The Weekly Star.
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

	1 Square, (10 lines)	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares	11 Squares	12 Squares
1 Week	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
2 Weeks	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
3 Weeks	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00
1 Month	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00
2 Months	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00
3 Months	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00
6 Months	10.00	16.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00
12 Months	15.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	120.00	140.00	160.00	180.00	200.00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid,	$1.50
" " 6 months, " "	1.00
" " 3 months " "	.50

THE REAL GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT.

Our friend of the Asheville *Citizen* certainly misapprehends the STAR's complaint as to the President and Civil Service. The STAR has again and again said that the President was obliged by his oath of office, the platform and his letter of acceptance to execute the Civil Service law. There is no complaint whatever on the part of any Democratic Senator or editor at this point. The law itself is offensive, but no one blames Mr. Cleveland for *executing* it. What then is the complaint? It is two-fold:

First, the President is in favor of *continuing* the law. He likes it. He believes in it. We do not stop to argue it or to state the grounds of our opposition. We merely wish to indicate the true grounds of complaint. It is not that the President enforces a law, but that he insists upon *continuing* it. Not only so, he is so enamored, that he favors its enargement, its extension. Well, if it is to be retained it ought to be on the grounds of excellence—of its real value. If these grounds be sound, then of course extend it so as to cover all officers, the President, Cabinet, the chief officers in all Departments and the Foreign service included. It is nonsense to say that the security and efficiency of the public service depend upon a few thousands of understrappers, while the great and important officials may be incompetents. If a rigid examination is really essential in a $900 clerkship, surely it ought to be more essential in a Secretaryship or a Foreign Ambassador.

Second, the President is complained of because he has favored Republicans to the exclusion of honest, capable, true Democrats. He has,

1. Appointed Republicans to very important and lucrative places.

2. He has retained Republicans in office that have attached to it large salaries.

3. He has wantonly disregarded the wishes and rights of the Democratic white tax payers in the District of Columbia by going to Boston to get a high official in the person of a negro who knows nothing of the condition or desires of the people over whom he is placed.

4. The President has allowed his Secretaries to retain in the highest offices in their Departments many Republicans when there are thousands of qualified Democrats who would be glad to obtain these places—places that do not come under the purview of the Civil Service law. Take the Treasury Department as a sample. Let Democrats attend. There are twenty-five *Republican* heads of divisions and chiefs of bureaus alone and that too in the third year of the term of the first Democratic President who has been in office in a quarter of a century. All through these years Republicans only have had the offices and the emoluments.

Say what you may there are Democrats by the tens of thousands who do not like this state of things. They are dead against the British system of life tenure in office.

It is an old, cardinal, sound Democratic doctrine that in elective offices there shall be frequent elections and rotation. In offices filled by appointment it is not a sound principle that the same men should hold them *for life* as in a monarchy, and through all successive changes of parties.

5. In the *postal service* at this hour 70 per cent. of the officials are Republicans. What Democrat is satisfied with that? The STAR is not.

The opposition of the STAR has this extent, and no more. It believes that a Democratic Administration should have Democratic agents. It does not feel reconciled to retaining in office so many Republicans whose tenure is not in the least affected by the Civil Service law. They can be turned out and they ought to be turned out. It believes that there are just as competent, just as faithful, and just as deserving Democrats as there are Republicans. It believes that the Civil Service law should be fairly and faithfully enforced, but it believes it ought to be repealed. It is undemocratic, unrepublican, a stumbling block and an offence. Before the war the people were more economically and faithfully served than now and there were no monumental frauds like this European importation to put in and keep in Republicans.

The law was enacted and enforced when the whole offices of the country were in Republican possession. It would have been fair, equitable and honest for a division of these offices between the parties to have been made before starting the new machinery.

We repeat, that Mr. Cleveland is not censured by any Democrat for *executing* a law. That is not the gravamen of the charge. It is that he favors the *continuing* of a bad law; that he appoints Republicans to office and retains others not within the law and not affected by it; and that the Administration has thousands of agents at work who are Republicans when they should be Democrats. The President owes it to his party to cure this evil.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887. NO. 26

20TH SEPTEMBER.

There was a big meeting held at Atlanta a few days ago of the farmers of Georgia. It was in response to an invitation of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Gov. Gordon was present and the object of the assembling was to take steps for a meeting of the agricultural people of certain States in a Congress. A resolution was adopted inviting the farmers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas to meet at time and place to be hereafter determined "to consider matters affecting their interests." It will be seen that four States have been added to those first determined upon, as mentioned in a former article in which we discussed the necessity of the farmers' meeting in conference. The Atlanta meeting also resolved that the named States be invited to participate in the proposed Convention and to send delegates to be appointed. Atlanta was named as the place, and the 20th September 1887, as the time. The delegates are to be chosen by the Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture of each State, and the limitation of delegates is one from each county. North Carolina will be entitled to 96 delegates.

A committee was appointed to prepare a report and to provide a programme for the Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

"Inasmuch as the subject before us is complex and should be discussed systematically, and the due proportion of parts preserved,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one from each State be appointed by the chairman of this conference, after consultation with the Governor of each of said States, to prepare a thorough and well considered report upon the condition of agriculture in the cotton States; the causes of the present depression and the remedies, together with a proper programme as a guide to the more satisfactory deliberations of the Inter State Convention it has been decided to call."

It was also suggested that the Convention in September be an encampment, as it would thus be much less expensive. This is an excellent idea, it strikes us. The 96 delegates from North Carolina can correspond or meet and perfect arrangements so that this assembly at Atlanta will be comparatively inexpensive. The STAR likes the plan and recognizes the great importance of the proposed Congress. The wisest, most progressive, level-headed, intelligent farmer in each county should be selected—provided he can be found. The Governor and Commissioner should name the delegates at a day early enough to allow

First, a free interchange of views between the farmers in the counties and their respective delegates; and

Second, to allow free and full communication between the 96 delegates, so as to have concert of action as well as a perfecting of all needed arrangements.

PAST CUSTOMS—TOBACCO—THE THUMB SCREW.

A Northern exchange some years ago wrote this:

"At one time our ancestors used to consider the wine bottle a necessary adjunct at every table, and at last by persistent efforts on the part of the advocates of temperance the practice was abolished. For centuries men and women have supposed that in order to enjoy good health and long life it was necessary to consume considerable quantities of animal and vegetable food, but even this idea has been exploded."

The habits of the Southern people have changed altogether in some particulars. Thirty-five or forty years ago there was no hospitality without the side-board. Now, you will not be offered a drink in one family you may visit in perhaps fifty. The theory of eating has changed also. The Southern people before the war were the most extravagant meat feeders in the world. A well-to-do gentleman would not set his guests down to less than from three to six dishes of solid food in the shape of fowls, beef, lamb, ham, &c. A clerical friend of ours—himself rich, and a North Carolinian—who spent a year and a half in England, says that the Southern people of wealth lived higher and better than any people he ever saw before "the late unpleasantness."

But the morals of one country differ from the morals of another country in some respects. The ministers in Great Britain may drink wine, beer or brandy without offence to their members. But tobacco is at a discount. In the South the clergy must stear clear of all drinks if they would not lose their influence, but they may smoke or chew. In New England both drinks and smokes are warred upon by the ministers and they have issued their fiat that the fragrant Havana and the consoling pipe "must go." In fact, there are preachers of a certain sort that believe that religion and tobacco are at war and that no man can be a true disciple of the Master who uses tobacco.

In the North, from time to time, we note the gathering of preachers to discuss the sin of tobacco. The fight against tobacco has come as far south as Maryland. Thus far we have heard no grave discussions by polemics in the South over the dangers to the soul that lurk in the soothing weed. But it will come with the other changes. After awhile a smoker or chewer will be shut out from the table of the Lord and from the hallowed courts of the sanctuary. That is when fanaticism comes to apply new tests of holy living and qualified membership.

If the use of tobacco is soothing and mollifying; if the fumes bring a sort of surcease of sorrow, give the nepenthe of which poets write; if the effects of the weed are so solacing and subduing, it would be a downright mistake to exclude the use of the cheer-compelling weed from eclesiastical assemblies, for it is well known that such bodies are not always marked by the strictest decorum, and fiery zealots have some times urged their views and convictions with zeal untempered, while from immemorial time the "drum ecclesiastic" has been prone to

"Prove his doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks,'

while some acrimonious disputants have gone so far as to

"Compound for sins they are inclin'd to
By damning those they have no mind to.'

We have referred to this grave question because of the unpleasant indication it affords of the trend of the age. It is apparent that we are threatened more and more with a return to the inquisitorial pains and penalties of the Puritan time when the iron-bound Blue Laws were very dear to the settlers in New England, and when they were regulated by law in what they should do, and say, and think, including of course what they should eat and drink. It is now proposed to regulate them in their narcotics. Tobacco is to be tabooed. The South should watch this stealthy return to the thumb-screw system of the past. When you begin to regulate by law the actions and appetites of men it is an easy step to regulate them in what they shall say, think and believe.

There are men in every State now who are so fanatical and intolerant that they are willing to compel you to act as they prefer and to make you accept their *dicta* as the law and testimony. They will invade the liberty of the press and have a court of purgation to say what shall be printed and what shall not be printed. They stand ready to abolish soul-liberty and to enforce their tenets of religion by fines and imprisonment, or, perhaps, even by the iron-boot and fire and faggot.

The attempt to invade the rights of free speech and free printing, must be resisted. Men who filled with crotchets and chimeras are ready to prevent by enactment the use of tobacco are the very men to say you shall not print only what they say is right. These men of the mediæval age living in our enlightened times would bring back the intolerance of the past and put a padlock on mouth and pen and printing press. Men who can believe that it is a great sin to smoke a cigar or indulge a quiet pipe are the very men to lay down a law to regulate your belief. They will invade your rights in civil, social and ecclesiastical matters.

From Brunswick County.

A correspondent writing from Shallotte, Brunswick county, says that last Friday, while Henry Price, an aged colored man, was at work in a field about 200 yards from his house, his attention was called to the squealing of a pig. He went to the spot and found a large black bear, which had got among his hogs, and which he succeeded in killing.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., a two-year old child of B. W. Holden, living near Shallotte, was badly burned by stepping into some hot embers.

Cotton.

The cotton movement at this port the past week was light; the receipts being only 91 bales, with small sales, and exports of only 130 bales. For the crop year, the receipts up to and including yesterday were 132,927 bales, as against 98,610 at the same date last year; showing an increase of 34,317 bales. The stock at this port is 2,216 against 2,473 bales at the same time last year.

— Greensboro is jubilant and all the little boys are happy. It has a candy manufactory.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Another Meeting at the Produce Exchange—The Long and Short Haul Clause—Action of the Previous Meeting Rescinded.

The joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, held yesterday, was more largely attended than the meeting on Wednesday last. Mr. F. W. Kerchner, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, with Col. Jno. L. Cantwell secretary.

Mr. J. H. Currie moved a reconsideration of the resolution adopted at the former meeting, authorizing the President to appoint a committee to attend the session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Atlanta on the 26th inst.

Mr. A. L. DeRosset asked if there was any good reason why the action of the previous meeting should be rescinded. He thought it important that Wilmington should be represented at Atlanta.

Mr. Currie said if a committee was sent, it ought to carry the impression of the community, which he thought was in favor of the long and short haul clause of the law being enforced.

Mr. D L. Gore thought it was unnecessary to send a committee. We had tried the old order of things, now let us try the new.

After further discussion a motion to reconsider the action of the last meeting was adopted, and the chair announced that the question was now on rescinding the resolution as moved by Mr. Currie.

Mr. Calder said that the Committee on Railroad Freights of the Board of Trade had directed him to offer a resolution as a substitute for the one adopted at the former meeting. He regretted that Mr. Emerson, who represented the railroad interest, was not present. There could be no doubt that Wilmington had been grievously discriminated against in the making of freight rates. Mr. Emerson had said that if the fourth clause of the law were abrogated it would leave us where we are now. This we did not want. Mr. Calder cited a book "How to Ship," and called attention to the fact that no rates are given in this book from Norfolk, from which he argued that there was some secret rate which the railroads did not care to divulge. To show the discrimination against Wilmington he instanced the fact that while rates on first-class goods from New York and Boston to Jacksonville are seventy-three cents, the rates from New York to Wilmington is seventy-seven cents, and from Boston eighty-two cents, on the same class of goods, while the distance from Boston to Wilmington is 823 miles and to Jacksonville 1,332. On goods in the fifth class, he said, the rate from Baltimore to Wilmington, 403 miles, is thirty cents per hundred pounds, from Baltimore to Charleston, 615 miles, twenty-five cents. The difference, Mr. Calder said, diminishes from the first class, and in some few instances the rate is a fair one to Wilmington, but the tariff is irregular and in the main very much against Wilmington. Showing how the business of other ports is protected Mr. Calder said the rate on first class goods to Wilmington and thence to a point 110 miles in the interior amounts to $1 05 per hundred, while the rate to Charleston and the same distance in the interior amounts to 83 cents per hundred, and to Savannah and 110 miles in the interior the rate is 78 cents per hundred—a conjunction of local with through rates by which the trade of these cities is protected, while that of Wilmington is not. With all these facts Mr. Calder thought it was the duty of the merchants here to urge that the long and short haul clause should be enforced. It would be stultifying themselves, after having fought the railroads as they had, to now ask that the same rates should be continued. No doubt if the law is enforced, the seaport towns will get the proportion of trade that belongs to them by virtue of their geographical situation. If a committee is sent to Atlanta it should be instructed to advocate the enforcement of the law. This was the position the railroad freight committee of the Exchange took. So far as the implied threat of Mr. Emerson was concerned, that his people would be willing to exempt Wilmington from the suspension of the law, he did not believe that the Commission would be guilty of any such discrimination. He introduced the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution adopted at the former meeting:

Believing that great irregularities exist in the management of the railroad traffic of the country, which can only be regulated and adjusted by legal restrictions, and having every confidence in the wisdom and conservatism of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it is the sense of this Chamber that the law under which they were appointed, having been carefully considered and wisely framed, should be given a fair and impartial trial, in order that the country may know the precise truth about its operations.

We are further of the opinion that there should be no prolonged suspension of the "long and short haul clause," but that its operations should be made uniform to all points and on all lines; and we appeal to railroad managers to meet the efforts of the commission in a fair and equitable spirit, believing that to "bring back the business of common carriers to the well-settled principles of the common law" will result in increased profits to themselves, while benefitting the country and allaying the wide-spread dissatisfaction now existing.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Commissioners, at their meeting to be held in Atlanta on the 26th instant.

Further discussion was had. It was proposed to amend by a resolution instructing the chairman of the committee on railroad freights—Mr. Calder—to go to Atlanta and present the resolutions.

Col. W. L. DeRosset asked if the Boards of Trade in Charleston and Savannah had not instructed their committees to ask a suspension of the fourth clause of the law. The chair announced that they had. Then, Col. De Rosset continued, we had better be careful how we act, and take another day to consider the matter.

The Chair said that it was his duty to say that the railroad officials had told him that they would not send a representative to the meeting. They wanted the merchants to decide the matter themselves, and they would agree to their wishes.

In reply to Col. DeRosset Mr. Calder said that Charleston and Savannah might make a mistake; Wilmington had to take care of itself. He did not believe that the Commission would mete out injustice to us if they regulated matters for the advantage of Charleston and Savannah and Norfolk.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Calder's resolution was put and carried, with only one or two dissenting voices.

The motion that the chairman of the railroad committee be instructed to present the resolutions to the commission (offered by Mr. G. J. Boney) was put and carried, after being amended so as to empower Mr. Calder to select one or more members of the same committee to accompany him.

The Black River Disaster.

Capt. O. P. Moore, Jr., of the steamer *Enterprise*, in a letter dated the 21st, gives the following particulars concerning the blowing up of the steamer *Delta*:

I have just returned from Delta, where I was called to aid the suffering crew of the steamer *Delta*. I regret to say on her return trip her boiler burst about 4 miles above Point Caswell on the morning of the 19th, at half-past 2 o'clock, causing almost a complete wreck of the boat. Mr. J. D. Kerr's right leg was broken and his head bruised Mr. Franklin Anders had his left arm broken and his hands badly bruised. Lloyd Spearman, fireman, was blown 60 yards distant in the swamp and found dead. Kelly Newkirk, a deck hand, standing on the bow of the boat, was badly scalded and blown about eighty yards into the swamp, and strange to say was found alive. The engineer escaped unhurt. Augustus Moore, the pilot, was blown in the air and struck by a barrel of flour, but received no serious injury.

The steamer had two flats in tow at the time. Willie Sherman was standing on the upper deck and was blown into the air, but received no serious injury. Mr. French Johnson and Stephen Cromartie were on the flats towed by the *Delta*, and succeeded in saving the wounded. They were taken to Mr. William Sherman's house and Doctors Thompson and Kerr summoned to their assistance The wounded were not conscious of what had happened and cannot account for the cause of the accident. The *Delta's* cargo consisted of hardware, bacon, corn, meal, flour and general merchandise, and was valued at about four hundred dollars A part was saved, but badly damaged. The wounded were landed safely at home and are all doing as well as could be expected, except Kelly Newkirk, colored, who died from his injuries this morning about two o'clock before my departure from Delta.

The Onslow Railroad Subscription.

The Supreme Court, in their ruling in the Durham graded school case, have settled the question as to whether a majority of the registered voters of the county is required to give sanction to the proposed subscription of $100,000 by New Hanover to the Onslow railroad. At least it is understood that the county commissioners would consider the decision in the Durham case as determining the matter. The Court say:

There are conflicting rulings upon the point whether the requirement of a majority of qualified voters to incur a debt is not in effect the same as a majority of those voting, but we do not feel at liberty wholly to ignore a provision, and the difference between the terms used, as well as the deliberate conclusion arrived at in the case cited, in ascertaining the meaning of a clause intended to protect citizens and taxpayers against heavy and oppressive taxation arising out of municipal involvements in the contraction of debts, the evils of which had been experienced. There are numerous restraints, some of them unusual, put upon the taxing power, both of the State and its subordinate municipal bodies in the Constitution, indicating everywhere a distrust in its unlimited exercise and liability to abuse, which need not be enumerated, but which have come before the Court, and we cannot think, with all these safeguards, that it was intended to dispense with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters, and allow an inconsiderable fraction, it might be, to determine the result. Indifference is not the test, an *active and expressed approval* is necessary, and this is ascertained by a majority of those entitled to vote. However forcible may be the reasoning and however numerous the rulings in other States which construe a failure to vote as an acquiescence in what is done by those who do vote, we cannot put such an interpretation upon our organic law, and thus dispense with one of its most protective provisions against the contracting of a municipal debt.

As a majority of the registered vote of the county was not polled, under the above ruling "subscription" was defeated.

The May Encampment.

Arrangements for the encampment in this city of the Second Regiment of the State Guard are rapidly being perfected. The place selected is at the head of Market street, where there is plenty of open ground and shade. Good water will be provided in abundance by means of driven wells, which the committee of arrangements are having put down. The location was selected for its healthfulness, under the advice of physicians who were consulted in regard to the matter.

The occasion is the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Wilmington Light Infantry, and the company intend that it shall be a memorable one; and in this the members hope that they will have the hearty co-operation of all who have interest and pride in the city. During the continuance of the encampment, from the 19th to the 23d, a large concourse of visitors may be expected, the railroads having agreed to run cheap excursion trains from all points along their roads.

Invitations have been extended to Gov. Scales, Adjutant General Johnstone Jones, and Col. Cameron, Inspector General of the State Guard, to attend and review the Second Regiment on the 20th. The companies which have accepted invitations are the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the Maxton Guards and the Clinton Guards. All the field and staff of the regiment will also be present.

Railroad Celebration at Clinton.

Special excursion trains will run between Warsaw and Clinton on April 27th, leaving Warsaw at 8.50 a. m. and arriving at Clinton at 11.35 in the forenoon. Passengers from points on the main line of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. can take train No. 78, arriving at Warsaw at 10.44 a. m. Passengers from Goldsboro and points between Goldsboro and Warsaw can take local freight No. 1, to which a passenger coach will be attached, and arrive at Warsaw at 8.55 a. m. Round trip tickets will be sold on April 27th, good to return on any train the 27th and 28th, at low rates.

The fare from Wilmington to Clinton and return is $1 50; from Rocky Point, $1 30; Burgaw, $1 15; Willard, 85 cents; Duplin Roads, 80 cents; Teacheys, 70 cents; Magnolia, 45 cents; Warsaw 25 cents: from Wilson, $1 50; Black Creek, $1 40; Fremont, $1 30; Goldsboro, $1 00; Dudley, 80 cents; Mt. Olive, 65 cents; Faison's, 50 cents; Bowden's, 40 cents.

Naval Stores Receipts.

The receipts of naval stores at this port from the beginning of the crop year, April 1st to April 23d, are as follows:

Spirits turpentine—1,968 casks; last year, 1,815.

Rosin—15,789 barrels; last year, 39,101.

Tar—5,015 barrels; last year, 13,229.

Crude turpentine—700 barrels; last year 2,356.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Commission Flooded with Bewildering Conundrums and Complaints from all Quarters of the Country.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission is being flooded with appeals for relief, requests for the construction of the law and decisions upon hypothetical questions and conundrums of a bewildering diversity of character. The majority of those who ask for relief find their grievance in the long and short haul section, but many protests have been received against the suspension of that section. The New Allman Quicksilver Mining Co., of California, the largest quicksilver producing concern in the U. S., writes that its principal market is in N. Y., where its product comes in competition with the Spanish quicksilver Present transcontinental rates have shut them out of the New York market entirely. California fruit producers almost daily present the disasters threatened to them by the new rates On the other hand, manufacturers of the Pacific coast are protesting energetically against a suspension of the fourth section, so far as it applies to trans continental routes.

An application from the Southern Pacific road for a suspension of the fourth section was argued by counsel this forenoon, and the Northern Pacific road made a similar application in the afternoon. Counsel for a prominent New York shipping firm, which runs a line of vessels via Cape Horn, was also heard to-day in opposition to the suspension of the fourth section

The stone-ware manufacturers of Strasburg, Va., complain that since the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect the roads refuse to transport their out put as heretofore unless put in crates, and at the same time have raised their charges about one half. They say that if this continues every stone-ware establishment, (six in number,) will be forced to close within six weeks, and ask to be informed "if you can't make some arrangement" to restore the former conditions.

BALD KNOBBERS.

Missouri's Midnight Raiders Make a Confession.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A special from Ozark, Mo., says: The Bald Knobbers' situation is becoming more serious each day, and the prisoners are beginning to show considerable uneasiness Yesterday Charley Graves, a prominent member of the "Midnight Raiders" entered the confessional and after a long story of raids he had attended, giving names of men who had accompanied him, fixed the murder of George Edens on John Matthews On the first assault on Edens' house George was shot down, but not killed. After ransacking the house the masked men retired and George's mother was holding his head while he lay on the floor. A man appeared at the door and took deliberate aim at the wounded man and put a bullet through his head, killing him. Graves says he met John Matthews coming from the house and heard him say that he was mad because he had been wounded in the back of the head and had returned to the house, just as the party were leaving and finished the work begun on George Edens. Parsons Simons and Will Newton want to make a confession to save themselves, but the prosecution refuse to accept them, as they say they now have enough testimony.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Calhoun Monument Ceremonies—President Cleveland's Letter to the Managers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, April 22—Major Henry E. Young, chairman of the Committee on Invitation, has received the following letter from President Cleveland:

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 19th, 1887—Henry E. Young, etc;

MY DEAR SIR—I am sorry that I must decline the invitation which I have received to be present at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of John C. Calhoun, on the 26th inst. The ladies of the Monument Association have good reason for pride and congratulation in the complete success of their efforts to fittingly commemorate the virtues and services of this loved and honored son of South Carolina I believe it would be well if all he did and all he believed and taught, and all his aspirations for the welfare and prosperity of our republic, were better known and understood. If this were so, much would be found to enlighten and encourage those charged with public duty and much to stimulate patriotic enthusiasm. The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected by his ardent admirers in the State which bears the impress of his renown should furnish an occasion for such an instructive illustration of his character as shall inspire in the minds of all his countrymen genuine respect and admiration for his courage and self-abnegation, toleration where approval of his opinions is withheld, and universal pride in the greatness of this illustrious American. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

TEXAS.

Indians on the War Path in Greer County—A Prominent Cattleman Murdered—A Merchant of Galveston Sentenced to Two Years Imprisonment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A special from Quanch, Texas, says intelligence that the Lipona and Comanche Indians are on the war path and that a prominent cattleman W. W. Stenson, and one of his employes, were murdered by them in Greer county, near the Navajo mountains, has created excitement throughout this and the neighboring north border counties. So far as can be learned, the killing of Stenson and his man is only the beginning of a general outbreak contemplated for some time by that part of the Comanche tribe known as the "anti lease faction," to which fully half if not a considerable majority of the tribe belongs. They constitute the most savage and warlike portion of the Comanches. All these, who are not under the immediate control of the half-breed chief, Quanch Parker, have from the first been opposed to the leasing of their lands to white cattlemen. The immediate cause of the killing was the refusal on the part of the whites to supply Indians with beef according to their demands, but is evident from what can be learned that this was only hatched up as a plausible excuse for firing the first shots in the long contemplated war against the white intruders on their soil. The Indians have threatened to take the lives of all settlers in Green county, and some of the residents are apprehensive of forays into the country, and towns bordering on this side of Red River. An Indian war in the Territory at this day would necessarily be of short duration, but during the brief period a vast amount of life and property might be destroyed both in the territory and border counties of Texas. It is more than probable that if the Comanches and Kiowas done their war paint in earnest, they will be reinforced by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, their neighbors on the north, who would be only too glad of a chance to do some fighting.

AUSTIN, April 23.—Patrick M. Hennessey, a prominent and formerly wealthy merchant of Galveston, acted at sergeant-at-arms of the Senate which adjourned April 4th. He was dismissed, charged with forging sundry vouchers. He was indicted by the grand jury and yesterday convicted in the district court and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. When the verdict was read, Hennessey threw up his hands and fainted.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Several farmers from different parts of the county were in the city yesterday and all of them bring cheering news of the crop outlook. The verdict of all is that there will be a large crop of peaches and apples. Farmers are generally well up with their planting.

WASHINGTON.

Secretaries Lamar and Fairchild to Visit Charleston—Claimants for Gen. Twiggs' Swords—Appointment by the President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Fairchild has accepted an invitation to attend the unveiling of the Calhoun monument at Charleston, S. C., on the 26th inst., and will accompany Secretary Lamar on that occasion. An effort was made to secure the presence of the President and other members of his Cabinet, but it is not at all likely that they will be able to leave the Capitol at that time.

The President has designated Assistant Secretary Thompson to act as Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Mr. Fairchild, and Assistant Secretary Maynard to act in the absence of both. The selection of Mr. Thompson is in consideration of his seniority in office.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received two claims for Gen. Twiggs' swords, which were seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans in 1862, and which are now in the Treasury. The claimants are Gen. A. C. Myers, executor of the late Gen. Twiggs, who claims them on behalf of his children, and Mrs. Rowena Guedallo, a resident of London, England, who claims that Gen. Twiggs gave them to her as an act of friendship. She was living in New Orleans at the time of its surrender to the Union force and the swords were found in her possession. She was unmarried at this time, and bore the name of Rowena Florence. The act of Congress authorizing the return of the swords provides that all claims shall be filed prior to June 3rd, and that they be referred to the Court of Claims to determine who is entitled to the swords. They are three in number and are valuable, being inlaid with diamonds, rubies and other precious stones. One of them, which was presented to Gen. Twiggs for gallantry in the Mexican war, is valued at $20,000.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President this afternoon appointed Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Carter. Bingham has for the past fifteen years been Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Columbus district, and in 1881 was Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court Judge of the State. He was prominently mentioned for the United States Circuit Judgeship to which Judge Jackson was appointed last year. He is a personal friend and associate of Allan G. Thurman, who warmly recommended his appointment, as did all the members of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The total amount of trade dollars redeemed to date is $5,243,000, which amount will be increased $400,000 by the recent importations at San Francisco from China.

The total collections of internal revenue during the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were $88,981,204, being $575,788 less than collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Collections from spirits were $46,668,141—a decrease of $39,277 37; from tobacco $21,443,631—an increase of $1,306,276; from fermented liquors, $15,183,753—an increase of $1,519,603; from oleomargarine, $481,246; from miscellaneous objects, $301,807—being an increase of $41,903. Receipts for March 1887 were $341,818 greater than those for March, 1886, the increase being mainly in receipts from tobacco and fermented liquors. There was a small decrease in the receipts from spirits Commissioner Miller estimates that the receipts for the present fiscal year will aggregate $118,000,000 as against $116,903,869 for the last fiscal year.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has caused to be published in official form for distribution, its recently promulgated ruling in the matter of the petition of the Order of Railway Conductors and in the matter of the petition of the Traders and Travellers' Union. The print shows the ruling to have been prepared by Commissioner Walker.

The Commission sat with closed doors to day and will leave here for the South Monday morning. Secretary Mosely will remain in charge of the Commission in Washington.

Secretary Fairchild has practically decided to omit the usual monthly call for three per cent. bonds during the present month. It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the balance of that loan outstanding, amounting to about $20,000,000, will remain undisturbed until after June 30th next, so that it may be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund during the next fiscal year. Secretary Fairchild was asked to-day in regard to the above proposition, but declined to commit himself further than to say that he had the question under consideration and might possibly conclude to take the course indicated.

The President has directed the appointment of Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., to investigate the merits of inoculation for the prevention of yellow fever as practiced in Mexico and Brazil. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress provides for this investigation.

Rev. W. K. Tully, of Florida, has been appointed Chaplain in the army.

Secretaries Lamar and Fairchild, W. W. Corcoran, Senator Voorhees and Commissioner of Education Dawson, will leave Washington to-morrow morning for Charleston, S. C., to attend the unveiling of the Calhoun monument. They will reach Charleston early Monday morning and will remain there several days.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to begin business: Birmingham National Bank, of Birmingham, Ala., capital $250,000; Merchant's National Bank, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., capital $100,000.

CYCLONES AND TORNADOES

Portions of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas Devastated—Great Loss of Life and Property.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23.—Special dispatches published this morning show that fearful cyclones, tornadoes and hail storms swept over a considerable portion of southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas and northern Arkansas, on Thursday evening, causing great loss of life and destruction of property, as well as maiming a large number of people.

A special from Greenville, Miss., says that section of the country was visited by a terrible thunder storm, followed by heavy hail that killed live stock and injured many colored persons in Bolivar county. The town of Huntington was nearly demolished. A new hotel, Robertson's store and dwelling, W. R. Ricks' hotel, Renn's dwelling, Benson's grocery and several negro cabins were wrecked and the debris blown several hundred yards from their former site. No one was injured. The damage will exceed $5,000.

In Bates and Vernon counties, Missouri, the destruction was great. West and south of Rich Hill the storm raged with terrific violence and its track is strewn for miles with all kinds of debris, including crushed and splintered dwellings and outhouses, dead animals and poultry, bed clothing, wearing apparel and all kinds of farm property. The estimated loss to property is upwards of $100,000. Six people were killed in the neighborhood of the towns of Hurne and Sprague and a number seriously and some fatally injured.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Has Never Said that He Would or Would not Accept a Renomination.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President was engaged this morning and could not be seen with reference to the statement telegraphed from St. Louis, at a late hour last night, to the effect that in a conversation with a prominent Senator he had expressed an unalterable determination not to accept a renomination. Col. Lamont, however, upon being questioned on the subject, said: "I am quite sure that the President has never said that he would or would not accept a renomination. That question is not now concerning him, and I know of no occasion for its decision at this time."

Spirits Turpentine.

— Bishop Lyman confirmed six persons at Scotland Neck and five at Tarboro. Bishop Watson confirmed six persons at Greenville.

— Elizabeth City *Carolinian*: A "Mechanics' Labor Association" has been organized at Elizabeth City. Its membership numbers about forty. —— Our seine fishermen are now having their harvest, their catches the past week having been very large, some exceeding 100,000 herring at one haul.

— Statesville *Advocate*: Rev. C. O. Durant writes, April 16th: "I have just closed a meeting at Centenary, on my circuit, which lasted eleven days and resulted in the conversion of 12 souls and 17 accessions. —— We learn from a correspondent of the Charlotte *Chronicle*, from Forest City, the home of Rev. A. M. Lowe, that he is lying at the point of death with fever. His recovery is hardly expected.

— *N. C. Presbyterian*: Since last communion eight persons have united with the First Presbyterian Church—five of these after examination and three upon certificates from other churches. —— In Washington eight accessions were received on last Sabbath—six by examination, two of whom received baptism, and two transferred their membership from the "Disciples of Christ." Rev. S. M. Smith is the pastor of the church.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Rev. T. J. Ogburn, President of the N. C. Methodist Conference, will preach at Ellerbe Springs on the second Sunday in May at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m. —— Rev. N B. Cobb has recently prepared a classification of the counties, rivers, sounds, bays, creeks, &c., in North Carolina, which, by "apt alliteration's artful aid" and the smacking dash of rhyme that is weaved into it, makes for the pupil in geography a pleasing exercise, at the same time charging the memory with important information.

— Raleigh *Recorder*: A letter just received from Dr. Yates (N. C. Missionary to China) informs us that his old disease has returned and that he is despondent and sad as to consequences. —— Rev. N. B. Cobb writes: "At Rockingham I baptized two Sunday before last and we extended the hand of fellowship to nine others. At Troy Sunday before I baptized three. The outlook at both Troy and Rockingham is hopeful. Our farmers are busy planting but the financial condition of the country generally is distressing. Three short crops of cotton, the credit system and buying supplies that ought to have been made at home, have done the work."

— Charlotte *Chronicle*: Mr. J. C. Page, editor of the Gastonia *Gazette*, was yesterday appointed Postmaster at Gastonia —— It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Frank