The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - August 27, 1886.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS IN SIXTH DISTRICT,
ALFRED ROWLAND,
Of Robeson.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT SIXTH DISTRICT,
EDWIN T. BOYKIN,
Of Sampson.

FOR SOLICITOR,
OLIVER H. ALLEN,
Of Duplin.

STATE TICKET FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
3d District—H. G. CONNOR.
4th " —WALTER CLARK.
6th " —EDWIN T. BOYKIN.
8th " —W. J. MONTGOMERY.
10th " —ALPHONSO C. AVERY.
12th " —JAMES H. MERRIMON.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

A personal and political friend kindly furnishes us with a copy of the letter of Mr. Charles C. Clark, of New Bern, to the Craven Democracy. It was in June, 1882, and not in 1884, as we supposed. The STAR is charged with misrepresenting him. The STAR said he wrote against County Government. If in the letter, a part of which we copy to-day, he does not refer to County Government we would like for him to inform the public to what he did refer. He speaks of something that "a large portion" of the counties in his District favored. What could it have been in 1882, if not the much discussed and much denounced County Goverment? The Radicals made opposition to it an issue. Mr. Clark said "a large portion" of his District favored a policy or measure "which I (he) firmly believed to be utterly subversive of the fundamental principle of republican institutions." He declares that "no legislation" that gives the "minority" control "can ever find an advocate or an apologist in me (him)." He dclares that he "would entertain the most supreme contempt for any man who would conceal his opinions, or disguise his opinions, or compromise his opinions from mercenary motives or from sordid and corrupt considerations." He declines, therefore, to allow his name to be brought before a Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. If it was not County Government to which Mr. Clark was referring all through his letter then most of his Democratic readers must have been misled, the very thing he did not desire as he most clearly intimates. We believe he did refer to County Government and nothing else and that it was so understood by the public press, and we have no doubt by the people of his District and county.

The letter is a manly production—open, frank, emphatic, and worthy of the able and excellent gentleman who penned it. The STAR can never censure a man for an honest, clear, upright declaration of opinion however much it may believe it is a mistaken opinion. The STAR repeats again that it has the greatest respect for Mr. Clark, and while it honors him for his candor and independence in consistently maintaining his views it cannot see how in 1886, he can be the right man for a State Legislator for the Democarats if he thought himself not the right man to be a Representative-at-Large of the Democratic party in the Federal Congress in 1882, *unless his views have undergone a radical change* of which the STAR has had no information or intimation.

The STAR has given the matter far more attention than it either proposed or desired, and it does not expect to again trouble its readers by any consideration of Mr. Clark's views. County Government may again become a very important question in the canvass and before the Legislature of 1887. If necessary we shall discuss the question upon its merits.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MATTHEWS.

The action of the President in reappointing Matthews as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia is commended by most Democratic and Mugwump papers, while the Republican sheets have only censure. The selection of Matthews, a colored man, from out of the District caused great complaint among the Washington Democrats and justly. They said that some good Democrat who had been living there so long under Radical domination and Fred Douglass assumption and miscegenation ought to have had the nice fat berth. This was surely a very reasonable and natural demand. But Mr. Cleveland thought otherwise. He went away and got a colored man to succeed the old Douglass, an old ingrate we once heard abuse his acknowledged best friend, Horace Greeley, in a public speech.

But the "colored man and brother," said to be worthy and intelligent, did not suit the Republican Senators, who have kept in power chiefly by using and blowing over the negroes of the country, and so they rejected his nomination. The Congress had no sooner adjourned and Hoar and Edmunds and Dawes and the other extreme men, who glory in hating the South that has no admiration for them, had taken their way homeward than the President issued a commission to the rejected Matthews and much to the disgust of the hypocritical friends of the colored voters. They could not stand a *colored* Democrat. But Mr. Cleveland can, and the Democratic part will be well satisfied with his course under the circumstances. We do not undertake to give an opinion as to whether or no the ground taken by the Republicans is tenable.

For instance, the Philadelphia *American*, edited by Prof. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, says of the action of the President:

> "This is in accordance with the letter of the Constituti n and the statutes, but it is in clear defiance of their spirit. Both the Constitution and the laws make the Senate the legal advisers of the President in the matter of filling important offices."

We have not examined into the matter, but we suppose the President had, and that he acted under the legal advice of the Attorney General. But legal or otherwise, the colored Democratic brother rejected by a Radical Senate has the office and will get the pay.

THE CURRENCY.

We publish a portion of a very interesting letter Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier Jouanal*, wrote to his paper on the 6th of August, from Switzerland. It throws light on the silver question from beyond the sea. It is important because the currency question is a live one, and concerns the whole world. The Cleveland Administration threw itself into the arms of the bondholders and gold men at the start. Mr. Cleveland did not even wait to take the oath of office before he antagonized in a letter the party in the House with which it was supposed he was identified. From that day until now the finances have been conducted in a way to placate and tickle Wall Street. Mr. Watterson says:

> "I do not mean this as an attack upon the President. With many of his opinions upon financial matters I agree. But I have a right as a Democrat to question the wisdom of a Democratic Administration's raising as a doctrinal issue that which is a question of business expediency simply; of this Democratic Administration's forcing the fighting upon the ground of the enemy's choosing, giving no time for conference or debate, but precipitating its more or less sectional, as well as theoretical extremeism upon unexpectant and unprepared party associates; and finally, of this Democratic Administration's seeking to sustain its stand-and deliver policy by a mistaken assumption of the position of foreign governments, when it has a number of idle gentlemen in every capital of Europe to find out whatever it se ks to know."

Voters this year ought to be a little careful. So many men calling themselves Democrats, and elected as such, have been honored with a seat in the Federal Congress who voted with the Republicans on the most important measures, that an intelligent and decided man of convictions ought to know the views of candidates on the crucial questions of the hour. Suppose a man believes in a double standard—silver and gold—such as the country has had for a hundred years, except when defrauded by the Republicans in 1873-77, when silver was thrown out, or as the phrase is, demonetized. Suppose the Democratic nominee is an avowed advocate of a single standard—stands up for the bondholders' currency, gold, what will he do about it? His man may be elected by one vote and his one vote may determine the question of currency in the House In other words, the Democrat in his District may by his vote destroy silver and enthrone gold, the very thing the voter does not desire. We do not know that any Democratic candidates are gold bug advocates, but it is well enough for silver men to know where they stand. The currency is a great leading question now.

And so as to other questions. While a man can never carry out his own convictions by voting for candidates that antagonize those convictions, it may come to pass that he must choose between two men neither of whom represent his views on some important question. He will very naturally support the candidate with whom he agrees on other public questions.

President Cleveland is honest in his views. He showed that by the hurry and zeal of his first hostile deliverance against silver. He showed that by selecting Mr. Manning for his Secretary of the Treasury. He showed that by taking a majority of his Cabinet from around New York. He has shown his antagonism is honest and decided by all that he has said and done. As the old woman said of her husband, "he is sot in his ways." He has lent willing ears to the enemies of silver, and this has had much to do in shaping his opinion and action. He is honest, but he has not shown conspicuous wisdom, according to the views of the ablest leaders in the Democratic party. We again quote from Mr. Watterson. He says:

> "But I do not think that his treatment of the question has has been just or politic. Abuse and sneers, wherewith his Eastern supporters have mainly delivered themselves, are not exactly the arguments to carry conviction to the West and to coax the South."

But let us turn once more to the Thunderer, as the London *Times* is called. What does that most influential of all papers say of the monetary crisis and the specious arguments of monometallists? Hear it:

> "It is plainly no use to try and pooh-pooh the discussion as antiquated or to denounce the renewed examination of bimetallist doctrines as waste of time. It may be that, as a matter of theory, bimetallists have added and can add nothing to their case. The old insuperable objection, that in the face of any great alteration in the intrinsic values of siver and gold, such as laws and governments are powerless to prevent, no artifice can prevent the metal of increasing value from going out of circulation, will seem as valid as ever it did to unbiased critics. But the best theoretical arguments are a weak answer to the sharp cry of practical distress. Over and over again doctrines which have long been established to the satisfaction of the learned in the lecture room have had to descend into the market place to be heckled before they could get themselves generally recognized by the mass of the people. Monometallism may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, though even among theoretical economists there is a large and influential body of doubters. But the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations. It is beginning to insist, with no uncertain voice, on the reopening of the question, and on an appeal from the doctrinaries to the men of business."

The STAR has long ago in repeated articles stated its opposition to the President's course while deploring it. It would like to sustain the man elected by the Democrats in all he does, but without stultification it cannot. The STAR favors both gold and silver as the proper, needed currency for the country. It is just as sincere and decided in this as the President is in his war upon silver. We commend the extract last given from the London *Times* to all candidates in North Carolina, if there be such, who are with the President and against their party on the currency question.

Mr. Watterson closes his letter with the following that is pertinent and not too strong:

> "The President has learned a great deal since he came into office. But he has yet a great deal to learn. One thing is certain, and that is if he had thrown himself into the fight for Tariff Reform, upon which he would have found the party substantially united, with half the positivity with which he drew the line upon this silver question, for which it was unprepared, and on which, without time for advisement, it was bound hopelessly to split, his Administration would to-day command the situation and hold the winning cards."

Scuppernong Wine.

The scuppernong grape season has opened and farmers and others in these parts will ere long have presses at work turning out quantities of so called wine, which doubtless would be good enough if they knew how to make it properly. An expert in wine-making gives some hints in this direction that may be of service to amateur wine makers. He says:

> "It is the custom in California and in France to crush the grapes and allow the pomace to remain in the juice from twelve to twenty-four hours and even longer before pressing. This given additional tanin and more body and richer color to the wine.
>
> "Good dry wines are the wines that wine drinking people want, and they will have no other. A dry wine is that in which all the sugar contained in the juice has gone through the process of fermentation. Fermentation converts sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, the gas escaping. Twenty-five per cent. of the sugar in grape juice will ordinarily produce about 12 per cent. of alcohol in the wine—sufficient to preserve it. If the fermentation is not complete, that is to say, if all the sugar is not fermented, or, as the California people express, if the wine is not 'fermented out dry,' the wine will be sweet, and unless very carefully managed and watched, or unless alcohol is added, it will be very liable to sour or cloud into an unpalatable stuff that wine drinkers will not have. Neither sweet wines nor wines dosed with alcohol to preserve them are the kinds of wines to sell to wine-drinking people: nor are they wines that will encourage home people to drink wine instead of whiskey and beer. The stomach rebels against their use. It behooves our wine-makers, therefore, to learn to make, keep and handle good dry wines devoid of sugar and excess of alcohol. The main purpose of alcohol in wine is to preserve it. How much alcohol is necessary for this purpose? In California they frequently reduce the percentage of sugar below that of the normal juice, and ferment it at from 18 to 23 per cent of sugar, resulting in from 9 to 11 per cent. of alcohol. When it is known that most of the grapes grown in this State contain, when dead ripe, nearly 30 per cent. of sugar in the juice, and when it is known also that in California the wine makers consider it very difficult to completely 'ferment out dry' a juice containing over 28 per cent. of sugar, it looks like superfluous foolishness to add two and three pounds of cane sugar to the gallon of juice, as is practiced commonly in this State. The very opposite—a reduction of the percentage of sugar is what is needed to make a dry wine. This reduction is accomplished by the use of pure water, in which case the use of small quantities of tannin—say at the rate of one-fourth of a pound or less to a hundred gallons—is advisable to give the wine character and color, and to prevent souring. All wine makers should have a Balling saccharometer. It is stated by good authority that what is called milk-sour does not occur in wine unless there is sugar in it—that is, unless a part of the sugar remains unfermented, and is the original unconverted saccharine matter, sweet to the taste.
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> "These things are clear: To make a good, palatable dry wine not more than 25 per cent. of sugar is necessary; less will do. The temperature during the fermentation must not be too high or too low; either will arrest fermentation. Between sixty-five and seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit is the proper temperature."

State Convention at Raleigh—Supreme Court Judges.

A telegram to the STAR, received last night, says that the Democratic State Convention met in Raleigh yesterday, and nominated W. N. H. Smith for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Thomas S. Ashe and A. S Merrimon for Associate Justices. The Convention was an harmonious one. It adopted no political platform or resolutions. It is the impression that the Republicans will make no nominations for these offices.

The Onslow Railroad.

The Commissioners of the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad will open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company in this city shortly. The petitions in circulation calling for an election on the question of subscription to the road by the county have already received many signatures and will be ready for presentation to the Board of County Commissioners at their regular meeting in September. It is proposed to submit the question to the people at the regular elections in November next, and in the meantime to do everything possible to further the project.

Business Brightening.

With the near approach of fall, business seems to be brightening up. All transportation lines report an increase in freights, a large portion of which consists of bagging and ties for the cotton crop. The Cape Fear river steamers are carrying heavier freights than usual at this season, both to and from Wilmington. The steamer *Murchison* which cleared yesterday for Fayetteville, was loaded down to the guards with goods for merchants in that place and at points along the river.

Death of Alderman Darby.

Mr. F. H. Darby, a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city and a leading practitioner of the bar of Wilmington, died Sunday afternoon last at the residence of relatives of his wife near New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Darby had been in bad health for months past, and several weeks ago went North in the hope of receiving relief from his ailments His untimely death was a great shock to his family and friends, to whom the intelligence was communicated by a telegram received Sunday evening. His wife and his mother, Mrs James Darby, were with him at the time; the latter having been summoned to the bedside of her dying son a few days before. The remains of the deceased are expected to arrive here to-night by the 8.50 train from the North, and the funeral will take place to-morrow from the residence of his mother, on Church street, at half-past nine o'clock.

Mr. Darby was born and reared in this city, where he had hosts of warm friends who esteemed and admired him for his amiable and genial disposition, his kindly manners, his honest nature and his correct and manly deportment in all the relations of business and social life. He was aged about thirty-five years.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met in the afternoon yesterday at the City Hall, Aldermen Bear, Giles, Worth, Dudley and Gerdts being present; Mayor Hall in the chair. The Mayor said that they had been called together to take action upon the demise of their brother Alderman, F. H. Darby, and calling Alderman Bear to the chair, read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his providence, to remove from our midst in an untimely death, our associate on this Board, Frank H. Darby, thus closing a career of great usefulness and promise; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst submitting to this Providence, it is our duty and pleasure not only to express but to place on the records of the city our high appreciation of the intelligence, promptness and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties, of his zealous care for the public interests, and of the many personal traits and charms of character which endeared him to us all, and also the sincere grief and unaffected sadness which each one of us feels at his loss.

2. That a memorial page in commemoration of his death be inscribed on the records of the city.

3. That the City Hall and public offices be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

4. That this Board attend the funeral of of our deceased associate and friend in a body.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our sincere sympathy in their deep distress and bereavement.

The Mayor and Aldermen Worth, Bear and Giles and City Attorney Cutlar spoke in high eulogy of the usefulness and efficiency of the deceased as a member of the Board; of his attentiveness to his duties, his interest in the affairs of the city, and withal his courtesy and admirable demeanor in all his intercourse with his associates on the Board.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned after requesting the city papers to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

Charged with Murder.

Maggie Parker, a colored girl about 17 years of age, was committed to jail yesterday, charged with causing the death of Ida Louisa Aldridge, a colored child about five months old, by giving it laudanum or some other opiate.

The father of the child, Rev. J. F. Aldridge, is pastor of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, and lives on Fifth, between Bladen and Brunswick streets. Maggie Parker, the accused, lived with her mother, Fannie Parker, in the same neighborhood, and was employed as a nurse for the child. On Sunday night last the parents went to church, leaving Maggie Parker in charge of the house. On their return about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, the girl bade them good-night as they entered and went to her mother's home. The Aldridges found their youngest child Ida, put to bed and apparently asleep, but struggling as if in convulsions The father went in search of the nurse and asked her what she had given their little girl. She said that the child was restless and to quiet it she had given assafœdita. Dr. S. P. Wright was then summoned, and used every means in his power to restore her to consciousness, but his efforts were unavailing, and the child died about six o'clock Monday morning. Dr. Wright gave it as his opinion that death resulted from an overdose of laudanum.

In the absence of Coroner Jacobs Deputy Sheriff C. H. Strode was appointed to hold an inquest and a jury was summoned, consisting of R. H. Bunting, foreman, Geo. Pearman, A. M. Bowden, D. M. West, O. D Royall and Wm. Mitchell. The jury found that the child came to its death from an overdose of some opiate, supposed to have been administered by its nurse, Maggie Parker.

Dr Hartsfield made a post mortem examination and removed a portion of the stomach of the dead child, which has been sent to the State Chemist at Raleigh for analysis, to ascertain if possible what had been given the child to cause its death. The girl denies that she gave it laudanum.

Death of Col. H. B. Short

Col. H. B. Short, a prominent citizen of Columbus county, died at the Orton House in this city last night, about half past 9 o'clock, in the sixty-second year of his age. His death resulted from no specific disease, but rather from general exhaustion of the system. About six weeks ago Col. Short went to New York and, after a brief sojourn in that city, feeling unwell, he returned home, going thence to Smithville. But receiving no benefit there, he came to Wilmington, stopping at the Orton, where he was compelled to take to his bed and gradually sank until he died. His family were with him throughout his illness in this city, and many friends were constant in their attentions and solicitude in his behalf.

Col. Short was a native of North Carolina. In early life he practiced law in the eastern part of the State, being a member of the bar of Plymouth, N. C. He married a daughter of Mr. Willis Bagley, State Senator from Martin county, and in 1867 relinquishing his practice, he was made president of the Green Swamp Company; afterwards locating at Lake Waccamaw in business for himself, where he amassed a considerable fortune, and as State Senator was chosen to represent the counties of Robeson and Columbus in the General Assembly.

His remains will be taken to Lake Waccamaw for interment; the funeral taking place on Friday.

— Whiteman, the colored man who will enter the race with Col. Chas. R. Jones for the Republican vote in this Congressional District, is reported as saying that he wants to be a great man, and that he is certain of attaining this distinction by running against the Colonel.

HISTORICAL.

Wilmington in 1844—Interesting Relics Taken from the Corner-Stone of Front Street M. E. Church.

The corner stone of Front Street M. E. Church, which was opened yesterday morning, contained a number of interesting relics of the past, encased in a leaden box about eight or ten inches square. Everything in the box was in a perfect state of preservation, although having been under ground for more than forty-two years. Among the articles are two papers in writing, one a "Description of the town of Wilmington, N. C.," in 1844, and the other "A Historical Outline of the Methodist Church in Wilmington." The description of Wilmington says: "Its present population is 5,000. It contains four churches—Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist—two banks—the Bank of Cape Fear, John Hill president, Thos. H. Wright cashier, Jas. D. Gardner teller — Jewett bookkeeper, and Jas. Bradley clerk; the Wilmington branch of the Bank of the State, Alex. Anderson president, Wm. E. Anderson cashier, Timothy Savage teller, and Wm. Reston clerk." The public buildings in Wilmington at that time were a court house and jail, a Masonic hall and a custom house in process of erection. "Of the various charitable institutions," it says, "the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are the most prominent—the former numbering fifty-six and the latter one hundred and twenty members; one public school taught under the Prussian system and founded in 1843 by the Odd Fellows."

The description continues: "The Wilmington & Roanoke Railroad Company was chartered in 1835, commenced in 1836, and completed the 7th day of March, 1840. Ed. B. Dudley president, James S. Green secretary and treasurer, John McRae and Robert Fenner clerks. There are six steam saw mills and one planing mill; six turpentine distilleries which consume 500 barrels of turpentine per day."

The "outline" of the M. E. Church in Wilmington, says its early history is difficult of ascertainment. The first mention is made in 1784, when it was served by Rev. Beverly Allen and James Hinton. In 1785 Rev. John Baldwin was pastor. In 1787 Rev. Wm Meredith and Rev. Wm. Hammett procured from Mr. Wm. Campbell the lot of land on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, for the erection of a house of worship. On this spot, where the parsonage of the church is now situated. Mr. Meredith erected a small building and commenced preaching. The house was destroyed by fire, supposed to be incendiary, in persecution of the church. A temporary building was afterwards erected adjacent to the spot, which was occupied until another was reared on the site of the one destroyed. In this church it was that the celebrated Jesse Lee preached a sermon on the death of General Washington. In 1802 Bishop Asbury procured from George Logan a deed of conveyance of a lot of land on the northeast corner of Front and Walnut streets, being the site on which the late church stood. It was not until 1816, however, that steps were taken for the erection of a church on this site. In January of that year Jesse Jennett, J. C. Dunbibbin, Stephen Knowlton Richard Taylor, and John Howard were appointed to superintend the erection of the church.

On Sunday, the 30th of April, 1843, while the congregation were engaged in worship (the account continues) a most disastrous fire commenced, the wind blowing a gale from the south, which consumed all the houses from the Cape Fear bank on the west side and from one door north of the Bank of the State on the east side of Front street to the railroad; the buildings of the railroad and part of the track being also burned up. A temporary tabernacle was erected on a lot on Front street, just below where the church had stood, and on the 2d of April, 1844, the corner-stone of the church was laid; the following being the trustees: Rev. Jesse Jennett, Junius D. Gardner, James Cassidey, Jeremiah Nichols, Charles B. Morris, William Willson, Henry Nutt. Messrs. Cassidey, Nutt, Gardner and Willson were the building committee. The contractors were Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood and Bradford Shearman. The Rev. Hugh A. C. Walker was Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District Conference and Rev. Whitford Smith pastor in charge of Wilmington station at the laying of the corner-stone.

Among the articles contained in the box were silver and copper coins of the United States, a Spanish shilling, one 6¼c. piece and four copper cents; a copy of the "National Intelligencer" of March 30th, 1844; copy of Wilmington "Messenger," published by Mr. Wm. A. Price, of March 8th, 1844; copy of Wilmington "Messenger" of March 4th, 1843, containing an account of the great fire by which the former church was burned and in which property estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000 was destroyed; copy of Wilmington "Chronicle," A. A. Brown editor, March 27th, 1844; copy of "Christian Advocate and Journal," of New York, of February 8th, 1843, copy of "South Western Christian Advocate," of Nashville, Tenn., Aug, 29th, 1840; copy of "Conference Journal," of Richmond, June 20th, 1839; copy of "Sunday School Advocate," New York, July 4th 1843; copy of "Southern Christian Advocate," Charleston, S. C., March 29th, 1844; Methodist Almanac, New York, 1844; Oration delivered in Presbyterian Church, July 4th, 1844, by Talcott Burr, Jr.; Monthly Missionary Notice, June, 1843; Report of Investigating Committee of Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, 1843; Act of Incorporation of Wilmington & Roanoke Railroad, 1833; Sermon on the Centennary of Methodism, preached at Athens, Ga., by Rev. Whiteford Smith, A. M.; Report of Condition of Bank of Cape Fear, January 9th, 1843; Protestant Episcopal Almanac for 1844; South Carolina Temperance Advocate, September 21st, 1843; Minutes of S. C. Conference M. E. Church, 1844; an Act to Charter Bank of Cape Fear, 1833; Historic Notices of St. James' Parish, by Rev. R. B. Drane.

The box and its contents are in the possession of Mr. W. M. Parker, and will be preserved and placed in the corner stone of the new church to be erected on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets.

Alderman Darby's Funeral.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Frank H. Darby were held yesterday morning at St. Thomas' Catholic Church and were attended by a large concourse of friends, including the Hibernian Association of which the deceased was a member, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and other city officials, and members of the Bar of Wilmington. Rev. Father Burns celebrated mass and Rev. Father Price conducted the funeral ceremonies. The pall bearers were Hon. Daniel L. Russell, Col. B. R. Moore, Major D. O'Connor, Alderman G. J. Boney and Messrs. L. Brown, A. G. Ricaud, S. M. Empie and M J. Corbett.

FOREIGN.

Revolution in Bulgaria—Deposition of Prince Alexander—Germany and Austria Charged with the Sacrifice—Excitement in European Money Circles.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

BERLIN, August 23.—M. DeGiers, Russian Foreign Minister, who is sojourning at Fronzensbad, will, it is stated, almost immediately visit Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The opinion is general here that Germany and Austria, by mutual agreement, sacrificed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in order to preserve an alliance with Russia at the expense of England. Public opinion in Germany sympathises with Prince Alexander in his misfortune.

The *Post*, Prince Bismarck's organ, publishes an article on the Bulgarian crisis, which is characterized by amiability of expressions towards Russia and unfriendliness to England.

VIENNA, August 23.—The news of the revolution in Bulgaria caused a heavy and rapid fall on the Bourse here. One rumor is that Prince Alexander was imprisoned at Widdin. Another is that he was placed on board a ship whose destination is unknown. M. Q. Onkeoff, who is the prime mover in the revolution, and the nominal head of the government, allows only favorable news to leave Bulgaria.

LONDON, August 23.—The deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has astounded the politicians and financiers of England. Consols to-day have fallen three-eighths; Egyptian securities are down one per cent., and Turkish and Russian from one to two each. Other stocks were also flat early in the day, but the market is now recovering.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: The story of the deposition of Prince Alexander is told as follows: Karavelloff, Prime Minister, entered the Palace at Sofia and explained to Prince Alexander that public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy and demanded his deposition. Prince Alexander said: "I see no friends. I cannot resist." Public meetings have been held in Sofia and Rustcheck, and in all of them, the proclamation of the change of government was received with favor. People rejoice over the *coup*, which they say ended an intolerable situation. The Bulgarians are persuaded that Russia will now assist them to consummate the union which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate. Prince Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was astounded at the sudden bursting of the plot upon him. Karavelloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the coming storm was the mutinous spirit noticeable among the troops. Prince Alexander had ordered to be stopped the circulation of papers among them which openly declared that he alone was the only obstacle to union; but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Prince Alexander personally remains undiminished.

A telegram from Bucharest says the Roumanians are very much excited over the Bulgarian crisis. King Charles is personally presiding over a special meeting of the Cabinet, hastily summoned, and Premier Bratiano is returning from Govdra with all possible speed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The Russian press was less surprised at the deposition of Prince Alexander than it was when Rouralia revolted in 1885. Newspapers here, generally, for some time past have believed that the political tension in Bulgaria foreshadowed a catastrophe.

The *Vidomosti* says: "Russia must now speak her weighty words, if she does not wish to lose control of Bulgarian destinies.

The *Novosti* says that it is highly probable that Russia will intervene directly and establish a new order of things in Bulgaria, and adds: "With Alexander deposed, Bulgarian sympathy with Russia will revive."

Most of the Russian papers observe that the foreign press manifests confusion of ideas respecting the relations between the three emperors.

SOFIA, Aug. 23.—The Government's proclamation announcing the deposition of Prince Alexander and the reasons therefor, declares that "He rendered great services on the field of battle, but politically he had too little regard for Bulgaria's position as a Slav State and the maintenance of relations with Russia. His deposition on this account was a necessity."

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23.—Advices from Sofia say that Karavelloff's provisional government, realizing that public sentiment remained favorable to Prince Alexander, caused a circular to be distributed among the people called the ministerial list, containing the names of prominent men of all parties and classes who, the document declared, were in the new movement: the purpose being to cause the belief that the government was receiving general support. Such a combination is not considered possible, as many of those named are known to hold such different views as to render their coalition impossible. The garrison at Shimla remains faithful to Prince Alexander and refuse to recognize the provisional government. A number of Bulgarian and prominent Russo-phobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives include in their number many Russian Nihilists, who were serving as officers on the Bulgarian flotilla. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is rumored that Premier Karaveloff has been placed under arrest. Only certain telegrams for Russia are allowed to leave Bulgarian territory.

BELFAST, August 23, 9.30 P. M.—This evening a detachment of police made an attempt to disperse a mob at Shauk Hill. The mob becoming infuriated, threw volley after volley of stones at the policemen and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks which were defended by twenty policemen. Military reinforcements are hurrying to the spot.

PARIS, August 23—The transport Orne sailed from Toulon Saturday for Martinique, loaded with convicts. She returned yesterday and reported that the convicts had revolted and tried to get possession of the ship. Two cannons loaded with prape had been fired at the mutineers and many of them had been killed.

LONDON, August 25.—The Government has received important dispatches from the East, and the Marquis of Salisbury has been requested by telegraph to return to London immediately.

SOFIA, August 25.—The provisional Government created by the revolutionists has been overthrown. M. Clement, M. Graneff and M. Leonkoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison, and the old Ministry reinstated. The deception practiced upon them by the circulation of a report that Prince Alexander voluntarily abdicated, has exasperated the troops and civilians alike, and a revulsion of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has started out to find the Prince and assure him of the loyalty of the Bulgarian people and army, and to endeavor to persuade him to return.

BUCHAREST, August 25.—The commander of the yacht on which it has been stated Prince Alexander is kept a prisoner, has telegraphed from Reni in Bessarabia to Sofia, asking for instructions. He received orders to convey the Prince back to Sofia. Dispatches from Widdin state that the counter revolution has been successful.

LONDON, August 25.—The Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Bolton, representing five million spindles, have unanimously resolved to make five per cent. reduction in wages, providing that three-quarters of the spinners of Ashton and Oldham agree to do likewise. The reduction, if made, will affect 60,000 operatives. The operatives threaten to strike if wages are reduced.

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

Denial of Reports that he is Dying in St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Reports which reached here from Washington to the effect that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is dying in this city are incorrect. The General arrived here yesterday from the West on private business. He has been suffering from a slight attack of malaria for several days, but was so far recovered to-day as to take a drive about the city and attend to his business.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two Men Drowned While Bathing at Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—E. Ludekens, of Aiken, and E. T. Shaw, of Charleston, were drowned while bathing at Sullivan's Island to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Congressional Committee and a Boycotted Printing Firm—Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The printing contract made some time since by the Democratic Congressional Committee with Gibson Bros., of this city, has been transferred to another firm. After the contract had been made the officials of the committee learned that Gibson Bros. were under the ban of the Typographical Union and the Knights of Labor because they employed non-union workingmen. Chairman Kenna and Secretary Thompson were ignorant of the existence of such controversy with the firm when the contract was entered into, and on learning the fact they immediately annulled it. In fact, the contract was transferred the very day it was made and before any work had been done under it. The boycotted firm interposed no objection whatever to the transfer of the contract. They expressed regret at the transfer of work, but said they appreciated the situation and were entirely willing to release the committee from all obligation to the firm.

The Civil Service Commission some time since issued a notice for the examination of applicants from the Middle States for the principal examiners of the Pension Office. Only one applicant responded to the call and he passed examination to day. There are several vacancies to be filled.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas D. Johnston Renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Democratic Convention for the Ninth Congressional District met here to day; M. E. Carter, chairman. All the counties in the district were represented. Thomas D. Johnston, present member of Congress, was renominated by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted cordially approving Cleveland's administration and approving the action of the Congressmen from this State in endeavoring to procure a repeal of Internal Revenue laws, and urging a continuance of these efforts, and approving their efforts to procure modification and eqalization of the war tariffs, and finally expressed as Democrats and Americans their sense of the deep loss sustained by the death of Samuel J. Tilden.

ALONG THE BORDER.

The Texas Side of the Rio Grande Greatly Excited Over the Mexican War Preparations.

GALVESTON, August 23.—A special to the *News*, from Lorendo, says: "In connection with the fact that the military authorities in Mexico have within the last week purchased all of the arms and ammunition to be had in Lorendo, is also the fact that in addition to 2,000 troops within a few hours' march of Nuevo Lorendo, there are at present 2,000 Mexican cavalry posted along the Rio Grande between Nuevo Lorendo and Piedras Negras. At the old town of Polofoy, forty miles above here, there is a detachment of Mexican troops, and they are reported to be throwing up fortifications, pending the final decision in the Cutting case. Great uneasiness prevails on this part of the border concerning the utterly defenceless condition of the people, and sharp criticisms on all sides are heard of the President's fishing trip to the Adirondacks while Mexico is pushing her troops to the Rio Grande, in order to strike hard in the event of war being declared. The destruction of private property along the Rio Grande on the American side, before an army could be mobilized, would, it is alleged, be great, and the value of property destroyed would amount to more than the cost of the concentration of a few thousand troops by the Government at the principal points along the American border. The Mexicans say the Americans are a nation of shopkeepers, and won't fight.

THE ANARCHISTS.

What their Counsel has to Say Relative to the Verdict and Means to be Used to Reverse the Decision.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Capt. W. R. Black, attorney for the condemned Anarchists, was asked yesterday, "Should the Supreme Court refuse to reverse the decision of the Court below, refusing a new trial, can the case in any way be taken to the United States Supreme Court?" He replied, "Yes, sir; and I may say will be, in the event of the Supreme Court of the State refusing to reverse the adverse decision of the Court below. I have aimed from the first to conduct the case in such a shape as to raise, and present fairly and fully upon the evidence and instructions, the great constitutional questions of the right of the people to meet in public assembly, and of the right of the people so assembled to resist all unlawful interference therewith. I believe that I have those questions in the record in such a shape as to entitle me, as a dernier resort, to go to the Federal Supreme Court."

Continuing, Capt. Black said: "The severity and general scope of the punishments meted out by the verdict shocked me inexpressibly. I did what I could in behalf of justice and mercy, but that effort, as the result discloses, was utterly unavailing against the almost universal clamor for the execution of these men. As vain as was the pleading of Pilate with his Judean accusers in behalf of the Divine Saviour."

THE INDIANS.

Geronimo and his Bucks Get Away from their Pursuers.

CHICAGO, Aug 24.—A despatch from Tombstone, Arizona, says: The President of Sonora arrived last evening and brings further particulars of the Indian situation. He was at the Cuchuta Ranch when Geronimo and twenty-three bucks came in. Six bucks came forward with a white flag to five Mexicans at the ranch, and stated as already reported, their desire to make peace with the Mexicans and raid into Arizona and New Mexico a couplo of days. Afterward Capt. McDonald and two companies of troops arrived from Rucker by forced marches with a view of surprising the Indians. They, however, had become aware of the movement and slipped away several hours before the arrival of the troops, in two bands—one of ten coming north and the other thirteen coming east. This shows how extremely difficult it is to surprise the Apaches, who are as alert as a weasel. Part of Capt. Lawton's command came in while the informant was at the ranch. Some of the men were wounded. Lawton, who is uninjured, was expected daily. Gen. Forsythe who went down from Huachuca is on his way back.

CUTTING.

The Mexicans Set Him Free—Mr. Sedgwick's Mission Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received official notice of the release of Cutting. The release will not affect Mr. Sedgwick's mission, which is to learn all the facts in the case. The government does not at present concern itself with any question of damages due Cutting, but will use the information it may gather through Mr. Sedgwick in furtherance of its negotiations for a change of the Mexican laws so far as they are held to give the right to try Americans for acts committed within American territory. The Arresures Mondragon murder is still the subject of correspondence.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Democratic State Convention—Judges Smith, Ashe and Merrimon Renominated for Supreme Court Justices—Republican Convention in the Second District.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

RALEIGH, Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and nominated W. N. H. Smith for Chief Justice, Thomas S. Ashe and A. S. Merrimon for Associate Justices. These are the present Supreme Court Justices.

To-day the Republican Convention of the Second District was held at Kinston. The attendance was very large. I. M. Abbott, of Newbern, was placed in nomination. A disagreement began, and the convention split into two wings; one of which nominated James E. O'Hara (colored), the present Congressman, while the other nominated Abbott, who is a white man. Both candidates are expected to go before the people. Q. Young, of Henderson, who was expected to be the candidate, declined to permit his name to go before the convention.

Gov. Hill, of New York, approved the removal of Commissioner Squires.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Beaufort *Record*: The blue fish and mackerel fishing season commences in earnest at this famous resort on or about August 25th. The season lasts during the entire month of September. We can assure them that it is a small one compared with that told by a friend who caught 165 pounds fish, 5 of which averaged 17½ pounds then got home to breakfast, and it was not a good day for fishing either.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The friends of ex-State Treasurer David Jenkins, who used to be familiarly known as "Honest Dave," will regret to learn that he is now quite sick at his home in Gastonia, and that his condition is critical. —— Capt. June Gardner, one of the most widely known railroad men in this State, and who has been for a long time past in the service of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, as a passenger conductor, has given up his position. He brought in his last train on Saturday last, and returned that night to his home in Wilmington as a passenger on the train. Capt. Gardner has been in the railroad service for the past 24 years, and can well be considered a veteran. He was exceedingly popular with the travelling public, and his retirement will be regretted. Capt. Joe Bowden has been appointed as Capt. Gardner's successor.

— Greensboro *Patriot*: A friend writing us from Rockingham discloses the startling news that a Mrs. Foster, from that county, committed suicide under the following circumstances: She had recently given birth to a child and was doing well. On Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, her father and mother, went to see her, and supposing she was all right retired for the night. Some time during the night they heard the child crying and went to the room to look after it. To their surprise they found that the mother had left her bed and could not be found in the house. They became very much alarmed and began to search for her about the premises. After searching for some time the body of the unfortunate woman was found behind the barn, and a pistol lying near by told the sad story. She had taken her own life.

— Wilson *Advance*: He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of life is unrolled. —— It does not hurt a good man to have his character investigated; neither does it hurt a coin to try it ring on the counter. —— We have always noticed that those people who are so ready to find fault with a paper are the ones who do not pay for it themselves, but "sponge" upon their neighbors, and get their reading for nothing. —— A boy remarked the other night that the room was "pitch dark," and his graded school sister remonstrated with him for using such a common expression, and told him that he must hereafter speak of the "excessive density of the bituminous obscurity," and then she went right on chewing her gum as usual, and with no indication whatever of the least symptom of discomfort.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: At Goldsboro last Saturday a little white boy, Paul Hutton, was very badly cut in the leg with a knife by a negro lad. The negro is now in jail in default of bail. —— A little son of Mrs. Levy, of Tyrrell county, was struck by lightning Sunday and killed. —— The Democrats of Lenoir county held their convention Saturday. Everything passed off in excellent order. Mr. Marshall Gray was nominated for the House, and all the present Democratic officers were renominated. —— The Asheville *Advance* says it is free to do as it pleases, "which nobody will deny," and then proceeds to show what it pleases to do by coming out squarely in support of Maj. Malone, the independent candidate for Congress from its district. We regret to see our contemporary fall headlong into the pit of destruction from which we warned it.

— Wadesboro *Intelligencer*: Everything now favors a good crop of cotton, where the plant was not abandoned to the weeds a month ago. Had the farmers ordered the weather to suit themselves, it could hardly have fallen at more propitious times, or in more desirous quantities, than it has. —— A protracted meeting is now being held at Gum Spring Church, in this county. A number of conversions are reported. Much interest is manifested. —— The hay crop in Anson is most abundant. —— In his speech at the farmers' picnic last Wednesday, Judge Bennett instanced a field of corn, lying between Wadesboro and Brown Creek Church, which he declared to be superior to anything lying between Wadesboro and the Potomac River. There is another field of corn in the vicinity which is so luxuriant, and so well eared, that its owner thinks of ordering a train load of shingles and having it roofed in, believing that course will be easier and cheaper than gathering and housing the corn after gathered.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: Mr. J. C. L. Harris says that he has heard from leading Republicans in Alamance, Anson, Buncombe, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Johnston, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stokes, Surry, Wake and Yadkin counties, and that each of these will be fully represented in the Republican State Convention called to meet in this city September 22 next. The call has only been issued one week. Such Republicans as Thomas Settle, W. H. Wheeler, A. E. Holton, W. W. McCandless, T. L. Hargrove, J. W. Hardin, Samuel G. Brim, A. V. Dockery, James W. Newsom, Virgil S. Lusk, C. M. Rogers, David L. Bringle, and Wiley D. Jones, of Wake, in addition to those who signed the call, have written letters endorsing the call. —— The anti-stock law convention held in Asheville on August 27th was largely attended. It nominated for the Senate, N. S. Lusk; for the House, Dr. J. S. T. Baird and Louis Wells; for Clerk of Superior Court, Natt Atkinson; for Sheriff, Jack Worley. The convention adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the stock law and the repeal of the county government system. —— Caswell dots: Upon inquiry we find that the crops in this section are good, except along the water courses where the corn has suffered very much from the protracted inundation. Two weeks ago it was thought the tobacco crop would be materially damaged by the excessive rains, but a week of sunshine has wrought a change and the farmers are now sanguine of an average crop of fair quality.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: The great camp meeting, or tabernacle meeting, as it is called, began at Rutherford College Thursday, with a good attendance, Rev. S. D. Franklin presiding. —— Raleigh will have a tomato cannery after all. —— It is said that Dr. York will contest his district with Linney, the independent straightout Republican. It is said there is no good feeling between him and Linney. —— Charles R. complains that North Carolina pays about eight millions a year in tariff taxation; and yet two years ago he was in favor of a high tariff and opposed to tariff reduction! —— Judge Clark, who is holding court at Trenton, Jones county, last Friday sentenced John Green, colored, to be hanged September 20th. for burglary. An appeal was taken. —— Yesterday there was a bond-burning at the State Treasury and $138,000 in cancelled bonds speedily vanished in smoke. Bond-burnings are very infrequent nowadays. —— Mr. Julian S. Carr is one of the most charitable and kindly of men, and his wife is also a quiet doer of good deeds. She has just had a beautiful window of stained glass put in Trinity Methodist Church at Durham. —— Gov. Scales has received quite a number of applications to organize companies and batteries for the "war with Mexico;" also requests for commissions in the North Carolina troops. The requests have all been neatly filed. There is to be no fighting yet awhile, it appears. —— At Smithfield yesterday George H. McCowen was convicted of false pretence and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. —— What is thought to have been an incendiary fire destroyed two box cars of the Raleigh & Gaston road this morning. The cars stood on one of the tracks 300 yards north of the N. C. Car Company's shops. One was filled with "blocking" and tackle, ropes, &c., while in the other was a quantity of charcoal. —— It is said that when the news of Maj. Latham's nomination to Congress in the first district reached Nag's Head, where Mrs. Latham and Mrs. Skinner were both at the hotel, the latter lady walked across the ball room and cordially congratulated Mrs. Latham. —— We learn that there was considerable riot and confusion in the Radical Judicial Convention at Jackson, the other day, as there generally is in Radical conventions, and that as a result Geo. H. White is not the only claimant to the nomination for the solicitorship. Collins, the old solicitor, is also a claimant.