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SOUTHERN FORESTS—ARBOR DAY

We are under obligations to our old friend Peter E. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, for a copy of the address delivered by Mr. C. R. Pringle, of Georgia, before the Southern Forestry Congress that met in its second session at De Funick Springs, Florida, on the 16th of February last. The STAR is glad that there are gentlemen of intelligence and ability in the South who are awake to the importance of preserving the Southern forests and of tree planting in sections stripped of the original trees and left bare, barren and unprofitable.

The STAR has many times discussed this forestry question. Years ago it considered it at length in several elaborate editorials. It did this when the Southern press was silent and politicians were indifferent. But there is an awakening, we are glad to know, and after awhile the Southern farmers will understand the importance of restoring and preserving the forests. Health, fertility, comfort and wealth all are more or less involved in this matter.

In the North there is an association known as the American Forestry Congress, and in the South there is the Southern Forestry Congress. The latter body passed a resolution requesting the Governors of the Southern States to appoint an "Arbor Day" in their respective States. The STAR took leave to urge our most worthy Chief Executive—who deserves to be respected, esteemed and held in honor by all good citizens—to appoint such a day. For reasons satisfactory to Gov. Scales this was not done.

Many of the States have such a day, and in the North it has been found highly beneficial. On such a day tree-planting is carried on in the towns and thousands of young trees are set out, all the people being interested in the work. On the farms trees are planted where there are denuded or naked spots. In California the day was first celebrated on 27th November last. The San Francisco *Examiner* said the next day:

"The world has never known a wiser or more beautiful custom than that which yesterday had its beginning within our State, and certainly it could not have been inaugurated under more delightful or auspicious circumstances."

The President of the United States was asked by the Southern Congress in 1885 to invite the Governors of the South to send delegates to the Congress in 1886. Mr. Cleveland complied but the Southern Governors failed to comply. There were other resolutions adopted that have also been disregarded. But the Southern Governors will become interested after awhile, for this movement will grow and the time will come when all enlightened farmers will unite in asking for an "Arbor Day."

Why should there be an "Arbor Day?" Or rather, in view of facts, of careful statistics, why should not every civilized country have such a day? Mr. Pringle copies from the ninth edition of the celebrated Encyclopædia Britannica to show the actual per cent. of wooded lands in the leading countries. We copy from his address:

"Great Britain, in 1877, had four per cent.; Ireland, in 1877, had one and a half per cent; United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Chaunel Islands, in 1877, had three and one-fourth per cent.; Russia in Europe had, in 1872, forty-two per cent.; Sweden had, in 1875, forty per cent.; Norway had, in 1870, twenty-two per cent.; Denmark had, in 1876, four per cent.; Prussia had, in 1876, twenty three per cent.; Baden had, in 1876, thirty-six per cent.; Wertemberg had, in 1876, thirty-one per cent.; Holland had, in 1875, six per cent.; Belgium had, in 1866, fifteen per cent.; France had, in 1874, sixteen per cent.; Italy had, in 1874, twelve per cent.; Austria proper, had, in 1875, thirty-one per cent.; Hungary had, in 1875, twenty-eight per cent.; Switzerland had, in 1877, nineteen per cent.

"Now, from the best information at hand, the proportion of woodlands in the United States, while greater than in some of the foreign countries named, it is smaller than in many others."

In former editorials we showed how salubrity of climate, fertility of soil and productiveness depended on the forests, and we showed how large sections once noted for richness had become barren and worthless under the savage slaughtering of the trees. The South has been a great sufferer in this direction. Mr. Pringle also refers to the rapidity with which Southern wooded lands are being "gobbled up" by greedy and

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remorseless syndicates, manufacturers and speculators. He says:

"I noticed recently an account from a Florida paper of a large tract of nearly nine hundred square miles of heavily timbered lands in West Florida having been bought up by a syndicate of Dutch bankers in Amsterdam for speculation, and not many days ago I saw an account of large tracts being bought up in Georgia expressly for the timber. And so the work of speculation and destruction is going on, and if the government does not protect its forests in some way, and that very soon, the time will come when it will see the necessity of it, but it will be too late to accomplish the desired results. To take the necessary action alluded to we must not only ask the question, How shall this be done? but counties, States and the general government as well must answer this question in a tangible manner."

The people must be instructed in this matter. It is the duty of the press to educate them. The STAR is trying to do what it can in this as in other important questions. The people need light. The politicians need stirring up. This forestry question is practical, and one day it will be a pressing one. Mr. Pringle has the right view. He says:

"Everything must have its beginning. Educate the people of a county to the necessity of conserving their forests, and try to control public sentiment enough to elect members of the State Legislature to make your laws what they should be and what they must be, to benefit the cause of Forestry, and then pass resolutions requesting your members in the National Legislature to pass such laws as will protect the forests now owned by the Government; and let it be known everywhere that *you cannot protect your forests without protecting the people.*"

It is the duty of Governors and legislators to understand this question, and to see to it that no detriment befal the State by this sweeping destruction of forests—this unwise enmity against one of the beauties of God's handiwork—the noble trees that are ever singing the praises of Jehovah and lifting their heads and arms Heavenward. Save the trees. "Woodman, spare that tree," sang George P. Morris forty years ago.

SHERMAN AND LOGAN.

Gen. Sherman has been caught in his fabrications often. Gen. Hampton exposed him. Gen. Fry, we believe it was, pushed him to the wall in a controversy in the *North American Review*. It is now given out that Gen. Logan's forthcoming book will corner the old falsifier and will at least put him in a very disagreeable if not embarrassing position from which he cannot extricate himself by any dodging or varnishing to which he may resort. Of course with the great mass in the North this will not affect the standing of old Camp. The frequent exposures of his false statements and tergiversations appear to have endeared him the more to the Northern heart just as the violations of law and the usurpations of authority and the exposures of confidential friends made Grant still more a popular idol in that section where men of low *morale* are the chosen heroes and demigods.

It seems that Sherman was in friendly correspondence with Logan while the former was writing his so-called "Memoirs," a tissue of fables. In his many letters he is said to have been warm in his praise of Logan. But alas, when the volumes appeared he found himself slighted, scurvily treated, and he did not forget it. The Savannah *News* says of this treatment:

"Sherman, it is claimed, after the publication of his book, noticing the unfavorable comments on his unjust treatment of Gen. Logan, and knowing that in his correspondence with the latter he had expressed an entirely different opinion, and fearing that the correspondence between them would be published, he begged Gen. Logan to keep the correspondence a secret. He even wanted the letters. Gen. Logan promised not to publish the letters during his lifetime, but he refused to permit them to pass out of his keeping.

"Mrs. Logan, it seems, concluded to publish them, and the sad spectacle, it is alleged, will be presented of Gen. Sherman's conviction of 'wilful fabrication and duplicity.' An effort has been made to keep these letters out of print within the last few days, but without success. Gen. Sherman will have to face the music, and it promises not to be very pleasant music either."

SORGHUM—VARIETIES AND IMPORTANCE.

It is surprising that the farmers do not cultivate sorghum. The Chinese and African sugar canes can certainly be cultivated successfully in the South and be made a source of profit and comfort. Sorghum is one of the oldest plants known to history. It is said to have been cultivated in China nearly or quite 4,000 years ago. It has been grown in both Asia and Africa. There are two kinds of cane—the Sorgho (Chinese) and the Imphee (African.) Sorghum was introduced into France in 1851. About 1855 it was first tried in the United States.

It is good for forage, for syrup and sugar. It is grown in every section of our vast country, with possibly the exception of New England. There are thousands who now produce it annually. Some of the operators in syrup-making have plants that cost as high as $6,000. Some of the syrups now made from the sorghum equal the best refined syrups in market.

Sugar can be made also, and money with it. The North appreciates the value of the sorghum crop and great quantities are now produced. Dr. Collier has published a book on sorghum, in which he asserts that it is destined to furnish all the sugar that our country will need, and much that foreign countries will consume. This may be an extravagant prediction.

The varieties of Sorgho and Imphee are numerous. There are the Regular Sorgho, Early Amber, Oomsuna, Liberian, Link's Hybrid, White Mammoth, White African, Neeazana and a half dozen or more others. Early Amber is more generally cultivated in the North. For Southern latitudes the Liberian or Early Orange is better. Of course those who would cultivate it intelligently and with the best profit must have information. The experience of others is worth much to any one embarking in any enterprise. The necessary instructions are easily accessible. An useful pamphlet called "The Sorghum Hand Book" is published by the Blymer Iron Work Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

REDUCE THE ACREAGE.

The STAR used to urge upon the cotton planters to cut down the acreage. It was accustomed to say that if for three or five years they would reduce their acreage one-third that cotton would advance to 15 cents or more according to the number of years this course was pursued, until it had reached the maximum price. We notice that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and Richmond *State* are urging that the tobacco growers shall reduce their production 40 per cent. There is now a great surplus on hand in this country and in Europe. Our Louisville contemporary says that 40 per cent. would be about 80,000,000 pounds. It says:

"There is, therefore, nothing to require a long siege of years to rectify the blunders of previous overproduction; but one year of wisdom and discretion will do it all. It will be, of course, necessary to avoid overproduction thereafter, as that mistake in any year would create anew the ruinous condition under which the market has been latterly suffering. The markets are like a man in this—too much feeding, however wholesome the food, will produce indigestion."

But will the tobacco growers be wiser than the cotton planters? The latter have kept up as far as bad seasons would allow their production of the great staple. The result has been immense loss in the diminution of receipts. The prices have ruled low and thousands of planters are in financial distress with farms all plastered over with mortgages. High interest for supplies has reduced a vast army to a condition of servitude or of great embarrassment. We have no idea that the tobacco men will be wiser. In some sections not really well adapted to the growing of that crop it will be partially or entirely abandoned, but the great producing sections will grow all they can, we have no doubt, and take the chances as to prices. Of course this is not prudent or wise. If there were not more than 3,500,000 bales of cotton produced in the South for the next ten years, the price of the Southern staple would never fall below 12½ cents, and we believe it would average 14 or 15 cents. Tobacco would of course rule higher with less production.

TWO MONUMENTS NEEDED.

Pickett's Division have determined to erect a monument "to mark the point where they made *the* most gallant charge of any Confederate command during the war." Such is the announcement as telegraphed from Richmond. It is to be of Virginia granite. It will be placed at the point where Pickett is supposed to have pierced the Federal line. It will have four sides and four inscriptions. Here is one:

VALOR.

The brigades of Garnett and Armstead, of Pickett's division, pierced the Federal lines and reached this point on their charge of July 3, 1863. Number engaged, 4,700. Losses, 3,393. "Charging an army while all the world wondered,"

North Carolina should cause to be erected a monument of North Carolina marble or granite at the point, as indicated in Batchelder's map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, where the ambulance corps of the Federals found dead North Carolinians farthest in—farther in than the dead of any other command. In addition, the surviving members of Heth's Division, of Scales's and Lanes's brigades, commanded by Gen. Trimble, of Maryland, should have a meeting and determine upon a monument to be erected on the battlefield to tell exactly the truth of that great fight on the third day, and to show that they displayed valor and made sacrifices equal to those of Pickett's men. This ought to be done to vindicate the truth of history and to do justice to the memory of the gallant men who fought at Gettysburg. Gov. Scales and Gen. Lane might unite in working up this matter to a successful issue.

Great demonstrations have been made in Brooklyn and Washington in protest against Tory oppression of Ireland. The South ought to move also. Has Wilmington no voice of sympathy?

It is said to be a fact that Queen Victoria hates London and that the Londoners are not much in love with her.

Wilmington Cotton Mills.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Wilmington Cotton Mills, held at the office of the President, the following were elected directors: Messrs. Jas. H. Chadbourn, Wm. A. French, Geo. W. Kidder, F. W. Kerchner, John W. Atkinson, B. G. Worth, Norwood Giles.

The new Board elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—W. A. French.

Vice President—Jas. H. Chadbourn.

Secretary and Treasurer—Edward S. Tennent.

The mills are represented to be in fine running order, new improvements having been made recently in the plant, and with fair prices for products of the looms and spindles, the future looks brighter.

The Clinton Celebration.

The celebration at Clinton on the 27th inst., of the completion of the railroad from Warsaw to that place, promises to be a popular and pleasing affair. A great many people from the surrounding country and along the line of the railroads will attend, and ample arrangements will be made for their entertainment. A military parade, addresses, a big dinner and a grand ball are among the attractions mentioned. The Cornet Concert Club of this city have decided to accompany the Light Infantry on the occasion, and the fine music that the band will furnish will be another attractive feature.

The New Savings Bank.

The corporators of the Bank of Clarendon—Messrs. J. W. Atkinson, W. H. Chadbourn, Clayton Giles, Gabriel Holmes, R. J. Jones, E. S. Martin, Jas. C. Stevenson, G. H. Smith, Wm. Latimer, Pembroke Jones, W. I. Gore, A. J. DeRosset and Wm. Calder—met in the Directors' room of the First National Bank yesterday, when Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, R. J. Jones and Wm. Calder were appointed commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock.

Dangerous Experiment.

A subscriber, writing from Farmer's Turnout, Brunswick county, says that on Tuesday last Alexander Lee, living near that place, dug up a bomb-shell from the railroad ditch and threw it into a log heap fire. The shell exploded with great violence, and came near killing Lee and his daughter. It had been buried more than twenty-two years, probably, but whether it was a Federal or Confederate missile, no one can tell.

A Lunatic at Large.

A young man who registered at the Purcell House Friday evening as T. F. Boykin, of Virginia, was placed in confinement at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, by Capt. Brock, Chief of Police, and his friends at Ivor, Southampton county, Va., were telegraphed to in regard to his condition. The man is evidently insane. Yesterday morning he visited the store of a merchant on Front street and demanded $2,000—one-half in cash and the balance in a check on a Virginia bank. He was induced to leave the store and go to the City Hall, where he was introduced to Capt. Brock. In conversation with the captain he said that some one was pursuing him and finally became so excited that it was deemed necessary to place him in confinement; but this was not accomplished until after a hard struggle, and with the united efforts of five or six men.

Naval Stores.

A comparative statement of receipts of naval stores at this port from April 1st—the beginning of the crop year—to April 16th is as follows:

Spirits turpentine—1,221 casks; last year, 1,144 casks.

Rosin—12,041 barrels; last year, 28,127 barrels.

Tar—3,171 barrels; last year 11,365 barrels.

Crude turpentine—534 barrels; last year, 1,852 barrels.

Cotton Movement.

The weekly statement of receipts and exports of cotton at this port, shows the following:

Receipts for the week ending yesterday 193 bales; for the same week last year 984. Decrease 791 bales.

Receipts for the crop year to April 16th, 132,836 bales; to same date last year 97,973. Increase, 34,863 bales.

Stock in port 2,255 bales; same time last year, 4,268 bales.

FROM RALEIGH

Insubordination at the State Penitentiary—Military Called Out to Aid the Authorities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.—A considerable *emeute* occurred at the State Penitentiary here about 5 o'clock this evening. It began by the insubordination of one prisoner who drew a knife and refused to obey orders. He was knocked down by the guards and taken to the hospital. Most of the convicts then refused to go into their cells. The city police force and Governor's Guard went to the aid of the Penitentiary authorities. At 9 o'clock the disturbance had not been quelled, some thirty or forty convicts still remaining in the corridors. The management is firm and wise, however, and will doubtless secure order without loss of life.

MISSOURI.

A Newspaper Sued for Libel—Incendiary Fire in St. Louis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—State Senator J. C. McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., has filed a suit for libel in Buchanan Circuit Court against the *Gazette* Publishing Company. The damages claimed are $25,000. A letter of J. D. Storts, of St. Louis, furnished ground for the suit.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Fire was discovered in Rudolph Stuculur's cooperage this morning at 2 30 o'clock. It destroyed buildings valued at $17,000; machinery, $40,000; material, $10,000. The insurance is $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary, as the building appeared to be fired in several places, and there had been no fire used by the firm or employes in the burned building. The proprietor has had much trouble with some of his employes on account of the recent introduction of labor-saving machinery.

TENNESSEE.

A Notorious Desperado Killed by Officers of the Law.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: Jim Bate, a notorious desperado, said to have been a slayer of two men, was killed last night in Polk county. He was serving a life sentence in the Georgia penitentiary, but escaped a few years ago and during his temporary freedom he has murdered two men in cold blood. Four officers from Chattanooga found him in a den in the Chichowie mountains. He tried to shoot the officers but they filled him full of buck-shot.

WASHINGTON.

The Cruiser Atlanta—Mutilation of Notes Sent to the Treasury for Redemption—The Navy Yard at Pensacola.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The last trial trip of the cruiser Atlanta seems to have proven a complete success; at least so far as the speed attained is concerned. A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning states that an average speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour was maintained for six consecutive hours, while at times the vessel's speed exceeded sixteen knots an hour. No reports of indicator tests for horse power made yesterday have yet been received at the department, but computations made by the engineering officers show that to attain fifteen knots speed the engines must have made seventy-five revolutions per minute, which would indicate a development of the 3,500 horse power required by the contract. On yesterday's trial the vessel was not down to her full load line, lacking about 4,000 tons of weight of her full equipment, but it is regarded by naval officers as beyond doubt that the Atlanta will be able with full equipment and stores to make a sea speed of thirteen knots, for which she was designed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the Merchants National Bank, of Rome, Ga., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

There was received at the United States Treasury to-day for redemption a package of perfectly new U. S. notes of small denominations to the amount of $1,000, which were mutilated by having a hole punched through them, through which a cord had been passed and then sealed on the outside of the wrapper. The package was sent to Washington by express by a National bank in Texas. The mutilation was evidently intended as an additional safeguard in the transportation of notes. This is said to be the practice of many of the Southern Express Co.'s in the transportation of money to the Treasury for redemption, but the present is the first instance where new uninjured notes have been treated in this way. It is not known whether these particular notes were mutilated by the bank or by the Express Company, but it is thought at the department that it was done by the bank to secure exchange on New York at the expense of the Government. Acting Treasurer Wheipley refused to receive the notes and directed their return to the bank at its expense, with a statement that such mutilation is considered a violation of law and will not be permitted by the Department.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Commodore Harmon, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who has returned from an inspection of the Pensacola navy yard, is ready to report that the present location of the yard does not warrant the expenditure of any money on the rapidly decaying structures. It is probable that the location of the yard will be changed to a more defensible and at the same time more accessible point.

SAD SUICIDE.

A Brilliant Young Virginian Takes his Own Life to Rid Himself of Imaginary Demons.

NORFOLK, April 15.—When the stateroom of the steamer Virginia, from Baltimore to Norfolk, occupied last night by Robert W. Gatewood, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, his body was found in bed with a pistol ball in his brain. Evidence before the coroner showed that he committed suicide after leaving Old Point this morning. Young Gatewood was a son of Rev. Robert Gatewood, of this city, and 25 years of age. He was graduated from Annapolis with very high honors as cadet engineer, made one cruise and resigned. He studied and taught physics and electricity at the Johns Hopkins University. At the time of his death he was fourth assistant examiner in the division of steam engineering of the Patent Office at Washington. His mind, which was uncommonly brilliant, had become unbalanced by intense study, and the writings he left show that he imagined himself pursued by demons, and chose death as the only means of escape from them.

KENTUCKY.

Postal Robbery at Louisville—The Southern Bivouac Magazine.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—The closed pouch which left the Louisville postoffice at 6 40 p. m. last evening, was robbed at the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis depot last night. The pouch was found upon the platform cut open, and rifled of its contents. The extent of the loss is not yet known.

The *Southern Bivouac* magazine, monthly, has been purchased by the *Century* Company of New York, and commencing with the May number the periodical will be issued from that house. The *Century* Company becomes possessor of the cuts, etc., belonging to the *Bivouac* and will fill unexpired subscriptions under the former owners

THE RAILROAD ROBBERS.

Confessions Made by a Number of the Prisoners.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.—It is quite probable that no hearings will be held in the cases of the Pan Handle robberies Monday. More than half of the prisoners have already waived a preliminary hearing for the court trial, and it is believed the others will take the same action. This will enable the defendants to get their cases before the grand jury in time for the present term of court. Within the past twenty-four hours a number of prisoners have made voluntary confessions to attorneys of the railroad company, but the nature of the disclosures has not been given to the public. It is claimed, however, that they tally almost exactly with the facts as learned by the detectives in their researches. Another and very important arrest was made today. H. C. Busby, who escaped from the officers at Dennison, Ohio, on Monday, by jumping from a train, was recaptured this morning and lodged in jail. He is regarded by the detectives as one of the ring-leaders. Conductor Black, who has been since his release on bail, returned to the city this morning and is ready to stand trial.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President—The National Drill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President to-day appointed Alexander R. Lawton, of Ga., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Austria-Hungary, and Newman W. McConnell, of Tennessee, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Telegrams were to-day received at the National Drill headquarters from two of the companies reported as having withdrawn on account of colored entries to the camp, as follows:

"Entry of Vicksburg Southrons and band remains good. Respectfully,
(Signed) ZEARLE, Captain."

"*Raleigh, N. C., April* 16.—The Governor's Guard will enter.
(Signed) E. B. ENGELHARD, Captain."

The schedule of companies entered will be completed in time to give to the press Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Two Mill Storehouses at Springfield Burned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SPRINGFIELD, April 16.—Two old mills belonging to the Ludlow Manufacturing Company were burned this morning. They were built of stone and were about fifty years old. They were used as storehouses for jute, gunny and raw materials for the main mills. The loss is heavy, but not stated in figures. The insurance is unknown.

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Victoria—A Number of Persons Drowned—Ireland on Coercion Bill—Chamberlain's Speech in Scotland.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 14.—Further particulars of the loss near Dieppe, of the New Haven and Dieppe Packet Victoria, show that the vessel struck the rocks amidships. The passengers immediately rushed to the stern, which, through the downward list of the bow, was buoyed up by deep water on that side of the rocks. A terrible scene ensued then, while endeavors were being made to float the life-boats which were seriously interfered with by the strong swell of the sea. At last when a boat was ready to be lowered, and fifteen men and women embarked in it, a lady's shawl became entangled in the pulleys of the stern davit and caused the boat to descend to the sea bow foremost. The most of the occupants were thrown out and drowned. Two ladies jumped from the deck of the steamer into the boat after it reached the water and overturned it. Other boats were then safely launched and succeeded in reaching Fecamp, rescuing on the way with boat hooks two persons who had been swept out to sea. Mrs. Bram Stoker was saved.

The Paris *Figaro* says a terrible responsibility rests upon the keepers of Cape Ailly lighthouse, who only sounded the fog-horn after hearing the crash made by the steamer as she struck the rocks.

The captain of the Victoria maintained great coolness and guaranteed the safety of all on board if they would but obey his orders.

DUBLIN, April 14.—*United Ireland* says that if Irishmen had one chance in ten thousand they would transfer the coercion debate from Parliament to barricades. But as that chance does not exist, Irishmen can only set their teeth and hold their tongues. The paper adds: "It is suggested to simultaneously summon the whole adult population of Ireland to make one grand historic protest against the coercion bill, but even the impressiveness of this would be destroyed by the misrepresenting of the English press.

LONDON, April 14.—The language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking at the meetings in Ayr has inflamed the Irish against him, and he has received numerous letters warning him that he will not leave Scotland alive. Speaking to an assemblage of 2,500 persons, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Opponents of the crimes bill have made an outcry against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? to commit theft; to ruin industrious men; to outrage women." [Hisses mingled with cheers.] "What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?" Here a man, rising and menacing Chamberlain, cried, "It is not a characteristic of the Irish to outrage women." An attempt was made to turn the man out, but Mr. Chamberlain cried out: "Leave him alone." Then he continued: "Do you want instances of insults being offered to women?" [Cries of "outrage! you slander the Irish!"] "I did not mean the grossest outrages of all, but personal violence and insults." [Hisses and cheers.] "I referred to cases like that of a certain family where the lives of a widow and sisters of a murdered man were made intolerable; like that of the widow of another murdered man (Byers) who while accompanying the dead body of her husband was jeered and hooted along the street." [Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Watch yourself!" hisses and general disorder.] "I am relating facts to which even my opponents might listen in the silence of horror and shame. When I refer to assassination a man here says, "Take care of yourself!" Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination? [Great cheering.] This is the spirit of parties in convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representatives in Scotland. [Cries of they are not Scotchmen.] That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of a different stamp; apostles of outrage and murder, who have paid the outrage managers of England. Redmond, a delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the Convention that it was the aim of that party to effect entire separation of Ireland from England, and that their policy was to make the Government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these men? [Cheers.] Parnell threatened in the House of Commons, under the specious guise of warning, that if the Coercion bill were passed there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This grim suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. [Crimes of "No!" and "Shame."] Well, what happens to individuals is not of much consequence. The danger is to the Commonwealth. For the first time in English history our foes have sympathizers within our ancient fortresses. Their plan of attack finds encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task more arduous, but we will not shrink; we will not abate one jot; we will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come, but we will endeavor to hand down unimpaired to our children the unity, strength and honor of the mighty empire our forefathers bequeathed us."

Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. The Unionists consider it a declaration of war to the knife with the Separatists. The Gladstonians charge Chamberlain with slandering and villifying his former colleagues, by the insinuation that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard.

THE FREIGHT THIEVES.

More Developments in the Pan-Handle Railroad Robberies.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—More news transpired in the wholesale Pan-Handle Railroad robbery to-day. A leading tailor notified the railroad men of his suspicion that he was making up stolen goods for train men. His suspicions proved correct, and men not heretofore suspected are implicated.

The officers who left here yesterday captured Joseph Stephenson and John Smith at Beaver Falls, Pa. They were aboard a Lake Erie freight train as brakemen. As soon as they saw the officers they left the train and ran to the woods, but were pursued and captured. Two others escaped from the same train. The two arrested hail from Youngstown, Ohio.

There is more or less confidence expressed among friends of the imprisoned men that not enough evidence can be produced to secure conviction, but there will be an abundance of witnesses at any rate. Detective Gilkinson says that fully six hundred witnesses would be subpœned, coming from all parts of the country. It is said that the railroad company will only press suits against those of its imprisoned employes who have more than one charge against them, having decided to use as witnesses many who are now in jail. The defense will rely largely on the matter of doubtful identity, holding that in the darkness it is impossible to clearly identify the faces of people, especially when those faces are covered with the grim and grease of their trains.

ILLINOIS.

Termination of the Carpenter's Strike in Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The strike of the carpenters was practically declared off this morning. The executive board of the Central Council met at an early hour and discussed the outlook. The result was that an order was issued to the men to resume work on Monday for all bosses who will pay 35 cents an hour and make the working day eight hours. Strikers are being notified of this decision through walking delegates, and by all other means which their officers have at their disposal.

A TEXAN'S READY PISTOL.

Seven Men Shot Dead Within one Month.

New York Times.

TEXARKANA, TEX., April 13.—It is very seldom that the killing of one, two, or even three men by an expert pistol practitioner creates more than a passing comment in the land where the long and short haul of the revolver is so strikingly illustrated. But when a man kills seven in a month, and that man is the wealthiest and most prominent man in the county, then he attracts attention. Such a man is Walter Ridgely. On the 3rd of March he killed two men, two weeks later he killed two more, and last Friday he completed the extermination of a family by killing three more.

The Ridgely farm is situated 28 miles northwest of here, on the Red River, in Texas, just opposite the Indian Territory. On the 3rd of March Mr. Ridgely entered Rasseymey's store, at the Red River ferry, and found two brothers named Murphy quarrelling with a St. Louis drummer, whose baggage they had appropriated because he would not pay them $5 for carrying him across the river when the legal fee was but 50 cents. Ridgely interfered, telling them they ought to be ashamed of trying to impose upon a friendless stranger, and that if they were really serious about the matter they had better take his advice as already given, or they would run the risk of answering to the Grand Jury. At this both men sprang at Ridgely, and the latter, who is a fine specimen of physical manhood, knocked the foremost down. The other halted and reached for his pistol, but Ridgely, who saw his intention, succeeded in getting his revolver out first, and fired, shooting his assailant through the heart and dropping him dead in his tracks. The other, Murphy, by this time had regained his feet, and, seeing what had happened, made a motion as if to draw his pistol, when he, too, was mortally wounded by Ridgely, and died the next day.

Ridgely immediately gave himself up to the Sheriff, and upon preliminary examination was discharged on the ground of self-defense. John Murphy, a brother of the men killed, and an Uncle Thomas soon after came into the neighborhood, and made loud and repeated threats that they would kill Ridgely at the first opportunity. For two weeks nothing occurred, but the two Murphys, uncle and brother to the deceased ferrymen, were frequently seen near the Ridgely farm, heavily armed, and it was plain that the matter would not end without further bloodshed.

On March 22 Ridgely found it necessary to go to a farm of a neighbor's about two miles distant. He left home about 3 o'clock P. M., but when he had completed his business it was after sundown and fast growing dusk. He then mounted his horse and started for home, riding a medium gait. When a little more than half way home, and while passing through a strip of woods, suddenly there sounded the report of two guns from behind trees, and at the reports Ridgely's horse fell dead under him. Ridgely, as the sequel proved, was himself unhurt, falling upon the opposite side of his horse from that whence the firing occurred. He did not move or make any noise, and the would-be assassins, evidently thinking that they had killed him, left cover, and started, presumably, to take a view of the corpse. The corpse, however, proved an exceedingly lively one, and when the two men, who proved to be the two Murphys, were within eight or ten feet of it, the corpse suddenly sprang to its feet with a six-shooter in either hand and began firing upon them. They were taken so completely by surprise that Ridgely thinks they made no effort, nor even thought of, returning his fire, and quicker than it takes to tell it they had both bitten the dust, and their spirits departed for the happy hunting grounds to join the two ferrymen who had previously "taken passage" at Ridgeley's hands.

It was hoped by the people of the community that this would be the last of the unfortunate affair, and none so desired more than Ridgely, who has always expressed horror at the shedding of human blood. But it was not to be. Within the next week the only two surviving brothers of the two dead ferrymen and the only remaining uncle had made their appearance in the neighborhood, coming from their home in the territory, and without making any "bones" about it, proclaimed their intention to either kill Ridgely or depart this life by the same route as that taken by their four kinsmen. Ridgely kept himself confined closely to his own premises, not going off his farm on any occasion, and it is but fair to presume that the Murphy party, growing impatient and worn out perhaps with the siege, thought to execute their purpose by stratagem. With this object in view, at 2 o'clock Friday morning, they went to Ridgely's barn and created a disturbance, well knowing that Ridgely's great care for his horses would, in all probability, cause him to come out in person to ascertain what was wrong. The ruse operated exactly as the Murphys intended it should act. Mr. Ridgely was aroused from his slumbers by the noise in the stable yard and did just as any other sensible farmer would do under like circumstances. He got into his boots and trousers as quickly as possible, and taking a pair of revolvers, the same 44-calibre weapons which he had used on previous occasions, and which, obeying the dictates of common sense, he had kept within convenient reach ever since his trouble with the Murphys began, he started for the barn. He passed the door of a room in which a couple of his hired men were sleeping, and scarcely had he taken 10 steps in the yard when he was fired upon from ambush. He was shot through the body and fell, but got up again, and, returning the fire with both revolvers, dropped two of his assailants dead, and the other ran about a hundred yards, when he was captured by a hired man and taken into the house. He died in an hour.

Ridgely was shot in three places, and is now confined to bed, but his physicians think he will recover. He is 34 years old, and was formerly a scout with Custer's cavalry. He was promoted to be a Colonel, married well, and is now worth $200,000. John H. Ridgely, the father of Walter, came from Toms River, N. J., and Walter was educated at Princeton College, from which he was graduated early in the '70's.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Asheville *Citizen:* On Wednesday while Mr. G. B. Munroe, of New York, and some friends who are stopping with Rev. Dr. Pease, were out practicing with pistols, and during their pastime Mr. Munroe had the misfortune to have his pistol explode prematurely, and the ball to enter his right leg.

— Asheville *Country Homes:* It is stated that a wealthy farmer of Cabarrus county lends money at 6 per cent. to other farmers who agree to buy no prepared fertilizers and to plant only one fifth of their entire crop in cotton. —— Fifty wagon loads of North Carolina tobacco were recently shipped in one week from Johnson City, Tennessee. —— A large quantity of the tobacco plants of Western North Carolina were up and looking finely, but were killed by the recent snow and cold snap. —— Four years ago Mr. T. J. Donoho, of Weaverville, realized from 10 acres of tobacco $4,000. Average, $50 per hundred pounds. This is probably the greatest yield made in Western North Carolina.

— Raleigh *Recorder:* Hon. M. W. Ransom will deliver the literary address before the two societies at Wake Forest College next Commencement. —— Rev. F. M. Satterthwaite, of Marion, S. C., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the church in Edenton and will enter upon his work there the first of May. —— The First Baptist church of Wilmington has taken steps to build a lecture room, thus completing the original plan of the church. —— We are heartily glad to see this new effort for higher education in North Carolina. What helps Trinity College helps Wake Forest College. North Carolina now has three of the best denominational colleges to be found in the South. Boys in need of education may find it at home.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* Mr. Arthur H. Lovejoy, of Pennsylvania, was here last week looking for a location for a block and shuttle factory. —— We regret to learn that Mr. John B. Broadfoot, who has interested himself particularly in raising fine stock, lost fifteen thoroughbred sheep on Friday night last by dogs. —— We learn that propositions from a Northern firm to parties here are now pending, and that it is more than probable that another cotton factory will be built on Little River. —— The per cent. of loss in fruit is: Peaches 98, pears 95, plums 75, cherries 65, apples 40, strawberries 20, bunch grapes 10. Scuppernong grapes, raspberries and blackberries are not injured.