CROP REPORTS.

Corn Average Higher than in Past

Years-A Wheat Crop that Largely

Exceeds Last Year's-Reduction of

Estimates of the Cotton Crop Caused

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Washington, Oct. 10.—October returns corn average higher for condition than

in the past five years; but not so high as in any of the remarkable corn years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive. The general average is 93, which is very nearly the average of any

series of ten years, and indicates about

twenty bushels per acre in breadth, approximating 70,000,000 acre's. The region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountain slopes again presents the highest figures, which in every State rise a little above the normal standard of full condition. No

State east of the Mississippi returns a condition as high as 100. The lowest figures are 73 in West Virginia; Ohio 74. Louisians 74, Texas 80, South Carolina 83. The reduction was caused by drought. There is complaint of drought in the Ohio valley and in the Atlantical Ohio State of the Sta

and in the Atlantic and Gulf States; but

not sufficiently severe to reduce seriously the yield. The early planted is everywhere matured. Late plantings in the Southern States have suffered for want of summer

rains, and will be light and not well filled. Very little injury has been done by frosts.

There was frost in Vermont on the 25th of August, and in several border States about

the middle of September; with slight in-jury to late corn. The damage by chinch

The wheat crop will exceed that of las

year by about one hundred million bushels. The quality of the present wheat crop is

generally very good, especially in the East-ern and Middle States, on the Western slope of the Alleghanies, in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota

ation in quality is noted in Indiana, Illi

nois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The

average for the entire breadth is 96. The indicated yield is about twelve bushels per

acre. The quality is superior.

The yield of oats is a little above the av

erage—yielding about 27 bushels per acre, and making the crop approximate 570,

The barley crop makes a yield of nearly

3 bushels per acre and a product exceed-ng fifty millions of bushels of average

The condition of buckwheat averages 87,

ndicating a crop slightly under an average.

The condition of the potato crop is rep-

resented by 88, which is five points lower than in October of last year. It is two

points lower than in 1879 and 1882, and the

October returns of cotton indicate a re-

duction of nearly eight points in the average condition—from 82.5 to 74.7—as a result of continued drought in arresting the development and destroying the vitality of

plants. The prospect of a top crop is re-

duced to a minimum, and its effect is manifest in every State. Of ten successive

crops only two have averaged a lower con-

lition in October. These were in 1881 and

1883, when the averages were 66 and 68

respectively. The average was 88 in the

great crop year of 1882. The State aver-

ages are as follows: Virginia 81, North Carolina 79, South Carolina 80, Georgia 79,

Florida 84. Alabama 74, Mississippi 76-

Louisiana 77, Texas 62, Arkansas 76, Ten-

nessee 85. Returns of local estimates of

the vield per acre in fractions of bales indi

cate an average ratio of yield of 36-100 of

THE GALLOWS.

Chas. W. Butler, a Noted Criminal.

Hanged at Columbia City, Ind., for

FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 10 .- Charles W

Butler, one of the most noted criminals in

the State of Ohio, son of Dr. George But-

was executed to day at Columbia City, Ind.

for the murder of Abbie Butler, his young

wife, at Pierceton, Ind., on Sept 29, 1883.

After his arrest for the murder Butler was

incarcerated in jail at Columbia City to

await trial. During his confinement in

ail be succeeded in effecting his escape

and for some days was at liberty, but was

ubsequently recaptured. His trial occu-

ied nearly a month. All that wealth and

nfluence could do was done to save him

from the gallows, but without avail. While

priest and the sheriff were with him in

nis cell last night, Butler played several

took an affectionate farewell of his

disters. Just before the march to the

scaffold he again took up his ac-

cordeon, concluding with a long farewell

chord, and then began dancing; but was in

errupted by the entrance of the sheriff to

read the death warrant. At 12 o'clock th

risoner was handcuffed, and accompanied

by a priest, the sheriff and his deputies, pro

the drop and made a rambling, incoheren

speech of a few minutes' length, in which he said that all who were connected with

his trial and execution would be sorry for

t. After the conclusion of his speech, priest

prisoner and attendants knelt in prayer,

after which Butler walked to the edge

of the drop and kicked it viciously to see

f it was solid. While the noose was being

adjusted and the black cap put over his

head he cried out in piteous tones, "Please

take this off. The rope is too tight; please

loosen the rope; it aint right." The re-quest was not heeded. He was assisted on

o the drop, which fell at 19.08. Butler

stood too near the hinges of the drop and his descent was slow, his feet scraping the

drop. The noose was, however, adjusted

properly and in seven minutes he was pro-

sounced dead by strangulation. The exe-

cution was witnessed by 250 people and an

FOREIGN.

Advices from Egypt—The Massacre of

Col. Stewart's Party - Cholera Re-

ports-French Operations in China.

CAIRO, October 11.-A messenger from

Aveberkal reports that after Gen. Gordon

returned to Khartoum, a boat with forty

Europeans and Egyptians, accompanied by

five negroes and three servants grounded a

Salamat. The Shiekhs offered hospitality

to the party and enticed them to their

houses, where they massacred all but four-

teen who are now prisoners. It is unknown

whether there are any Europeans among

WADDY HALFA, October 11.-A messe

ger sent out by Col. Ketchener has returned. He confirms reports of Col. Stew

art's murder and says the only survivors of

the party are four black slaves. All the Europeans, including M. Nicola, the Greek

NAPLES. October 11.-There were 109

fresh cases of cholera and 42 deaths from

that disease reported in this city during the

past twenty-four hours. The increase in the number of cases is ascribed to the par-

ticipation of many people in the festivities

Rome, October 11. - Reports from cholera

infected districts of Italy for the past

twenty-four hours, give a total of 252 fresh cases and 117 deaths, against 121 cases and

70 deaths for the preceding twenty-four

PARIS, October 11 .- Admiral Courbet

PARIS, October 11.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs from Kelung as follows: "I am erecting defences for the troops to occupy at the post and mines. They will take several days to complete. Landing parties from Admiral Lespes' squadron at Tamsin reconnoitred the posts from which Chinese torpedoes were fired. They found that the posts were defended by a large number of infantry, which were ambushed in dease thickets. An engagement took place. Three of the reconnoitering party were killed, including a naval lieutenant. The harbor is defended by torpedoes. Only the shallowness of the water prevents the approach of large vessels. I am making an

proach of large vessels. I am making an effective blockade of the only points available on the island of Formosa for the land-

Secretary Lincoln will leave Washington

in a few days for Illinois, where he will make a number of speeches in support of the Republican candidate for President.

ing of reinforcements."

which took place here on Thursday

Consul, were killed.

hours.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

mmense crowd surrounded the jail.

eeded to the scaffold. Butler stopped near

airs on his accordeon, and at 10 c'clock

ler, a wealthy citizen of Columbus,

the Murder of his Wife.

000,000 hushels-of good quality.

ng fifty

ame as in 1880.

pale per acre.

onsin and Minnesota. Some depreci-

ugs and other insects has been slight.

by Drought.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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ANOTHER CHAPTER IN

Trying to write up Blaine's wicked course and to help expose his innumerable rascalities are becoming a little hit monotonous. We have for some months tried to have our readers informed of his vile political life but it is hard work to keep up with the exposures. In all the world the equal of Blaine cannot be found in vicious ways and short turns and deliberate prevarientions. It does look as if he will not tell the truth even when it would be helpful to himself. The sing at ways of rascality are so familiar to him that he does not know the straight way when he sees it. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a

man, but the end thereof is death." Blaine's way will dump him at last into that slough of ignominy and oblogny where no hand of political resurrection will ever reach him. The latest of his villainies is to be found in Ward Rosebor's letter cor ceraing Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit, and what he said of Blaine. Mr. Beecher, of date of Oct. 6, 1884, has addressed a letter to Gen. R. A. Alger, Re-

publican candidate for Governor of Michigan. He was forced to write this defence because of a report that was in circulation without "his knowledge or privity." It seems that at a dining on the 29th of September, 1877, Mr. Joy indulged himself in some very free talk. Here is his statement according to Mr. Beecher, who was present:

"When a difficulty occurred in regard to certain lands in the Southwest in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by Congress to examine the matter. Blaine being Speaker of the House. have one somet lawyer appointed on that committee, I did not care of which party. I simply wan ed a sound lawyer. In a day or two Mr. Blain; sent m; word through a friend that he had certain depreciated hads and that if I would enable him to place them at par 'I could have my commit tec as I wanted it' I cannot forget with what cutting scorn Mr. Joy leaned back in his chair and said: 'That is the man Blaine is, and he added. 'I refused the offer, and as the cours soon settled the matter no committee was appointed."

Joy afterwards became Blaine's fuglein in and actually nominated him in 1880, in the Chicago Convention. Joy has a denial of the story. LONDON, Sept. 20, 1884:

R A. Alger, Detroit, Mich .:

Blaine never made me any offer to ap point a committee to suit me in any manner or form or for any consideration of any bind whatever.

J. F. Joy.

Now Mr. Beecher is not the only witness.-In his letter he says there were "several gentlemen who were present" when Joy unbosomed himself. He says further that there are "other witnesses, not a few" who have heard "the same substantial statements," This fellow Joy opposed Blaine most bitterly in 1876. What placated him in 1880, is not positively known. The following is given in the New York Times, Rep., as the history of the Joy-Blaine

"Mr. Joy, it was said, was interested in 1869 and 1870 in the Leavanworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, to which a grant of land had been given. The most valuable part of this grant was claimed by the Osage Indians, whe held that it had been given to them by treaty. The con-flicting claims of the Indians and the company were to engage the attention of a committee of the House of Representa tives. That committee had not been appointed and its members were to be name by the Speaker, Mr. Blaine. Mr. Joy believed that a thorough and impartial investigation by men learned in the law would result in a confirmation of the railroad company's scheme. He de sired that the inquiry should be made by competent legal authority. He sent work to Mr. Blaine asking him to put upon the committee one lawyer of high reputation. Mr. Blaine did not then promise that he would do so, it is said, but on the following one of his intimate friends ca Joy and told him that if he would buy from Mr. Blaine \$25,000 in bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad at par Mr. Blaine would make up the commit tee as far as possible just as Mr. Joy desired to have it made up. Mr. Joy declined to buy the bonds. He believed that his case was a good one."

No one need to be surprised at this revelation of official turpitude. After seeing his course against the Oatholics; after seeing his disgraceful conduct in bringing out the most scandalous charges against his competitor, Mr. Cleveland; after his disgraceful conduct in Maine be fore he entered the National halls of legislation; after his speculations in Spencer rifles and other frauds upon the Government in the midst of the great war; after his disgusting and disgraceful conduct while Speaker as is revealed in the Mulligan let-

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ters, when he bartered his office for pelf; after his bribery in the Kemble case when he blackmailed him for \$2,500 after bargaining to do his work for \$5,000; after his lying as to the Hocking Valley mines and the way the miners have been treated; after his very bad conduct in his early life in Kentucky; after all this and more, the public may not feel any astonishment at the shameful story of Joy about Blaine, nor hesitate a second to believe it.

This is the infamous fellow who is hippodroming in the West as the choice of the Republican party for the Presidency-a man of no moral character whatever; a dishonest knave who is incapable of telling the truth. Mr. Beecher knows the man

"Yet I cannot allow myself to be misled by sympathy with his undoubted kindheartedness, courage and audacity.
"Unsound in statesmanlike judgment;
unscrupulous in political methods, dimeyed in perceiving the distinction between truth and untruth, absorbingly ambitious, but shortsighted as to the methods of grati-fying his ambition, but, with a genial so-cial disposition and a brilliant rhetorical capacity, Mr. Blaine makes an alluring candidate, but would make a dangerous

. Mr. Beecher is not without confirmation. Other witnesses will speak. Already one has spoken, and it is known, as a Detroit, Michigan, dispatch to the New York Herald says, that Joy "unquestionably made" a similar statement as that reported by Beecher, "to several intimate friends and at various times."

The following from an editorial in the New York Times is conclusive: "The same dispatch (to the Herald) attributes to ex Mayor William G. Thompson, of Detroit, who is now opposing Mr. Blaine, the following remarks made to ex-Senator Baldwin, also of Detroit, and quoted in the *Free Press* of Sept. 26: 'You know the particulars of James F. Foy's going down to Washington when Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House to consult him about putting a certain man on the Railroad Committee. You know that him, and that when Mr. Joy returned he denounced Blaine in a leading bank here as

## LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY, CIVIL

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." There is nothing truer. . A people can lose their liberties so completely and yet so gradually that they are gone before they know they are endangered. The tendency in this country is to the destruction of States and the erection in their place of a great Centralized Power at Washington. We say this is the tendency. The recent books that have been published bearing upon our Government, and the discussions in the Northern periodicals have been in the main in the direction of a Strong Government and in hostility to the old Democratic theory of

The Democratic party has been always true to the Constitution un less when the allurements took the form of a distribution of money. In so far as maintaining equality among, the States and preserving the personal liberty of the people are involved the Democratic party has never wavered or been untrue. As Professor Seelye says, "the Democratic party has taken its ground upon liberty; it has made freedom its primary care." Hence, it was, that the last deliverance of the party in Convention assembled was in har mony with the history and traditions of the party. At Chicago, on the 10th of July, 1884, the greatest Convention that ever assembled in America, declared:

"But the fundamental principles of th Democracy, approved by the united voices of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all itizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-

Wise and true words! The States as such must regulate all questions that affect the social order. If Ohio should be so smitten with negrophilism as to demand that the negroes of that State shall sleep in the best rooms in the best hotels, and shall favorably acted upon. After this is impressed upon his mind it is pointed out to marry into the best white families, then let Ohio have this to its heart's | the Government should pass into Demo content. De gustibus non disputandum. But let Ohio keep its hands his case could be taken up, if at all. The off North Carolina. We will regulate that matter to enit ourselves There is not power enough in the Radical party or in the Federal Government to force social 'equality upon the white people of the South against their will. The Yankees may practice miscegenation, and rejoice in the benign and sweet pleasures of social equality if they so elect, but North Carolina whites will spurn all who advocate such a despicable, such a disgraceful, such a degraded course, and will heap upon the traitors to race and civilization "curses,

not loud, but deep." Here is what the Republican party adopted on the 26th of June last, in the National Convention:

"We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge

the full and complete recognition, posses-sion and exercise of all civil and political Times has this to say of James G.

Here is civil rights in all of its breadth and length. When this was adopted one of the ablest Republican Senators, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest lawyers in the North, had already introduced a bill in the Senate of the most dangerous character to the whites of the South; a bill that it was claimed would avoid all the Constitutional objections that had been raised against the old law under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Edmunds bill is aimed at all State laws that make distinctions between the races. It is intended to be so sweeping that there and thus paints his portrait in living | shall be no legal barrier between the white and blacks in the matter of marriage. It destroys the great principle of local self-government and sets up instead the high authority of the Congress to regulate this great, vital question. It is an infamous attempt to fasten miscegenation upon the Southern people. Edmunds knows that in Vermont and in New England generally, the negroes are not numer ous, whereas in the South they are numerically not far behind the white and are increasing at a more rapid ratio than the whites are increasing. The injury done the white race will be mainly in the South. If there could be some law framed to compel Edmunds and men of that class to

> no better fate than to be tied to an ebo shin, aromatic African all his days. The white people of North Caroli na will despise and spurn the debased men who advocate this infamous 'doctrine," and will never suppo any men or party that sustain it. It is to betray the great dominating

race of the world and to degrade so

intermarry with the negroes it would

be retributivé justice. Any white

man who tries to bring about social

equality and miscegenation deserves

ciety. In the year A. D. 418, Emperor Honorius had actually to compel reluctant provinces to accept the privilege of convening in annual assembly for deliberation. The Roman people had grown so corrupt and feeble that they refused the gift of a free constitution. The fine imposed upon the provinces for not availing themselves of the privilege amounted to three or five pounds of gold.

What a lesson! The Romans had so lost their liberties and had so sunk in vice and luxury that an Emperor had to levy a fine to force them to avail themselves of an important civil privilege granted them. Let not North Carolinians so lose their sense of manhood and of race privilege and their love of right and of liberty itself as to countenance, much less to actively support, any men or combinations of men who would rob them of their virtue, their rights under the Constitution, and degrade their race. Let the bright fires of liberty be kept eternally burning upon the altars of our hearts, and let no Vandal invasion either deprive us of our inborn and natural rights, or of those great laws of races which the God of Creation has himself erected. Let no set of men be allowed to ruthlessly invade the rights of free-born white men, and to break down the everlasting natural law which the Maker framed. The instincts and prejudices of races cannot be obliterated by the legislation of a thousand Edmunds'.

Pension Commissioner Dudley has his clerks scattered over Ohio, and they are making votes for Blaine by giving preference to pension claimants who will support him. A Washington special to the N. Y. Times

"Their claims in many instances have been on file for years, and in all cases for many months, for the business of the Pension Office is greatly in arrears. Having the names and residences of these applicants, it is the duty of the Special Examiners, who are, of course, under Governmen pay, to hunt each one up and see that he is ersuaded to vote the Republican ticke next week. The usual method is to inform the applicant that his case will be reached in a short time, and will undoubtedly be veteran that if the executive offices of cratic bands confusion and delay would follow, and it would be a long time before next duty of the Examiner is to make the applicant believe that with the Democrats sued in the matter of pensions, and the re peal of the arrears of pensions act would

Logan has elevated views of statesmanship. He admires purity and nobility in men. He has a high appreciation of the qualities that make up a great and ingenuous and grand character. If you think otherwise just read the following from his speech in Philadelphia. Blaine is his theme and here is what Logan said:

"If you want the old Ship of State again called to peaceful waters and guided through them, freighted with the hopes of mankind, and safe into a harbor of refuge mankind, and safe into a harbor of refuge and safety, where she will rest in peace and quiet, you want to put at the helm a man who guided that craft through stormy seas and in boisterous times. If you do that you will elect one of the grandest men any nation ever produced, and that man is James G. Blaine. [Loud and prolonged The Sunday Union and Catholic

"Blaine was a Know-Nothing editor; he nine years ago; that same year, in 1875, I introduced in Congress a sectarian amend ment to the Constitution of the Unite States; in 1871 he made an Orange speech in Saratoga on the subject of the twelfth of July riots. There is no escape for us we must face the most repulsive character of modern politics; we must oppose him t supporting his only opponent, Cleveland

At the Episcopal Congress, in see sion at Detroit, the Confessional cam up for discussion. A special to th

New York Herald says: and "A paper was read by the Rev. J. H Hopkins, of Williamsport, Pa., sustaining the question. He believed that couns should be given by the priest as well as be any other professional man. Abuse and not the use of the confessional was objectionable. He believed in true and voluntary confession and favored absolution as in the was thereupon tied securely and kept power given by God. The Rev. C. George in the custody of officers, while Mr. J. S. Williams was sent in haste for Mr. Flowers sional, because it became compulsory in the end. The economy of the Church was opposed to it. Auricular confession he held to be contrary to Anglo Saxon belief and unhealthful to Americans. The Rev. Edward W. Osborne, of Boston, said h was a believer in the confessional. He claimed that the whole sense and feeling of the Church holds that confession and solution are needful and lawful."

For a pious good man Mr. Blaine gathers a strange sort of crowd around him, just as Grant was wont to gather a very curious set with which to associate; he claiming to be honest. Bad associates are apt to exert an evil influence even over politicians.

Both sides are badly scared Ohio, and both are claiming. We are not looking for a Democratic victory. If it comes it will surprise the compromise at 10,000 majority.

very big thing. It is said to have complimentary to the same, and with been the grandest gathering since the war meeting of 1860.

A Pleasant Surprise. On Thursday evening last a number of

the friends of Mr. Thos. E. Wallace, the genial and accommodating superintendent of the Robert Portner brewing establishment, together with a number of invited guests, gave him a complimentary banquet at the Gem saloon, as an evidence of their appreciation of his worth as a friend and gentleman, he being about to leave the State for another field of labor. Mine host, Mr. West, ably assisted by Mr. R. J. Lewis, had prepared one of the most sumptuous repasts that has been spread in our city for some time past. His Honor Mayor Hall presided, and after full justice had been done to the many substantials before them, toasts were offered to the guest of the evening (Mr. Wallace), the city of Wilmington, the proprietor (Mr. West), the commercial interests of Wilmington, the ladies, and the Old North State-all of which were ably and fittingly responded to. Mr. Wallace carries with him to his new home the good wishes of all of our citizens with whom he has had business or social intercourse.

We examined yesterday a map drawn by Maj. W. L. Young, to be embraced in the book he is preparing for publication in reference to the "Semi Tropical Area of Southwestern North Carolina." It shows the area of the sugar belt, the gulf stream, the snowless area, the mean temperatures of the various towns, the counter currents, the area of great black phosphate deposits, and gives a graphic impression of the topographical and climatic situation of the region embraced in his forthcoming work. His ideas are certainly illustrated in an unique and novel way and will doubtless attract the attention of Northern people. The map will be handsomely lithographed.

Capt. A. A. Moseley, of this county, who has been spending several days in Sampson, says the Democratic county candidates commenced their canvass in Franklin Township on Friday. The Republican candidates-or "Independents," as they call themselves-will not meet them on the stump. Capt. Moseley says the Democrats are solid in that county. Maj. Stedman created a splendid impression and the best of feeling prevails everywhere.

The receipts of cotton from the 1st to the 11th inst. footed up 10,843 bales, as against 12,622 bales from the 1st to the 13th last year, showing a decrease of 1,779 bales.

The receipts for the crop year from Sept. 1st to date foot up 22,932 bales, as against 21.318 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 1,614

A dispatch from Raleigh to the STAR says: "A large number of people from Eastern North Carolina are in the city. Private houses are accommodating the visitors to such an extent that the hotels are doing but little business. Quite a large number of colored people will attend their Fair, which is to be held during next

Good Work, The British barque Harriet Campbell, dispatched yesterday by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, for Liverpool, with 2,115 bales of cotton, was loaded at the Champion Compress in ten and one half days, and takes 58,194 pounds more cotton than she did from Charleston on a previous voyage.

- Thanks to Mr. W. E. Daniel, Secretary, for complimentary tickets to the Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, to be held at Weldon from November 10th to the 14th. It is the purpose of those having the exhibition in charge, we understand, to make it superior to any previous one in its history.

- The German brig Diana, Capt, Schroder, which arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday last, reports the Italian barque with signal P M L H, bound from New York to Anjer, spoken in 25.25 north latitude and 81.52.6 west longitude, of Greenwich time, on the 12th of September.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Capture of W. H. Swain, a Noted Horse Thiefor Brunswick County. In the month of September, 1883, was Buckshot Foster's ally against Parnell; was the defamer of Archbishop Hughes; he circulated the Madrigan circular to light a flame of bigotry against the Catholics but nine years ago, that saws were in 1975. Bladen county, and succeeded in effecting his escape into Georgia. At the time this theft took place Sheriff Taylor, of Brunswick, had in his possession papers for the arrest of Swain on the charge of stealing a mule from a party in South Carolina. An effort was made to capture the daring thief, but he was too sharp for his pursuers. About three weeks ago Swain wentured back into Brunswick county; the fact soon became whispered about, and yesterday a posse, consisting of A. M. Williams, A. B. Williams, J. S. Williams, S. J. Rowell, J. D. Butler, T.B. Chinnis and others, tracked bim to the house of Mr. S. S. Garrason, his brother-

> Swain is a professional thief and a desperate fellow. About twelve years ago he was tried for killing one Eli Cobb, colored; and subsequently he was tried in the Criminal Court of this county, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years for stealing a pair of geese. He is about 28 years old.

Williams was sent in haste for Mr. Flowers

to come and attend a preliminary examina-

tion to be held before Justice W. L. Hall

Exposition Matters-Special Days. A correspondent at Point Caswell, Pender county, says he has heard several persons inquire what is meant by special days for different counties at the Exposition. It is understood that special days are named for various counties merely in a complimentary sense, with the hope at the the same time that it will prove an incentive to those interested to try and have as large a crowd present as possible. A great many go to writer. We would be willing to the Exposition on the days set apart for their respective counties merely as a matter of pride, and take as many along with them The Democratic demonstration in as possible. Then there are days set apart New York on Thursday night was a | for certain trades, professions and callings, the expectation that the day set part for each will attract ly of those for whom it is named. Then again, matters connected with such trades, professions and callings may be considered and discussed on the days set apart for each. For instance, on Fishermen's Days

> it is expected to hold a Fisherman's Convention and have a lecture from Lieut, Winslow on oyster farming, etc. State Exposition-New Hanover's Exposition. Below we give from the Raleigh News and Observer a synopsis of the New Hanover county exhibit in the State Exposition: "The general view of this county's exhibit is very interesting, and presents a tropical appearance with small palm trees at each gate post and the great palmettos prominent at each front corner, and attracting the eye from a distance. Taken from directly in front it resembles an art gallery, the walls being richly adorned

with oil pictures, crayons, photographs, hand-painted china, with easels bearing speaking likenesses of Gen. Scales in cray-Major Stedman in pastelle, the Democratic candidates for Governor and lieutenant Governor. The arrangement has been from the first under charge of the skillful Mt. O. T. Thomas, of Wilmington. There are also upon the walls speci mens of map drawing, which are very creditable to the pupils of the Wilmington schools. The blending of colors in the arrangement is very pretty, the background ight lead color, with windows and other decorations in deeper tints. The railings large and gilded. The name "New Hano is suspended above the centre and at the east end in large blue letters. tables in front are cases containing delicate work on china and photographs A figure of Mary Anderson in crayon is also very fine and attractive, and, with the many other specimens of crayon work, does Mr. Thomas great credit. A large piece of tapestry in zephyr, containing 196,000 titches, the handiwork of Mrs. A. W. Rieger, of Smithville, represents the happy days of Charles the First. Miss Bessie Willard has two fine portraits in crayon, Dickson Munds has a crocheted, highly perfumed satchel, hand-painted by herself, and there is a fine oil painting of a Spanish man-of-war, which attracts much attent In a line in the centre of the space are ruit stands arranged similarly to those of Park & Tilford, of New York, which show he fruit splendidly. In the practical line S. P. Shotter & Co. present a large exhibit of tar and turpentine tools, and a sample case of rosin by Worth & Worth represent all grades from A to W, arranged in mosaic so as to blend in colors. The Acme Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, present a large variety of their fibre work and oils made from pine boughs and cotton seed. The fibre is novel, and includes "real pine hair." "bear grass fibre," bear grass, pine wool, distilled water, dust as a fertilizer, pine needles of eight grades. There is also a cabinet of woods, embracing all varieti grown in the county, some highly polished, palmettos shown represent the northern imit of the growth of that tree. There is also a great variety of plants and grasses in pots, including the celebrated Venus flytrap, the only plant known that feeds on nsects. The turpentine tools include the hacker, puller, scraper and boxing axe, just as taken from the woods, with a bucket for scrapes, and a barrel of crude

urpentine ready for the distillery, which is also on hand, in which the whole proces of distillation of spirits of turpentine and production of rosin is explained. There is very large and increasing demand for these goods now from the North. There is also an exhibit of tripoli, an article which is found in Moore county and manufactured in Wilmington by Mr. Swann. It is found nowhere else in the country except one deposit in California. It is equal to the best of German tripoli. Tripoli is used as

bits fine clay found in Moore county. equal to the best English battersea. fine clay can be found all along the ridge lying between the upper and lower Little Rivers, which empty into the Cape Fear. The Third District. Maj. C. W. McClammy, Elector for the Third District, was in the city yesterday. He is just back from Bladen, where he has

been talking for Cleveland and Hendricks. He says the Democrats have a good chance of carrying their county ticket, as the colored Republicans are very indignant be-cause not one of their number was placed on the Republican county ticket. Major McClammy next goes to Onslow, Duplin and Sampson, and will work for fifteen hundred majority in the District. He is in fine spirits.

- The German barque Verein, Capt. Jancke, was cleared from this port for Cork for orders, yesterday, by Messrs.
Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 1,849 casks
spirits turpentine and 1,816 barrels of rosin,
valued at \$28,048.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.

ther - The Electric Light Attrac-

Special Star Telegram. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 9.-The crowd dance at the Exposition is increasing every day. The weather is delightful Electric lights are now in position and in full use, and add greatly to the display. People are present from all parts of the

WASHINGTON.

The October Term of the U preme Court. Washington, October 9.—The Supremice of the United States will meet Monlay next for the October term of 1884. Six of the Justices are already in the city, and all are expected to take their seats when the on the docket is 1,025, or 54 less than were docketed up to the corresponding time last year. The Court holds under advisement en cases which were argued or submitted at the last term, but only one of them has general interest. It is the so-called "Headnoncy case," of the Liverpool, New York & Philadelphia Steamship Co., against the Commissioners of Emigration. A number of eases have been specially assigned for the second day of the forthcoming term of the Court, and the indicatio are that most of them will be argued The longevity pay case of the United States against Lieut. Charles Morton, was brought up by appeal from the Court of Claims argument and decision in this case will have more than usual interest in military circles, since the principle involved affects, it is said, the pay of nearly a thousand army officers. The question in controversy is whether the period of military training at West Point Mil itary Academy is to be regarded as service in the army in computing an officer's longevity pay. Chief Justice Drake, in delivering the opinion of the court below in favor of the claimant reviewed the laws and regulations relating to the Military Academy, and said: 'In view of these plain and express provisions, we are at loss to understand why a cadet at the Military Academy is not in service in the army. That he is pursuing these studies and passing through discipline which are to fit him for higher duty and perhaps greater achievements in military life, does not, in our opinion, at all affect or even touch the status given him in unmistakable words by the laws under which both the academy and the army exist. No private soldier in the army s more in service than a Cadet at West Point." If the decision of the Court of

## ongevity pay. WASHINGTON.

Claims is sustained, it will add four years to the period of service of West Point

graduates in the computation of their

Represented at the New Orleans Exposition-Annual Report from the Bureau of Statistics.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 -In response to n invitation from the United States Postoffice Department to take part in the exhibit of postal appliances at the New Oreans Exposition the Canadian Postoffic Department has replied that the Department will take pleasure in contributing any article in connection with the postal service of Canada that may appear to be worthy of a place in such exhibition as that contem

Mr. Nimmo. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to day handed his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. matter of chief importance treated of is the enormous magnitude of our internal comnerce. It is shown that the value of the products of the various industries of the United States is seven times the total value of our foreign commerce, nearly three times the total value of the foreign comnerce of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times the total value of the foreign commerce of France; including in each case both imports and exports. The total value of products of industry in the United States is also shown to be a little more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise from all the countries of Europe The United States is now the larges manufacturing country on the globe. The value of products of American manufactures consumed at home, is five times the value of manufactured products of Great Britain and Ireland exported to all other value of exports of manufactured products

from France to all other countries. The relative value of the internal as compared with the foreign commerce of the country is also illustrated by statements showing that 99 per cent, of the coal mine n this country; 95 per cent. of our iron and steel products; 95 per cent. of the products of our leather industry; more than 99 per cent, of our manufactures of woole; 95 per cent, of the products of our cotton manufactures; more than 99 per cent. of our manufactures of silk, and 97 per cent. of our manufactures of glass, glassware, earthenware and stoneware, are consumer n the United States.

Mr. Nimmo sets forth the conditions which restrain a large and general exportathe conditions favorable to the exportation of certain articles of American manufacture. Referring to periods of phenomena prosperity and of phenomenal depression which have from the beginning marked the commercial and industrial growth of the country, he says: "Experience has proved these fluctuations to be but the symptoms of the exuberant and uncontrollable spirit of enterprise outrunning the possibilities of healthy and well proportioned develop-ment, even in this land of abounding natural resources.

## KENTNCKY.

Bestructive Fire in Richmond-Aggre gate Loss \$125,000. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 .- The Commercial Gazette's special from Richmond, Kentucky, says: A fire broke out in the planing mill of C. Zafford, last night, and aided by heavy winds the flames proved structive. Engines were sent for from Lansing, and the fire was under control after burning two hours. The following are the losers: C. Zafford, planing mill \$35,000; W. W. Potts, flour mills, \$66,-500; city gas works, \$15,000; W. F. Francis, marble works, \$2,000. Smaller losses make an aggregate loss of \$125,000; total insurance \$18,000.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE. He Benies that he Offered a Penny for

the Mulligan-Letters. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1 CANTON, OHIO, October 9.-Mr. Blaine said yesterday, in answer to an inquiring newspaper reporter, that the assertion of Warren Fisher, that he (Blaine) has offered a sum of money for the "Mulligan letters." was utterly untrue. It was a mere mali-cious invention. Mr. Blaine added, there was never a time when he would have paid a single penny for the letters, though he always maintained that it was a gross inva-sion on his private rights that the letters should be hawked about and published.

## ALABAMA.

Murder Perpetrated

killed by mistake, it being thought he was Mrs. Davis' husband. The murderers were arrested and an attempt was made to lynch them, but they were smuggled out of the

Spirits Turpentine.

— Wadesboro Intelligencer: Diphtheria is prevalent around Norwood. Several deaths have occurred from that much dreaded disease. — Sally Crump, the negro girl who poisoned Capt. D. N. Bennett's little girl last spring, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary by Judge McKoy.

- Goldsboro Messenger: There were lively times at a negro meeting at Dudley on Saturday night, in which seve-ral Goldsboro darkies took a constituous part. It was "free whiskey and free fight" —but not free speech. A colored man named W. H. Baker, who announced him-self a candidate for Register of Deeds, for which position he was endorsed by the Dudley Blaine and Logan Club, was pulled off the stand, set upon and outrageously abused; others received similar treatment who favored him. The whiskey was fur-nished by some of the Republican county candidates in whose interest the intimids

- Raleigh News-Observer: Yesterday Mr. Julian S. Carr was observed by a reporter marking a boxful of cigarettes to Madras, British India. These cigarettes were made in the main building. —One of the most beautiful exhibits at the Exposition is shown by Mr. C. A. Armstrong, who represents the Sam. Christiam gold mine, in Montgomery county. This exhibit consists of two small trays containing upwards of \$2,000 worth of nuggets of native gold, just as they were taken from the mine. One of them weighs four pounds and is worth \$1,000. — The members of the Press Association were unanimous in saying that the exhibit at the Exposition far exceeded their highest expectations. The magnitude and character of the exhibit prove what we have long claimed for our. dear old State, that North Carolina is the richest State in the Union in natural re-

- Charlotte Observer: With the beginning of the ginning season, comes the usual report of the bloody work of the saws, the list being headed this season by Mr. David Lee, a citizen of Providence tewnship, who was very badly cut up by his gin last Monday. — Two negro wo men and a negro man were yesterday put in jail at Rockingham on charge of having committed a murder that in its details is of the most shocking character. Lying beside a public road near Laurel Hill, was last Monday found the body of a sixty five years old colored man named Charles McNair, in a terribly mutilated condition, the head be ing battered in with an axe and partly sevevered from the body by the same instru-ment. McNair's wife, Annie, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder and she made a confession forthwith implicating a colored man and woman as her accomplices. The three murderers were at once arrested and lodged in jail at

Rockingham for safe keeping. - Raleigh Visitor; Messrs. M. I. Stewart and T. Patrick have charge of the correspondence at the State Exposition. - Died, at the residence of her husband, in Selma, Johnston county, yesterday, of consumption, Mrs. James Tisdale, aged 27 - At a meeting of the directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, held in this city yesterday, the Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey. editor of the Biblical Recorder, was elected a director in place of Mr. H. H. Munson, of Wilmington, who resigned. - The first thing that greets the eye in the Robeson county exhibit is a pine-tree ten feet high, a section of a turpentine tree hacked by a branch of the original leaves and burrs clustered around the base for a pedestal are blocks of white bay, black jack, sweet gum, beach, poplar, maple, dogwood, &c. Then a simple pine sign in the rough, represents one of the "goodliest soils under the cope of heaven," bearing these words, Robeson decorates with garlands from her own soil; these are her jewels." No North Carolinian can behold this structure without feeling the simple eloquence and experience an emotion of State pride. The whole is so plain, substantial, so valuable, bringing back the old, old times. If you want to see country life represented as it truly exists go and see what is in Robeson -corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, chufas, pumpkins, eggplants, potatoes, peas, wild rosemary, bonesett, catnip, worm wood, marl of various kinds and bird eggs.

- Raleigh Farmer & Mechanic: clergyman's wife in Raleigh last week ought 500 yards of carpeting at \$3 a yard, to overlay her floors. This shows the cost of city residence. — We hear that the crowd that heard Gen. Hawley's address was small. What was up ?-WIL. STAR. Hawley was up. Ask us a harder one ! - A Mr. Shearin, formerly of Warren, sold in Raleigh the product of 12,000 hills tobacco, for \$1,600, averaging \$400 per acre. He lives near the Orange-Person line, we believe. — Prof. Junius B. Wheeler, an uncle of Maj. John W. Moore, the Historian, has resigned from West Point Academy, and returned to North Carolina to reside. — Dr. Paul Z. Butner, a young physician of fine promise. died of consumption in Forsyth on Friday. He was a son of Prof. A. Butner, county Supt. of Public Instruction in that county - When Col. E. G. Stevens, one of our Massachusetts subscribers, was in Granville, he politely smiled his skepticism over tories that tobacco lands in the North Carolina "Bright Yellow Belt" often \$300 per acre. "Well," said brought Mr. John A. Williams "there is a sale now in progress; let us go and interrogate some of the farmers. Messrs. Crews, Hoggood, Tilley, Currin, and others, were askd if they had any land to sell. Not a foot! was the reply. Well then tell us the best returns you ever had from an acre. Six hundred dollars was found to be the highest, and only one could claim that; but everal said they had made from four to five hundred per acre!

- Raleigh News-Observer: The immense apples in the State department at the Exposition were collected by Mr. P.M. Wilson, with the assistance of Senator Neil. They came from Buncombe Madison, Yancey and Mitchell counties and are the largest ever seen here. - Mr. Vaughan, of the Albemarle exhibit, has arranged for 100 barrels of the famous juniper water to be sent here for the public use. He has now a supply of it here. The cypress tree in the Albemarle exhibit is 42 eet in circumference. 14 feet in diameter It was cut on the farm of Mr. Arthur Collins, Creswell, Washington county. The Worth manufacturing company, of Ran-dolph county; have a machine which makes seamless bags, which is certainly a curiosity. — Some time ago a prominent clothing firm of the city found that much of their stock was mysteriously disappearing and they called to their aid in solving the mystery, Officer Henry Lewellyn, of the police force. This fine officer, whose specialty is letective work, applied himself to the problem a few days ago. Yesterday he recovered some \$300 or \$400 worth of clothing and last night he succeeded in jailing the thief. — Randolph county is under the capable supervision of D. Reid Parker, of Trinity College, who has displayed much skill and taste in arranging the details. The J. M. Worth manufacturing company's looms occupy a conspicuous position, and are surrounded by a group of interested spectators as they turn out seamless bags and sheeting. Upon the walls are draped plaids from the factory of the Randleman manufacturing company. On the corner of the centre and west aisles stands a case of shuttles finely These are from the factory of W. C. Petty & Co., of Bush Hill, who also show some splendidly finished rims, spokes, hubs and complete wheels and handles, with sash, doors and blinds from the factory of J. Roberts & Co., Bush Hill. Some chairs come from the factory of Macepeace & Son, of Franklinville. and they are so nice that they will make peace in any family. In leather there is a large and varied display, both of black and russet. There is a large exhibit of pottery, very complete and varied, and a heavy collection of beets, corn, apples, pears, dried apples, peaches, canned fruits—full line by Mrs. M. N. Brower, of Franklinville. The Mrs. M. N. Brower, of Franklinville. The potatoes are very large, especially the white elephants, out of which a vegetable menagerie might be easily constructed. There are cornstalks fifteen feet high, and oats, rye, barley and wheat. The latter is of specially fine quality. There are on exhibition 52 varieties of wood of superior quality, and the manager says he hasn't brought all down, as there is some still standing. In minerals there are gold, silver, iron and copper. — Jackson, N. C., October 6.—The citizens of the little town of Jackson, in Northampton county, N. C.,

of Jackson, in Northampton county, N. C., have to-day forwarded to the National Democratic Executive Committee, in an-

swer to their appeal for funds, a check for

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) CHATTANOGA, TENN., October 11.—A special to the Times from Gatesville, Ala., gives fuller particulars of the double musder perpetrated there a few days since, when Mrs. Mary C. Davis and a boarder named C. C. Jones were assassinated at her house by her uncle, J. R. Dorsey, and a prostitute named Jane Wales. Jones was