossing, and thereby causes inconvenience and delay.

The Engineer officers of the United States, who have lately examined Beaufort Harbor to determine the practicability of improvement, do not approve or recommend any project looking to a ship channel leading up to the town of Beaufort, but say that nothing more than slight improvements in the local use of small craft, involving a trifling outlay of three or four thousand dollars can be entertained, and that no extended system of improvement of the inner harbor for the benefit of the town of Beaufort will ever be undertaken, as neither the business resources of the place, nor the interests and demands of general commerce justify it.

W. H. BINBY, U. S. A. CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS, 1885.

"The main harbor, in front of the Railroad terminus at Morehead City, with a least depth of 25 feet, is the only one of importance between the Chesapeake Bay and Wilmington, a distance of over 300 miles, and with its bar channel is especially valuable as a natural outlet of the inland commerce of northern and middle North Carolina, and as a natural harbor of refuge to vessels overtaken by storms. Further improvement, in accord with the original project, so as to secure to Beaufort a channel of over five feet depth at low water from Bulkhead channel (to cost \$4,000), or of any depth by any other route to North River and Core Sound, is not recommended."

Had the people of Beaufort been active, public spirited and sufficiently alive to their own interests, thirty years ago, to have secured the East-North Carolina Railroad between the Chesapeake Bay and Wilmington, at a distance of over 300 miles, and with its bar channel is especially valuable as a natural outlet of the inland commerce of northern and middle North Carolina, and as a natural harbor of refuge to vessels overtaken by storms. Further improvement, in accord with the original project, so as to secure to Beaufort a channel of over five feet depth at low water from Bulkhead channel (to cost \$4,000), or of any depth by any other route to North River and Core Sound, is not recommended."

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connect the Western and middle portions of the State with Beaufort Harbor by a system of horse railway.

DR. CALDWELL, 1827.

"Were a railway constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea-coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of three hundred miles, in three days. This must be evident as soon as we reflect that regular line carriages, with proper change of horses, travelling night and day, will accomplish the distance in three days, at little more than four miles an hour. We know that upon our common roads it takes the force of four or five horses to draw two tons; that is, one horse at least is necessary to half a ton. If one horse then on a railway, can draw twenty tons with ease, it follows that he will do as much as forty horses usually do in our common transportation."

All legislation securing State and for an east and west system of railroad looked to Beaufort Harbor as the great outlet to the sea:

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS OF 1838.

\*\*\* The Beaufort Road leading from the fine harbor at that place, is the most important from that fact, as another outlet will thus be opened to the ocean, and the product of the upper country will then find additional means of being shipped to any portion of the commercial world. The inlet at Beaufort is said to be not only the best in our own State, for its depth of water having from 22 to 24 feet of water on its bar, but it is not to be surpassed by any other of the Chesapeake to Pensacola. Internal Improvement Committee to the Legislature, December, 1838; R. M. Saunders, Chairman; J. B. W. Linn, Louis D. Henry, L. H. Martell, Hugh McQueen, James Allen, Thos. L. Livingston. The Atlantic and North Carolina, the North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroads were all practically one scheme in the minds of their projectors for linking the furthest portions of the State with Beaufort Harbor. But for Beaufort Harbor and its recognized facilities, the Treasury of the State could never have been opened to aid the construction of either of these roads, and neither one of them would have been in existence to-day. Its present dull, dead aspect does not indicate the importance with which it was formerly invested, nor the silence reigning there proclaim the influence it has exerted in behalf of great movements of State and National importance.

But Beaufort Harbor is not responsible for its commercial insignificance. It is through no want of facilities that it is not one of the first of the South Atlantic ports in commercial activity and supremacy. It is owing to the want of intelligent foresight, thrift and enterprise on the part of our own people.

When the railway had been laid to the water's edge at Morehead City its projectors anticipated that large volumes of ocean traffic would concentrate there, and that fleets of steamships and sailing vessels would crowd the harbor. But, with characteristic stupidity, they provided no terminal facilities. Instead of utilizing two miles or more of Calico's Creek, North of the railroad track, as a for an immense outlay they perched a small, poorly arranged warehouse on iron screw piling with two railroad tracks through it out to the edge of Newport channel. And thus, instead of cheaply and simply providing dock room sufficient for fifty or a hundred vessels to load or unload all at one time, at great cost they constructed a miserable arrangement that does not afford adequate room for one large vessel to load or unload. In place of a dock basin, a mile or two long, and capable of harboring several hundred craft in still-water, they built an ocean pier out where the tide ebbs and flows a 3/4 mile current, and at which no vessel dare lay in rough weather.

It is a fact that the Pier at Morehead City is not large enough to accommodate a ship, and the warehouse does not afford cargo room therefore. If there was a large steamship to be loaded or unloaded at Morehead, the Railroad has nowhere to conveniently deposit such cargo. Yet they have spent twice the money on the miserable arrangement they have there that a mile of docks and warehouses would have done on Calico's Creek.

Of course, as it must have been foreseen, the success of the grand scheme which gave birth to the A. & N. C. R. R. depended upon its deep-water connections, but how such connections could be invited and maintained without adequate terminal facilities appears never to have arrested the attention of any of those who projected and built the road, or who subsequently managed and controlled it. Effort after effort was made to sustain such connections, always with the same result, failure, primarily due to the want of terminal facilities. At the beginning of the Midland case, one of the strongest companies in the coasting trade, after examining the Pier at Morehead promptly declined to further consider the matter, though anxious and fully prepared to establish a permanent line of steamships between Morehead City and New York.

An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a sheriff's duty. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Send your orders for Stampings to M. E. CLARK & Co.

## LAST WEEKS BLIZZARD.

### The Coldest Weather Experienced for Years.

DENISON, Tex., Feb. 5.—The recent storm that has prevailed through the southwest has, in some respects, been the most severe of the season. The snow fell throughout northwest Texas, and it is expected much damage will result to vegetation and stock from the cold wave. News from the Indian territory indicates that the loss of cattle in the nation will be very disastrous, in consequence of the storm that has recently swept over that section.

A special from Red Fork, twelve miles south of Tulsa, the present terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, says that the heaviest fall of snow ever known in that country is now on the ground, at least eighteen inches on a level. There is much suffering on the Frisco extension west of Red Fork, and the loss of stock on the range will be unprecedented if the snow lies on the ground two days longer, as feed and water are unobtainable. In many of the covers in the timber breaks, where stock usually resort in a storm, the snow drifts are from ten to thirty feet deep. The snow has been falling hard for the last twenty-four hours in Choteau, Indian territory, with no sign of abatement. It is now about two feet deep with a heavy, cold north wind blowing. The snow has drifted in places from five to eight feet, and already weak cattle will undoubtedly perish. It is the worst storm that has prevailed in the territory for years.

News from the Texas Pan Handle is meagre, but to the effect that the snow has fallen heavily throughout that entire region, and that the cold is intense. The loss to the cattle interest in the present famished condition of stock, it is feared, will be unusually large.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—This was the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer at seven registered two below zero. The minimum temperature was at two and three tenths below zero.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Feb. 5.—At 7 a. m. the mercury stood 24 below zero here; at St. Albans by 28 degrees below, and it was reported 40 degrees below at East Berkshire.

STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 5.—This is the coldest weather ever experienced in this latitude. At 6:30 this morning the thermometer registered twenty-five degrees below zero.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—Last night and to-day have been the coldest here since December 30, 1880, when the thermometer in exposed places at sunrise indicated eight degrees below zero. This morning at sunrise the thermometer ranged from four above to eight below, according to locality. Reports from points in this State along the railroads show similar conditions, the thermometer ranging in some cases at sixteen to twenty degrees below.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—The cold wave struck Charleston about daylight this morning. The minimum temperature was about thirteen degrees above zero.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.—A telegram from Sunbright, Tennessee, says that the temperature was twenty degrees below zero at that place this morning. From twelve to twenty-four inches of snow is lying throughout that section.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—The weather last night was the coldest experienced in this region since the storm of 1857. The river is full of ice and travel and mails from the north are delayed.

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 5.—The mercury stood at zero this morning, the lowest ever recorded here. The snow is six inches deep.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Last night was the coldest of the winter, and to-day, though the sun shone brightly, the atmosphere was very cold. At 7 this morning the mercury stood two below 1; at 9 o'clock one above, and at 11 this afternoon nine above. Transare still delayed, and navigation is suspended, there having been no arrivals nor departures to-day.

## PAN ELECTRIC.

### A Plain Statement of the Case.

[Washington Star.]

There is little that the country can congratulate itself upon in connection with the Pan-Electric-Bell-Telephone scandal which is at present occupying so much newspaper attention. On the one hand it is little to the credit of American statesmanship that so many gentlemen occupying high official positions should be so largely interested in the future prospects of a speculative company whose financial success must depend almost wholly on the aid it could get from their acts and influence as public men. With an immense fortune depending on their course in that direction; it is demanding almost too much of human nature to expect that men otherwise honest and just will not be drawn a little aside from the straight line of duty when the crisis comes, and the interests of the public must therefore suffer accordingly. On the other hand, it is greatly to be deplored that the questions affecting the legality of the Bell telephone patents cannot be discussed and determined entirely independent of the complications arising from the so-called Pan-electric interests. Each branch of the case ought to rest on its own merits, entirely disconnected from any consideration affecting the other. There doubtless is great impropriety in members of any administration being interested directly or indirectly in cases whose outcome materially affects their pecuniary condition; but that has nothing whatever to do with the question whether the patents of the present telephone were obtained through fraud and corruption.

It is of course to the advantage of those championing either side to cor-

fuse the popular mind by keeping the vital points out of view by the smoke of extraneous charges, and in this way the public interests are likely to suffer. If there are to be changes in the President's cabinet, as is demanded, let them be made solely on the merits of each individual case, without regard to who may make or lose by fluctuations in the stock markets. If, on the other hand, the Bell patents are fraudulent and worthless, as is charged, and largely believed, let that fact be ascertained, and apply the remedy, entirely independent of political considerations. This much the people of the country who are interested neither in Wall Street nor in mere partisan success have a right to demand. For them we speak.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

### The Gladstone Government Putting its Pieces in Place.

The following additional appointments have been made under the new administration:

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—Edward Henegau.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—John Naish.

Attorney-General of Ireland—Samuel Walker.

Solicitor-General of Ireland—Theodore McDermott.

Secretary to the Admiralty—John T. Herbert.

Under foreign Secretary—James Bryce.

Under colonial Secretary—George Gosborne Morgan.

Under Secretary for India—Sir U. K. Shuttlerworth.

Under Secretary for the Home Department—Henry Broadhurst.

## BROADHURST'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Broadhurst as Under Home Secretary, has caused a sensation in political circles, that gentleman being the first working man that has ever risen to the ministry. The appointment is taken as an indication to rely upon the masses against the influence of the aristocracy. The Liberal clubs are divided in opinion of the subject, the Reform and Devonshire disapproving the appointment, and the National Liberal enthusiastically approving it. The hostility of the whigs to Gladstone is intense. This is shown in the difficulty experienced by the premier in filling the peeresses post in the Queen's household. The duchess of Westminster and the duchess of Bedford refused appointments, and others will follow their example.

Mr. Redmond, nationalist member of Parliament, in a speech at Managhan to-day, urged Irishmen to restrain their violent feelings, and not to hamper the new government which, he said, would take immediate steps to stop evictions.

## A PRACTICAL VIEW OF BUGS.

The House committee on agriculture is hard at work on the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill has been referred to a sub-committee, which is sitting at the Agricultural department building. The duties of the sub-committee are to investigate the needs upon which the estimates are based. It is the purpose of the committee to reduce the appropriation as low as possible without injury to the service, and an effort will be made to lop off all superfluous branches. The entomological department is now occupying their attention, and it is the opinion of some of the committee that the money is uselessly expended by them in investigations merely to gratify the curiosity of the entomologist and to add to the general stock of scientific knowledge not affecting agriculture. They think that the most useful service that could be performed would be to ascertain some means of destroying the potato bug, the money destroying and some other well known pests to the farmer, and after that is done it will be time enough to study the habits of life practiced by the more harmless insects.

## A LONDON MOB.

### Rioters Marching Through St. James Street and Piccadilly.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—At seven o'clock this evening all that part of the city in the neighborhood of the National Gallery, Carlton Club and Reform Club, is in possession of a mob. Several faction fights have already taken place among the rioters and the furious mob is now marching through St. James Street and Piccadilly, on its way to Hyde Park to hold a meeting. The mob is cursing the authorities, attacking shops, sacking saloons, getting drunk and smashing windows. On its way to Hyde Park the front of the mob made an effort to enter the War Office, but turned away when the sentinal at the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by the mob was that occupied by the Devonshire Club, and that occupied as the residence of Arnold Morley, the newly appointed Patronage Secretary. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters as so many men of straw, and many of the officers were terribly whipped for the interference.

## Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption and kindred affections, cured with Dr. F. C. Lee's

with 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 463 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## DR. ARMSTRONG CONVICTED.

### Found Guilty of Violating His Ordination Vows.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The surmises in yesterday's Constitution touching the trial of Dr. J. G. Armstrong were correct. The doctor was convicted on some of the specifications, but was acquitted on the charges of immoral conduct on Longworth street.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a young man appeared at St. Philip's rectory bearing the official announcement from the bishop. The communication covered about two pages of letter paper, and was a copy of the verdict of the ecclesiastical court. It said in substance that the doctor was not guilty of the charges of immoral conduct in Longworth street but found him guilty of conduct on other occasions not in accordance with his ordination vows. Just what that was the court did not say. There is no official knowledge of the subject but it is generally understood that the findings of the court were by a bare majority and that the minority contended strenuously for a verdict of not guilty.

## THE BROKEN VOW.

The following is the vow that the doctor has been convicted of violating:

"I will you apply all your diligence to frame and fashion your own life and the lives of your family according to the doctrine of Christ, and to make both yourselves and them, as much as in you lieth, wholesome examples of the flock of Christ."

The finding of the court is substantially that Dr. Armstrong conducted himself in a manner inconsistent with and in violation of his ordination vow, but that the testimony establishes no act of adultery.

On this verdict the court authorizes the bishop to suspend Dr. Armstrong from his ministrations for such time as the bishop deems best.

## NOT TO EXCEED TEN YEARS.

It is understood that this leaves the matter entirely in the discretion of the bishop, who, in view of the absence of any evidence or reason to believe Dr. Armstrong immoral or corrupt, may deem the suspension already had sufficient punishment for the indiscretion, and restore Dr. Armstrong at once to his pulpit and people.

Under the decision of the court the suspension must be temporary. Dr. Armstrong cannot be removed.

While nothing definite has been given to the public, it is said that Dr. Armstrong in replying to the communication of the bishop will again present the facts heard by the court, and will urge either that a new trial be granted or that the court erred in finding against him.

During the day Dr. Armstrong was called on by many friends, among them some of the

## MOST PROMINENT MEN

in the city. He was quite cheerful and bore his severe trial bravely. Nothing new can happen in the case until the answer is prepared for the bishop. Further than what has been stated, Dr. Armstrong was not willing to indicate what his course would be, but said he would consult with his counsel, Mr. Hoke Smith, and Senator Davidson, and whatever conclusion he and they might reach, would be properly communicated to the bishop.

A gentleman who is a member of St. Philip's church, and who has been present at the ecclesiastical court from its assembling to its adjournment, and who heard every word that was uttered during the progress of the trial, asserted most positively that there was not one word or line of evidence that reflected unfavorably upon the reputation of Dr. Armstrong as a Christian or a gentleman.

## NO EVIDENCE, HOWEVER,

sustaining the charge of intoxication," said the gentleman. "The expert statement made several months ago, by the newspaper reporter who first published the scandal in the Cincinnati Post, was admitted by the court at the request of the prosecution, after the reporter who had been brought here to testify had absconded. The testimony of a man named Foote, who 'thought Dr. Armstrong's speech was thick and his appearance indicative of recovery from dissipation' was answered by the testimony of Mr. M. Halstead, who spent an hour with Dr. Armstrong immediately after the time when Foote met him, was positive and unequivocal that Dr. Armstrong was not intoxicated, but that his manner

## INDICATED ABSOLUTE SOBRIETY.

This testimony the court excluded because Mr. Halstead declined to take the canonical oath. The commissioners who took his testimony, however, certified that he affirmed that he would, and had testified to the exact truth."

"What else?"

"Colonel Hunsell, a well known lawyer of Cincinnati, who was with Dr. Armstrong at the time Foote met him and who went with him to see Mr. Halstead, also gave his testimony before the commissioners to the fact that Dr. Armstrong was not intoxicated. Mr. Mullaney, ticket agent of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, who was frequently with Dr. Armstrong, while he was in Cincinnati, was before the court in person, and was subjected to rigid cross-examination. He left the stand with his testimony to Dr. Armstrong's sobriety unshaken, so that the charge of intoxication against Dr. Armstrong had no foundation in any testimony whatever, and rested solely upon the expert statement of the newspaper writer, and the impression of Foote that 'Dr. Armstrong's articulation was thick.'"

## "What was there to rebut that?"

"The positive statements of three respectable gentlemen, Hurst Halstead, Col. Hunsell and Mr. Mullaney,"

## "What about Hunt's hotel?"

"Mr. Hunt, proprietor of Hunt's hotel, testified to Dr. Armstrong's

## HAVING DRANK BEER

in his house, to his own impression that the doctor was under the influence of beer, but refused to wear that he was intoxicated or drunk while there. Two clerks of the house were positively that Dr. Armstrong was not under the influence of liquor. The fact of Dr. Armstrong visiting the houses in Longworth street was not denied. The evidence was that he took a carriage at his hotel door and ordered the driver to take him to such places, that he went and returned between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon, all in the day time. The testimony of the women, as taken before commissioners, and under cross examination, was that Dr. Armstrong called at their several houses, that he saw none of them alone, stated that he was a clergyman, and was in search of a female relative, who, it was reported to him, had gone astray, and he was perfectly sober, and departed himself as a gentleman. Did not drink while there, but, at their solicitation, gave twenty-five cents that they might treat themselves to beer. This twenty-five cent donation for beer occurred at two places. That he did not remain in either house to exceed thirty minutes and was not at any time alone with any one woman. There was not a word or line of testimony

## TENDING TO SHOW IMMORALITY

on Dr. Armstrong's part during these visits, or that he had any such object or purpose. Therefore the charge that he "visited houses of ill fame for an immoral purpose" was not supported by any evidence whatever. Not even an expert statement from a woman of bad character. During the progress of the trial Dr. Armstrong, in the presence of counsel on both sides, the name of his female relative, and the circumstances which induced him to seek for her in such a place. It has become known that the report of the lady's having gone astray was entirely erroneous, and that she is now again applying to her husband and family. That brings the case back to the charge of intoxication, which was certainly unsupported by anything rising to the dignity of evidence or testimony, and was negated by positive proof."

The gentleman further said that Dr. Armstrong was chargeable with great indiscretion in his conduct while in Cincinnati. That is not denied by Dr. Armstrong or his friends. But that he has been guilty of any act of immorality or immorality they not only deny but challenge the proof. The wardens and vestry were attendants on the proceedings of the ecclesiastical court and the result has been a warmer feeling and a higher admiration for and confidence in their rector.

## ANOTHER MEMBER'S VIEWS.

Another member of St. Philip's said:

"Any suspension of Dr. Armstrong beyond what would be a reasonable censure for an innocent indiscretion would be regarded by those who know all the facts as indicating a purpose to drive him out of the church. There has been no defect in the parish, and while we deplore the misfortune that has befallen us we do not hold Dr. Armstrong responsible for any greater sin than indiscretion in performing a laudable act. In this regard he has been sufficiently punished by the nearly four months suspension to which Dr. Armstrong has been subjected."

## POLYGAMISTS IN LIMBO.

### Raids Made Upon the Houses of Prominent Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 7.—This morning raids were made by deputy marshals on the residences of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon first President, his supposed latest polygamist wife, who had avoided the service of summons heretofore, and other persons who were subpoenaed to appear and testify before the grand jury. United States District Attorney Dickson offers a reward of \$500 for the capture of Cannon. The territorial Supreme court has rendered a decision sustaining the conviction of Apostle Lorenzo Snow, of unlawful cohabitation. The court recites that Snow, in Nauvoo, first illegally married two women at one ceremony, and the contract, therefore, was null and void. It then married successively other women, all of whom he supports and holds out to the world as his wives. This is shown by the testimony, while at the same time he dwells with Minnie, his latest polygamist wife, who has a three months old child. The court says this is one of the most flagrant cases of polygamy in the territory, and that no error was made in convicting Snow. The court also sustains the conviction of Brigham Young Hampton, of conspiring to establish disreputable houses for the purpose of luring thither prominent Gentiles, and says the testimony disclosed a wicked and disgraceful conspiracy, which must be condemned by all.

## WHAT A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER SAYS.

LONDON, February 9.—The News attributes yesterday's riot to the Socialists and fair traders' advantage of an excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that a social revolution is brewing. There is nothing, the News says, to cause serious alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor panic. The distress is very real and efforts should be made to alleviate it. Owing to the long absence of riots the police were taken by surprise. The riot extends to empty stomachs and idle hands for purposes of political and social agitation.

## THE KILLING OF CRAWFORD.

### The Mexican Account of the Fight in the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Senator Romero, the Mexican minister, at Washington, has received from the governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, an official report of the unfortunate encounter with the Mexican forces had with the United States troops, commanded by Captain Crawford, at the mountains of Bayis, Chihuahua, on the 11th ulto. It is stated in the report, that the Mexican forces, commanded by Major Maurice Corredor, arrived on that day at a place called Trojar, in the sierra of Bayis, where they knew that the Apache Indians, who had revolted, under the leadership of Geronimo, were. The Mexicans fired on the United States troops in the belief that they were hostile, and Major Maurice Corredor, 1st lieutenant, Juan de la Cruz, and two privates were killed, and four other soldiers wounded. As soon as the Mexican forces found that they were firing on United States soldiers, they stopped firing and expressed to the latter their regret at the losses occasioned to both sides. The report gives as an excuse for the mistake the difficulty of distinguishing the renegade Indians from the scouts and says that while the latter generally behaved themselves when they are in their camp and under view of their officers, when they got out under the pretext of hunting or looking for hostile Indians, or others, sometimes commit great depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the frontier, and cannot readily be distinguished from the hostile Indians. It is reported from Mexico that the scouts killed and wounded on the 17th of December a considerable number of cattle and horses belonging to Jose Maria Torres, and that on the 23d, while they were in camp at a place distant about a mile from Guasada, Sonora, seven of the scouts entered the village and committed great outrages, and the mayor was forced to ask for armed forces to bring them to order, and in a fight which ensued one of the scouts was wounded. The same Indians killed afterwards eleven head of cattle and wounded two men who were leading two mules loaded with goods, which were stolen by the scouts. It is also reported that Francisco Garcia and two other Mexicans were attacked by scouts on the 8th of January on the road that leads from Nacosari to Campasa. The Mexicans succeeding in escaping, but their donkeys, their cargo and pack saddles were captured by the scouts. The report says further that the "Constitution," a journal of the State of Sonora, contains a detailed statement of all the outrages committed by the scouts, and the result has been to address a petition to the general government not to allow the scouts to cross over into Mexican territory.

## TUCSON, ARIZ., FEBRUARY 5.—A special to the Star from Guadalupe, Cal.

son, says: A courier just reports the arrival of Lieutenant Maus at Lang's Ranch, with Chief Nana, one buck, four women as hostage, pending the surrender of the remainder of the hostiles at the full of the next moon. Lieutenant Maus will await the surrender at Lang's Ranch.

## THE CHINESE.

### They are Forcibly Driven From Seattle, W. T.—Serious Trouble Apprehended.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 7.—Today, as if by a programme laid out by the Chinese, are being driven out of Seattle, W. T. It is understood that the Knights of Labor are at the head of the movement. The Chinamen marched to the steamer Queen of the Pacific, lying at her wharf, and the rioters pay steerage passage to San Francisco for each one put on board. The steamer plies regularly between San Francisco and Puget Sound. At this hour, 2 p. m., about one hundred Chinamen have been put on board. On an attempt being made by the rioters to force the Chinese on board without paying the fare, which is ten dollars in each case, the captain started five streams of water into the mob, if such attempt were made.

The Mayor of Seattle and other prominent citizens have telegraphed to Vancouver barracks, asking Gen. Gibbon, commanding the Department of Columbia, for troops. Gen. Gibbon has telegraphed the War Department, but no authority has yet come from Washington to send troops. Vancouver is distant one hundred and fifty miles from Seattle, and transportation would be effected by boat and railroad. The shortest time in which troops could be transported is seven hours, and even if they should start to-night they would be too late to prevent the expulsion of the Chinese.

Chief Justice Green, of Washington Territory, has telegraphed Attorney-General Garland, asking him to use his influence to have troops ordered to Seattle.

As yet no bloodshed or incendiarism has occurred, but it is believed that to-night there will be serious trouble.

## God Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, a Tenn., writes that he was seriously ill with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial Bottle free at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store, Messengers building, Goldsboro, N. C.

## Use Lister's Fertilizers for Wheat.

W. S. FARMER.