

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily...

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ARE THREATENED WITH A LITTLE BIT OF THE SAME UNWELCOME EXPERIENCE.

It is a fact, as one of the Greek braides of the third or fourth century says, that the mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small.

There is said to be much excitement in Utah among the Mormons, those disgraces to a civilized age and an enlightened country.

They are much exercised over Brigham Young's will. It turns out that his estate is so mixed up with what they call church property that the latter will be seriously damaged in the end, it is feared.

The executors endeavored to separate Brigham's known real estate from that owned by the "church."

But the heirs at law objected to this arrangement, appealed to a Gentle Court, and gained their point.

This is said to have greatly provoked the Mormon element, and the bitterness now known to exist against the Gentiles was caused mainly by this decision.

So the old Mormon sinner, now gone to his reward, having cheated his own people out of property they had set aside for their polygamous ends, a bad state of feeling is aroused in turn against the Christians because they administer law according to equity and not according to the wishes and plans of the "saints."

A receiver has been appointed, and hence the unbrag.

A nice question will have to be determined—one full of perplexity and doubt. Brigham's descendants are said to be wonderfully numerous.

How will they establish their claim to heirship? The law cannot recognize polygamous marriages, as has been suggested. Such fruits are rightly designated as illegitimate.

The heirs, in the mean time, are in hot pursuit of their property.

Another source of trouble—the apprehensions felt that Mormonism must go—that the United States is bent on its extermination.

The elders and leaders begin to see the hand-writing on the wall. The great uproar upon the body-politic must be cut out. Mormonism has cursed the land and brought a stigma upon our institutions long enough.

The courts must be so strengthened that no man can practice polygamy without peril.

We copy an interesting paragraph or two from a long account of Utah concerning the practice of prominent Mormons and the conditions of agriculture. The gentleman now in Washington who is interviewed says:

"The moment the pocket of a Mormon is touched he is as keen in self-respect as other mortal men. Indeed, the bonds of Mormonism sit very lightly upon some of the richest men who nominally adhere to that faith. It is worthy of notice, perhaps, that some of the richest Mormons are not polygamists. William Hooper, for instance, the Delegate in Congress who preceded Cannon, and now a wealthy banker and railroad man, never had but one wife.

Nearly all the Welsh Mormons, of whom there are a considerable number, never had but one wife. The Welsh women are notorious in their opposition to polygamous marriage, although they adhere to the faith in other respects.

"Do the Mormons interest themselves in mining?" "Scarcely any. They devote themselves principally to agriculture. There can be little farming done in Utah, except by the Mormons. Nothing can be raised there except by irrigation, and irrigation is dependent upon the mountain streams. Whenever a stream comes down into the valley from the mountains there the Mormons raise a farm. They control the mouths of nearly all the streams, but the mining business is almost entirely carried on by Gentiles."

WOODFORD'S ACCOUNT OF THE GULLY TRIAL.

ing white Democrats who do not approve of the verdict.

General Woodford thus sums up public sentiment as he endeavored honestly to gather it:

"They think it was unfortunate, but natural and almost excusable, that Judge Chisholm, John P. Gilmer and Amos McGeehan were shot by the mob that Sunday morning in DeSoto. They think that Miss Gonia and young Johnnie Chisholm were accidentally killed by those who attempted to kill their father. This killing of the children is almost universally regretted. But they think the conviction and execution of anybody for the deed would be equally unfortunate, and that the entire matter had better be allowed to die out and be forgotten. There is no intelligent and brave purpose to vindicate the law and punish the mob or ring-leaders. The word, while judge and district attorney try to do their duty, there is yet no brave, tolerant and law-abiding public opinion behind them to hold up their hands and enforce the law. The friends of the law among the people are quiet and powerless. The friends of the mob are resolute, outspoken and dominant."

As we said a few days ago, it is a singular case. Three men, a lovely and heroic young lady, who was shot while clinging to her father trying in vain to shield him from the bullets of his enemies, and a youth in his teens, were all murdered, and yet no one is punished, and public sentiment justifies rather than condemns the killing. It is a curious and sad commentary upon the condition of society in one section of the South. If Gully was guilty, as the evidence went to show, and as the Judge clearly believed, he ought to have been convicted and punished. But the jury held otherwise, and that is the end of it.

The Western States are rapidly getting the advantage over the East in many things. They are not only furnishing large quantities of agricultural products, but are successfully competing in many branches of manufactures. It is interesting to examine the question of debts and taxes of the two sections. Mr. E. P. Porter, of Chicago, has recently shown that the debts of nine Eastern States amount to \$628,223,316, while the debts of nine Western States aggregate but \$172,825,910. So, that while the East has 3 1/2 per cent. more property, it has 350 per cent. more debt. The liabilities in the commercial crashes of the last six years in the Eastern States amount to \$722,750,472; in the Western to \$213,298,489. The average tax rate in the East is \$10.09, and in the West \$6.89. These figures bring out the resources and condition of the two sections in a strong light. They show the immense growth of the great West, and how the East is becoming yearly more dependent on the West. On the other hand the West is only dependent on the East for seaport and railroad facilities.

The South has actually sent more of its inhabitants to the North to live than the North has contributed of its population to swell the numbers in the South. The New Orleans Democrat has been examining the figures, and it finds that when the census of 1870 was taken there were 717,249 persons living in the seven States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California, Iowa and Kansas who were of Southern birth. On the other hand there were but 62,547 persons of Northern birth living in the seven States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. But the next census will show very different figures.

The Beaconsfield policy appears to have come to grief in the partitioning of the territory that had been successful in the revolt against Turkish authority. Eastern Roumelia is now making things lively for the Turks. It is believed that this province will eventually join Bulgaria. It is known that Beaconsfield's plan to keep Wallachia and Moldavia apart broke down long ago. Now his Asiatic policy is being severely tried in the Afghan troubles.

Ex-President Davis has written a letter in which he refuses to allow his name to go before the Mississippi Legislature as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. He says he does not wish to re-enter the U. S. Senate. So we hope the Stalwart organs will now let him rest. They have studiously maligned him for months, and have done so for the vilest partisan and sectional ends.

The prospects for an unusually successful State Fair are said to be very encouraging. State fairs are real blessings when conducted in the interests of the farmers and not to encourage horse-racing.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The press of the State deserves much credit for persisting in demanding the protection of sheep husbandry. There certainly is not another subject of general interest that has been discussed as much through the journals as this episode receives so little recognition at the hands of legislators. Politicians these days have so much personal interest and self-popularity at stake that they are afraid to touch the dog-history issue.

It really seems that Mr. Tilden has the best showing for the Presidential nomination. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest politicians living, but seems to be cold and utterly wanting in personal magnetism. He is not and never was our first choice. We much prefer that gallant soldier, Gen. Hancock, or chivalrous Bayard, or that fearless old patriot, Thurman, but if he should be nominated we shall cordially support him. —Warrenton Gazette.

The Canonchet Furniture.

A Providence (R. I.) dispatch says: "When the ninety-two rooms in the great Canonchet mansion had been filled with their elegant furniture the receipts bills were made out in the name of Mrs. Sprague. The value of this furniture, it is said, was \$25,000 to \$30,000. There has been a story that the checks, in consideration of which the bills were received,

were drawn by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. At that time the company was or was supposed to be solvent, and the question who was the real purchaser seemed to be of no consequence to any one. That question, however, bids fair, at present, to form the issue in a legal battle to be fought in the Supreme Court in this city. Lawyers here say that Mrs. Sprague can claim the furniture only in two cases: first, if she purchased the goods with her own money; and second, if she received them as a gift from her husband at a time when he did not know that he was a bankrupt."

Among those who have examined the book and passed judgment upon some portions of it, pointing out errors here and there wherever they occur, is Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, the scholarly editor of the Wilmington STAR, and, to our mind, for such a task there is no more competent critic to be found in the State.

Mr. Kingsbury is probably as well posted on the colonial and general history of North Carolina as any citizen within her borders, having given the subject the study of a lifetime, and his opinion on such matters is entitled to great weight.

It is charged in certain quarters that his criticism of the "History" has been unkind and uncalled for. For this charge there seems to be no foundation. We have carefully read all that he has had to say on the subject, and find no evidence of ill-will or unkind feeling. He has pointed out errors which all admit to have existed, and in doing so he did nothing more than his duty to the State and to the rising generation. And it seems to us the correct course should have been received in the spirit with which they were made.

A Bit of History.

In the death of Maj. Cavagnari fate was not so unjust in its cruelty as it was in the case of Sir Alexander Burnes, for the former was an advocate of the policy to which he fell a victim, while the latter had vainly warned the home government against the consequences of the despotic enterprise which cost him his life. Burnes was a famous Oriental scholar and traveller, and his first visit to Cabul was to establish commercial relations between Afghanistan and India. He secured the friendship of Dost Mahomed, who was the ruler of Afghanistan, and who was a man of extraordinary ability and energy. Dost Mahomed was earnestly desirous of securing the friendship of England, and the opportunity was then presented of establishing a durable alliance between Afghanistan and India. Contrary to the earnest expectations of Burnes, the Indian Government rejected Dost Mahomed's friendship on the ground that in order to secure prestige in Central Asia and confound Russian intrigues it would be best to make an impressive exhibition of English power. It was therefore determined to take up the cause of Shah Soojah, an obscure pretender to the Afghan throne, who had neither popularity or followers. Shah Soojah was seated on the throne; the Afghans threw off his rule and massacred the British, the English embassy, with Burnes at its head, being the last to die. Years afterward it was discovered that his dispatches had been submitted to the House of Commons, mutilated and altered so as to make him appear to support the very policy that he was opposing.

TO THOSE WHO WANT ORGANS, I WOULD say that in future I'll keep constantly on hand a number of FIRST-CLASS ORGANS, which I will offer for sale Very Cheap. My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete.

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Connected with Book Store. Work finished up in the very best style, at YATES' BOOK STORE.

Buggies! Buggies!

Harness and Saddles,

FOR SALE AT GERHARDT & CO.'S,

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

PLEASE SEE US

BEFORE YOU BUY

COAL AND LIME.

THE NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

were drawn by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. At that time the company was or was supposed to be solvent, and the question who was the real purchaser seemed to be of no consequence to any one. That question, however, bids fair, at present, to form the issue in a legal battle to be fought in the Supreme Court in this city. Lawyers here say that Mrs. Sprague can claim the furniture only in two cases: first, if she purchased the goods with her own money; and second, if she received them as a gift from her husband at a time when he did not know that he was a bankrupt."

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Bank of Georgia, 100 ditto.

Bank of Florida, 100 ditto.

Bank of Alabama, 100 ditto.

Bank of Louisiana, 100 ditto.

Bank of Mississippi, 100 ditto.

Bank of Tennessee, 100 ditto.

Bank of Kentucky, 100 ditto.

Bank of West Virginia, 100 ditto.

Bank of Maryland, 100 ditto.

Bank of Delaware, 100 ditto.

Bank of Pennsylvania, 100 ditto.

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