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4	4.00	6.50	9.00	11.00	16.00	23.00	32.00	50.00
5	5.00	8.00	11.00	13.00	20.00	28.00	40.00	65.00
6	6.00	9.50	13.00	15.00	23.00	33.00	47.00	75.00
7	7.00	11.00	15.00	17.00	26.00	38.00	54.00	85.00
8	8.00	12.50	17.00	19.00	30.00	43.00	61.00	95.00
9	9.00	14.00	19.00	21.00	33.00	48.00	68.00	105.00
10	10.00	15.00	21.00	23.00	36.00	53.00	75.00	115.00
11	11.00	16.50	23.00	25.00	39.00	58.00	82.00	125.00
12	12.00	18.00	25.00	27.00	42.00	63.00	89.00	135.00
13	13.00	19.00	26.00	29.00	45.00	68.00	96.00	145.00
14	14.00	20.00	28.00	31.00	48.00	73.00	103.00	155.00
15	15.00	21.00	29.00	33.00	51.00	78.00	110.00	165.00
16	16.00	22.00	30.00	35.00	54.00	83.00	117.00	175.00
17	17.00	23.00	31.00	37.00	57.00	88.00	124.00	185.00
18	18.00	24.00	32.00	39.00	60.00	93.00	131.00	195.00
19	19.00	25.00	33.00	41.00	63.00	98.00	138.00	205.00
20	20.00	26.00	34.00	43.00	66.00	103.00	145.00	215.00
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A PROPHECY.

A West Virginian has been writing a series of articles for the Goldsboro *Advance* upon "A Panorama of Federal Elections." He has given a bird's eye view of each contest and the result. In his last number of the 25th inst., he brings his discussion to the close of the last campaign and gives his prophecy of the future. He is a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland and his policy. He thinks his honesty has proved his ruin, and that if nominated he cannot be elected. He says:

"When Mr. Cleveland adopted his honest policy, and stopped his ears to the cry of the multitude for office, he failed to act with the crisis in his career; and so he is now behind the wave, and his chances to mount it again are gone forever! But no doubt he can happily say: 'I had rather be right, than to be President.' This reasoning is supported by the fact that he has offended most at the places he needed most. He must hold his own in New York, but right there they are so disappointed, that even Blaine would have her support in 1888. But the Republican party will put forth a much more popular man than Mr. Blaine."

He takes up the question at much length and appeals to the vote in the various States to sustain his view of the impossibility of again electing Mr. Cleveland, his favorite. He says of the President:

"Since his inauguration Mr. Cleveland has been faithful, true and good, but he has not taken care of himself in regard to re-election, no matter how much desired by his friends and party. He did not act with the crisis—he was too honest—yet, no matter why, the consequence is inevitable. 'Honesty is the best policy,' but not to secure re-election to the Presidency of the United States. In the olden time it would do, but not now."

He does not believe that he can carry New York and the other doubtful and needed States. He says:

"In New York, Tennessee, Indiana, the two Virginias and New Jersey it would cost him 90 electoral votes, which, taken from his 219 as given in 1884, would reduce his electoral votes to 129, and 90 lost to him would be a Republican gain of 90, which, added to the 182 given Mr. Blaine in 1884, would give the Republicans 272 electoral votes—more than two-thirds constitutionally cast. This would be a victory to the Republican candidate as crushing as General Grant's over Seymour and Greeley."

He thinks he would be sure to lose both Virginias. Of Indiana he says:

"In Indiana the loss of about 3,000 votes in the popular election, from the support he received in '84, would give her 15 electoral votes to his opponent, and developments there show that even Blaine would gain. Garfield carried Indiana by near 7,000 majority. They can get a Republican nominee now that will run far ahead of Garfield's figures then; while it is morally certain that Mr. Cleveland would not do now as well as did Hancock."

He says a loss of 2,000 in New Jersey, of 5,000 or less in Tennessee, would give those States to the Republicans. He says:

"Mr. Cleveland doubtless deserves the honor of a second term, and millions of the very best of our citizens would support him in another campaign and administration, but there stands the unyielding fact amounting to a moral certainty that he can not be re-elected!"

It must be conceded that this is an unpleasant view of the situation and we believe that it is entirely too dark and pessimistic. We would be very sorry to believe as the West Virginia prophet believes, for we have no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will be renominated, and we wish to be encouraged by the hope of success in making a fight in his behalf.

While the vote was so uncomfortably close in New York that a few hundred votes would have made Blaine President, it was because of the Irish defection. If Mr. Cleveland cannot secure an united Irish support then his success in New York will be more than doubtful. His friends in that great State who are pressing his claims with so much of confidence and pertinacity ought to be assured of his ability to carry New York. If they are not, then they are acting most selfishly and in the utmost bad faith to the Democratic party of the Union. New York is absolutely essential to Democratic success in 1888.

If New York is carried then it is probable that Connecticut and New Jersey will go Democratic also. There will be a chance we hope in Massachusetts, and possibly in New Hampshire. If Harrison is put on the Republican ticket Indiana will probably be lost to Mr. Cleveland. We hope that West Virginia will not desert the Democratic column. As to Tennessee we can not say we have any doubt of it. Virginia may be classed as doubtful, we may suppose. But it is too soon to prognosticate. Cleveland will be the nominee, we can not doubt, and the STAR sincerely wishes that his election may be secured by a grand majority. It proposes to give the nominee of the Democratic party its strongest possible support.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887. NO. 32

PETER M. HALE.

When you know that the sands in the hour glass of life are rapidly running out and that you are in that "sixth age" of "the lean and slipper'd pantaloon, with spectacles on nose," the death of an old friend, and especially of an old schoolmate affects you with peculiar solemnity. You are reminded with a pointedness and obtrusiveness you cannot avoid that you, too, must soon take up your abode "in the silent halls of death" and bid an eternal farewell to all of earth's attractions and allurements and associations. In such an hour there is but one hope for the sinner, but one consolation and joy for the startled soul as it launches out on that mighty sea, the thither side of which is *eternity*.

"Nor love thy life, nor hate; but whilst thou livest
Live well; how long, how short, permit to Heaven."

These thoughts came home to this writer with a directness and clamorousness of appeal that were not to be disregarded, when he learned by telegraph that Major Peter M. Hale was dead. We knew his death was very close at hand, but when the announcement came it could not fail to distress us. We had known him for forty years. What a handsome, neat, engaging, bright youth he was! He had in his boyhood smooth, soft skin like a pretty girl, with a delicate tint on the cheeks that added to the charm, and an eye that was dark and beautiful, one of the brightest and most winning we had ever seen. It was an eye of rare intelligence. He was born in Fayetteville in 1828, we suppose, but we had thought in 1829, and was the son of Edward J. Hale, the editor of the old *Observer*, that for thirty or forty years was a most influential Whig exponent in North Carolina. It was the time of weeklies and semi-weeklies and when the conduct of papers was very different from what it is now. It was the time of slow coaches and easy life when no man ever got in a hurry, when generous scholarship and wide acquisition distinguished the educated men of the State, and when the women read the best books and were familiar with the standard British authors and discoursed upon them with pleasing facility, discrimination and taste. Mr. Hale, Senior, was a man of real ability, of great boldness and sincerity of conviction, and wielded a power for his party that exceeded that of any Whig editor in the State. He was in fact in his day the ablest of the Whig editors as Loring was the ablest of Democratic editors, and afterwards as was Holden. Peter was well prepared for college, and was one of the best scholars in his class at the University. He was graduated with the first honors. He joined his father in the editing of the *Observer*, learned the mechanical part of a newspaper office, and was take him all in all the best *equipped* editor in the State, or, as far as this writer knows, that was ever in the State. His superior natural abilities, his acquaintance with the ancient classics, his general reading, his practical talents, his very retentive memory, his thorough knowledge of "the art preservative of all arts," his industry, his capacity as a proof reader, his cultivated taste, his facility with the pen, all combined to equip him admirably for the editorial office.

We believe he was the best furnished editor that North Carolina has produced. We do think him an abler man than his former associate, Col. William L. Saunders, but he was much better trained and provided for the manifold duties of journalism and editorship.

The "Hand-Book of North Carolina" was a specimen of his careful, laborious, effective, masterly workmanship. The half sheet sent out by the Democratic State Committee at another time was prepared by our departed friend in one night, he sitting uninterruptedly to his work for some twelve hours and all through the darkness. He was a very acute and formidable polemic and was a dangerous adversary to tackle in political controversy. We are writing measuredly and as we have thought for many years. The partialities of sincere friendship nor the emotions of bereavement move us to write a word we do not steadfastly hold.

And then Major Hale was such a true, manly Southron. He had no concession to give, no retraction or apology to make, no incense to offer to the enemies of the South. He was a man of principles, of convictions, of honor, of courage. He loved North Carolina. He stood up for its good name against all "witlings," and gave the world a fine example in his own character of the modest, cultivated, inflexible, incorruptible, able North Carolinian.

We cannot undertake to present a portrait of our friend. Those who have been thrown with him in intimate and confiding association through the last decades must present the lineaments of his positive and striking personality. We only hoped to give our estimate of his superior worth that our *friends* might see what a great loss North Carolina had sustained in his death. He was one of the foremost men of the State. He had ability enough to have asserted his superiority upon any arena he might have been willing to enter. Like so many able men he was not known to the masses at his full worth. There are but few who can really estimate aright the worth of those noble men cast in the higher moulds and of finer and richer material.

We have not heard how he died. We hope his end was peace. His physical sufferings for a year or two have been agonizing. Through much tribulation he has passed from time through the everlasting portals. After so much suffering we trust that he enjoys a full surcease of pain and sorrow and is at rest with his Saviour in Heaven. Friend of our youth, good-bye! We follow on.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Danbury *Reporter*, copies what the STAR said in reply to the Baltimore *American* on Pennsylvania tobacco. It says:

"Our peerless State contemporary has overlooked a most important point in instituting a comparison between the net profit on an acre of tobacco grown in Lancaster county last year, and instances where "That has been beaten fifty times in North Carolina," by not giving instances of an acre of tobacco grown in Granville or Vance county *last year*. The comparison should be drawn from instances of what an acre of tobacco netted last year during the depressed condition of the tobacco market."

The STAR did not have the figures for last year and it desired to speak of its own knowledge. The Oxford paper did not furnish the needed *data* and it was inacceseable to us. We wrote of other years because our information was trustworthy. We have no doubt that instances can be found of more than $400 being made to the acre in 1886, and in spite of "the depressed condition of the tobacco market."

There is talk of a new railroad from Oxford to Clarksville, Va., and from Oxford to Danville, Va. The latter is to connect the Raleigh and Gaston railroad at Henderson with Danville by way of Oxford. The road from Henderson to Oxford is the best paying road in the State for its length, 12 miles. The Danville *Register* says:

"As to the outlet for the Danville and New River and its western connections, it stretches out so far and wide that I shall not try to take it in. They would reach Norfolk just as near or nearer than by the Danville and Atlantic."

The Augusta *Chronicle* points to instances to show how some people will not be satisfied with the situation. It says:

"Some people are hard to please. A white man is kicking before the Inter-State Commerce Commission because he was refused the privilege of riding in a negro car, and a negro is asking damages because he was not allowed to travel in the white people's car."

Pennsylvania certainly owes a monument to William Penn. He hogged the territory from the Indians without shedding blood or spending money. William was a peaceful man, and very clever at a bargain. *New Orleans Picayune.*

The expression "hogged" is new to us, but expressive. With the Red Men it was "root hog or die." But "hogged" is not a parlor word.

We find in the graduating class at West Point from North Carolina, Richmond P. Davis and Charles Gerhardt. From South Carolina, John M. Jenkins and Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., and from Virginia, John A. Harman, Robert G. Paxton and Wirt Robinson.

Premier Rouvier is said to be forced to humor the Monarchists in the French Chamber of Deputies in order to secure a working majority.

Madame Janauschek has brought suit for $20,000 damages against the hotel for the breaking of her arm by a fall.

A report from Africa is that the natives have attacked the British and French settlements.

Maj. P. M. Hale entered the class of 1845 and was graduated in 1849 from the University.

Some Northern exchange says that both the eagle and the crow live for 100 years.

A Building Boom.

Building is "on the boom" in Wilmington. Many neat frame dwellings are in course of construction in various parts of the city. Down town, the new cotton compress building of the Champion Company, on Nutt street, and the building for the Atlantic Coast Line, on Front street, are going up rapidly, giving employment to a large number of workmen. Besides these, four or five dwellings are to be erected in the burnt district on Second and Red Cross. On Front street, corner of Orange, Mr. J. W. Linder is putting up a brick store and dwelling.

— The teacher takes out his watch. "As we have a few minutes before we close, you can ask any question you wish." One little kid comes forward. "Teacher, what time is it, please?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ADVENTUROUS VOYAGERS.

A Journey in a Small Skiff Through the Yadkin and Pee Dee Rivers.

Capt. W. H. Bixby and Lieut. Taylor, of the U. S. Engineers, returned to the city Wednesday evening from an exciting trip down the Yadkin and Great Pee Dee rivers, the purpose of which was to make examination of the Pee Dee with reference to improvement of the navigation of the river. Mr. Frank Brown, of Salisbury, accompanied Capt. Bixby and Lieut. Taylor, and these gentlemen with a colored boatman comprised the party of adventurous navigators.

The boat, a flat-bottomed skiff, with two oars, was put in the Yadkin about forty miles above Salisbury and the journey was from this point to Cheraw, S. C., a distance of about 150 miles, which was made in five days. The object in making the Yadkin the starting point, was to obtain a general idea of the character of this river and to reach the "Narrows," where the Yadkin and Uwharrie rivers come together, and four miles below form the Great Pee Dee, which is now navigable for small steamers of about two and a half feet draught, from its mouth at Georgetown to Cheraw, a distance of 190 miles.

The first day the party made fifty-seven miles, with but little difficulty. The current was very strong and the cascades and rapids numerous; at places the fall was as much as twenty to thirty feet in the mile, making progress very rapid and requiring skilful management of the little craft to avoid disaster. Mr. Brown acted as steersman. The party stopped that night at Mr. V. Mauney's place, opposite Milledgeville, near the Yadkin Falls Manufactory.

The next day they started at about 6.30 in the morning and stopped at 9.30 in the evening, but made only fourteen miles. The river was full of tumbling falls and rapids, and before they had gone three miles the boat struck a rock which made a crack in one side about three feet long and a quarter of an inch wide. When the boat struck it swung around and went down the stream stern foremost, plunging over a fall about four feet high. It was full of water, but had fortunately lodged on a rock which prevented its sinking. Before starting on their journey the party had laid in a store of oakum and tools, and with these they stopped the leak sufficiently to enable them to bale out the boat and get it ashore. Further repairs were made and the journey was resumed. About a mile from this stopping-place the river was found to be very shallow, with a swift current and full of rocks. It was necessary to turn the boat with the bow up-stream, the colored boatman, in the water, holding the boat to keep it from going down the stream too fast and being dashed against the rocks. Three fourths of a mile further they struck deeper water, when the boatman jumped on board, straddling the bows. The channel had narrowed to about sixty or eighty feet, and through this the boat went stern-foremost, Lieut. Taylor guiding it with the oars. The river at this point was full of ugly-looking rocks and the current so swift that the boat was carried along for about a quarter of a mile at a speed that could not have been less than twenty miles an hour. The waves made by the force of the current were about three feet high. A few miles further the voyagers encountered a fall, nearly vertical, of about eight feet. They went down, but when they got through the boat was submerged by the waves and went to the bottom. Mr. Brown was knocked overboard by the force of the waves, and when he rose to the surface the boat had been swept beyond his reach. He managed to gain the shore without suffering more than a wetting. The remainder of the party were also thrown into the water but held on to the boat and finally succeeded in getting it ashore; Lieut. Taylor relinquishing his hold of the craft before reaching the bank to swim after some of their effects that were floating down the river. After they got ashore the boat was turned over and emptied, and all the baggage of the party secured, with the exception of a small valise belonging to Mr. Brown. Several bundles of clothing, a tin case of maps and some rope, were recovered about two miles down the stream from two colored men who found the things while crossing the river in a boat. After getting the boat ready two of the party went on a short reconnoissance down the stream and found a fall over which it would have been impossible to take the boat, which was finally lifted over the rocks near the shore and past the dangerous fall. The rowlocks had been lost and the only means of working the boat was with the aid of poles. About one mile further the boat was hauled out and carried around the "Narrows," some five miles, the party stopping as evening then drew on, at Mr. Lowder's, at Kirk's ferry.

The next day the boat was thoroughly repaired, and the journey continued. A short distance from the ferry they went through Gunsmith's shoals, with an experience almost equal to that of the day before, but fortunately no accident occurred. After Gunsmith's shoals were passed they had no trouble except on account of dams and shallows, having no such rapids to pass as they had previously encountered.

Bluett's Falls was a very bad rapid, but easily avoided by a side channel, where all the falls were taken in a regular slope.

On the fourth day the party passed at least twenty fish dams. These, in almost every case, extended clear across the river, not leaving space sufficient to pass a boat, while the law of the State requires that a free sluice shall be left in the dam so as to allow fish to ascend the stream. Beyond these obstructions there was very little trouble after the third day.

The scenery in the vicinity of the Narrows is very beautiful. The river is contracted to a width of about one hundred and fifty feet, and sweeps through a gorge formed by walls of rock thirty to forty feet in heighth and sloping back on either side to mountains clothed with verdure which rear their tops some three or four hundred feet. The gorge is two miles and a half in length. On the third day's trip, in contrast with this, the river broadened out into a most beautiful sheet, like a lake—a stretch of water fifteen miles long and a third of a mile wide—dotted with numerous grassy islands covered with trees. The water, however, is very shallow and the current swift.

Notes were made of the voyage by Capt. Bixby and Lieut. Taylor, embracing everything of interest in connection with the navigation of the Pee Dee. These notes will be elaborated and maps prepared for the use of the Department at Washington.

Obituary—Col. Wm. L. Smith.

Col. William L. Smith, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, died rather suddenly yesterday morning at his residence on Second and Chesnut streets. He had been confined to his house for several days, but it was not thought that he was seriously ill.

Col. Smith was an energetic, enterprising citizen, of unimpeachable integrity. He held many positions of honor and trust. He was mayor of the city for two years, and has for many years past been a prominent member in this State of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was also prominently identified with insurance interests here and has for years been president of the Board of Underwriters.

The Fayetteville Light Infantry.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co., at a meeting held in their armory at Fayetteville Monday night, adopted the following resolutions in regard to the recent encampment of the Second Regiment in this city:

WHEREAS, Annual encampments of the State Guard are especially desirable for perfecting its drill and discipline, thereby enabling it to compare favorably with the well organized and thoroughly drilled troops of other States; and whereas, the annual encampment of the State Guard has recently been abolished by act of the Legislature; and whereas, the late encampment of the Second Regiment at Wilmington, N. C., planned and inaugurated by the patriotism and liberality of the Wilmington Light Infantry, was complete in all its appointments, thorough in its discipline and instructive in the practical duties of the soldier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, we beg leave to express our high appreciation of the handsome manner in which we were entertained from the moment of our arrival in Wilmington to the instant of our departure.

Resolved, That as the guests of the Wilmington Light Infantry, we beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments for the innumerable kindnesses we received at the hands of the officers and members of that glorious and liberal organization. We also beg to assure it that we will always remember the Wilmington encampment as among the happiest and most enjoyable occasions in the history of our company.

Resolved, That our thanks are also especially due to the citizens of Wilmington for the royal manner in which they dispensed their generous hospitalities.

Resolved, That to all the regimental and staff officers we tender our grateful thanks for all their kindness and their thoughtfulness during the encampment.

Death of an Old Physician.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Advance* makes the following announcement of the death of an old physician, a number of whose relatives reside in this city:

"The death is announced, at his home, Sedalia, in Bedford county, on the 30th of May, of Dr. Richard A. Sale, one of the oldest residents, and probably the oldest physician in the county. He was not far from eighty years old, and during the greater part of his life had a medical practice so extensive as to occupy all his time. For several years past he has been practically in retirement, in consequence of the infirmities of age. His wife, who was a sister to Judge J. A. Wharton, of Liberty, died many years ago. He reared a numerous family, among them Mrs. George W. Hardwicke, formerly of this city, but now of Wilmington, N. C. Dr. Sale was a Virginia gentleman of the old school, a man of strong friendships and positive convictions, modest, unassuming, and always ready to respond to the wants of rich and poor alike."

The Atlantic Coast Line Extension.

A meeting was held in this city a day or two ago, of the President, General Manager and Superintendent of the Manchester & Augusta Railroad, when the contract for grading the road from Sumter to the Santee River, S. C., was given to Mr. Hardin of Cheraw. The contractor is required to begin work by the 20th inst., and to complete the grading of the line to the Santee River by the 1st of next April. The company was organized in Florence last November with $100,000 capital stock subscribed. The officers of the road are as follows: R. R. Bridgers of Wilmington, President; H. Walters of Baltimore, General Manager, and J. F. Post, Jr., of Wilmington, Secretary and Treasurer. The directors are W. F. Walters, B. F. Newcomer and H. Walters of Baltimore; J. F. Divine, W. A. Riach and R. R. Bridgers of Wilmington, and J. T. Brown of Columbia, S. C.

A correspondent writing from Columbia, S. C., says:

It is impossible to ascertain what will be the southern terminus of the road. The motive of the Coast Line in building it is to be independent of the Richmond and Danville, which controls the present line from Columbia to Augusta. It is declared that the line is "an unknown quantity and an uncertain factor in the Coast Line system," and that it is doubtful if its projectors know what they will do beyond the Santee. The trend of the line indicates Millen instead of Augusta as its objective point; but the townships along the two routes may be brought to bid for the road and in that way ease the burdens of its builders. This plan has already been tried by the Three C's with great success, and it may work as well in Western as in Eastern Carolina.

Good News for Fishermen.

Recent arrivals of coastwise vessels at Southern ports report an immense school of mackerel coming South. Capt. Steelman of the schooner *Susan B. Ray*, at Savannah from Norfolk, passed through the school a short distance south of Cape Lookout on May 28th. On that day, Capt. Steelman says, about 11 o'clock in the morning, off Cape Lookout, with light southwest winds, the vessel ran into an immense school of sharks in seventeen fathoms of water. The sharks measured from three to eight feet in length. They were as thick as they possibly could be and could be seen as far as the eye could reach. The schooner ran through them for fully an hour, making only about three miles.

After leaving the sharks the vessel ran into a tremendous field of mackerel and sailed through them for four hours. The crew turned fishermen and caught 180 fine mackerel with a common cotton line over the vessel's stern. Capt. Steelman says it was the longest school of mackerel that he has ever seen, and all the more remarkable as he had never before seen them in Southern waters. They were never before known to go south of Body's Island. There has been a scarcity of mackerel in the regular fishing grounds in Northern waters during the past season. This school may furnish an opportunity for some enterprising fishermen to secure ship loads of fish.

— The Lighthouse Board reports that information has been received that a combination gas whistling buoy was placed off Cape Hatteras Shoals on April 20, 1887, in 11½ fathoms water, the lighthouse bearing N. W. ¾ N.

WASHINGTON.

Cities that will Receive the Free Delivery System—The White House Undergoing Renovation—Mexican Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Fifty-three postoffices will receive the benefit of the free delivery system July 1st, by reason of the cities having attained a population of ten thousand, or the postoffices having returned a revenue of $10,000 or over during the past year. Southern cities thus benefitted are Pensacola, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; Jackson, Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss., and Staunton, Va. Several postoffices, some of them Presidential offices, will be abolished by this change because of the consolidation of neighboring towns.

The White House is being thoroughly renovated and repaired during the absence of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Second Lieutenant John F. Thompson, 3d artillery, has been ordered to attend the encampment of the 2d regiment of Alabama State militia near Montgomery, commencing on June 7th, and to inspect the troops.

It is now estimated at the Pension Office that the number of Mexican pension claims will not exceed thirty thousand. Eighteen thousand, of which three thousand are widows' claims, have already been received and twenty-two hundred certificates have been issued. It has been determined to increase the force of the division having these cases in charge, so that they may be turned out at the rate of two hundred per diem.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Postmaster General Vilas said to-day that he did not desire to be quoted with regard to the publication yesterday in a Philadelphia paper, purporting to give the President's plans for an extended western trip, as it concerned the President alone; but that he would deny the truth of the article so far as it said that he (the Postmaster General) was cognizant of such programme. He was not aware, nor had he any intimation that the President had made any plans or contemplated an extended western trip, and he was of the opinion that the President had no such intention.

John N. Oliver, Justice of the Peace of the District of Columbia, was recently removed from office by the President and his successor appointed. Oliver disputes the President's power of removal, and asserts that he can only be removed by the Supreme Court of the District, for cause. He refuses to surrender his office and continues to sign his name officially. It is probable the courts will have to settle the matter.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ex-Representative George C. Cabell has filed with the Inter-State Commission, in behalf of the chamber of Commerce of Danville, Va., detailed specifications of alleged violations of the law by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. Cabell explained the nature of the charge verbally about a fortnight ago, and he has acted upon a suggestion made by the commission at that time in filing the specifications.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day appointed S. J. Kennedy, of Palatka, to be receiver of the Palatka National Bank of that city.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Surgeon General Hamilton to-day received a telegram from the Governor of Florida, as follows: "Florida has no State Board of Health. I hope you will give such aid as you can to the local county boards to eradicate yellow fever in Key West and prevent its spread to other localities."

Surgeon General Hamilton replied by telegraph as follows: "If the Legislature is in session, can they not pass the necessary laws? Please state the resources at your command. I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to assure you of the full cooperation of the Department in supplementing the State forces."

Dr. Hamilton also telegraphed Dr. J. P. Wall, at Tampa, Fla., that the Postoffice Department wants the mails fumigated, and that the Marine Hospital Bureau will assume reasonable expenses incurred in the fumigation.

Thirteen clerks in the Treasury Department were to-day notified that their names will be dropped from the pay rolls July 1st., by reason of the failure of Congress to make provision for the payment of their salaries after that date.

NEW YORK.

District Attorney Martine Seeking to Indict the Knights for Boycotting a Carpet Manufactory—Fatal Explosion Near Rondout.

(Special Star Telegram.)

NEW YORK, June 4.—District Attorney Martine to-day gave some attention to a fac simile letter recently issued by the General Secretary of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphia, as published in this morning's *Sun*, calling upon members of various assemblies to boycott E. S. Higgins & Co., carpet manufacturers and their customers. The matter was then turned over by Martine to his assistant, Davis, who has charge of placing the matter before the grand jury upon which the indictment should be found. Davis said that the letter itself was very guardedly written and could not be made the basis of indictment for conspiracy. The matter will, however, be further investigated. The circular does not use the word "boycott." It says "the General Executive Board has decided that carpets manufactured by this firm are not such as said board can recommend consistently to the patronage of the order." Accompanying the circular is a list of thirty-two firms in New York city, twenty one in Brooklyn and eight in Jersey City and Newark, N. J., who handle Higgins' carpets. The circular is signed, "Jno. W. Hayes, Secretary General Executive Board."

RONDOUT, June 4.—Alfred Caufield, James Cullen and Norman Bell were killed in Norton's quarry at Banne-water, Ulster county, by a premature blast to-day. Several others were fatally injured; one or more fatally.

ALABAMA.

Two Men Murdered in a Gambling Dispute.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The *Times'* special from Cedartown, Ga., says: At Rock Run, Ala., Alf Woodley shot and killed William Stone and mortally wounded Bob Mills yesterday. Stone was a professional gambler and had of late been plying his vocation among furnace operatives, winning all their money. He induced Woodley and Mills to join him in a game of dice. The victims were getting the better of Stone when, in a rage, he slapped Woodley in the face. Without a word Woodley arose from his place and left the two playing alone. In a few minutes he returned and suddenly appearing in the door with a revolver, he exclaimed, "Look out, Mills, I will kill the scoundrel." He shot three times, two shots striking Stone and killing him instantly. The third shot mortally wounded Mills. Woodley disappeared.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

The Sufferings of Three Men Found Adrift in a Dory.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HALIFAX, N. F., June 4.—John Brown and Edward Hagan, belonging to a Gloucester fishing schooner, and Richard Lester, who were picked up at sea adrift in a dory, and who were landed at North Sydney, underwent a dreadful experience. They were adrift on the ocean for over six days, without a bit of food or a drop of water. After trying all imaginable expedients to allay their thirst, Brown cut one of his arms in order that they might drink his blood, but the blood would not flow. They then gave up all hope of being rescued, but were at last picked up in a terribly exhausted condition by the barque Kate C. Maguire.

— Graham *Gleaner*: Mr. W. S. Caffey, while walking through his new ground near this place found a curious collection of keys, which probably belonged to some burglar. The assortment, numbering about seventy-five, consisted of nearly all sizes and kinds, including skeleton keys and lock-picks.

THE PRESIDENT.

Anniversary of his Wedding Day—Hearty Congratulations from the Residents of his Mountain Retreat—He and his Party go a-Fishing.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SARANAC INN, June 2.—The anniversary of the wedding day of President and Mrs. Cleveland dawned beautifully at Saranac Inn. At sunrise there was not a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake reflected every tree, hill, mountain range and cloud. But at 9 o'clock, when the cottage party came over to the hotel to breakfast, a breeze had sprung up from the west and white caps were running across the bay, just off Prospect Point. When Mrs. Cleveland sat down to breakfast she found a little cluster of four-leaved clover at her place. She and the President were heartily congratulated upon the anniversary and were wished all manner of happiness and good luck. At 10 o'clock, after smearing their faces liberally with fly ointment, the President, Mrs. Cleveland and Dave Cronk went off in one boat, Col. and Mrs. Lamont and McCaffrey in another, and Dr. and Mrs. Rosman in a third, to spend the day at Holt's pond about three miles distant. They took lunches and unless the flies and mosquitoes prove too annoying, will remain all day. When they return the cottage of the President will probably be decorated in a simple manner, to recall to its occupants a memory of the ceremony that took place in the blue room of the White House just one year ago.

MEXICO.

An Active Volcano Caused by the Earthquakes—A Mass of Molten Lava Pouring from the Crater—Two More Shocks Reported—Panic in a Catholic Church—A Number of Persons Killed and Injured.

TOMBSTONE, June 2.—Senor Campa, who has just arrived from Nacosari, states that authentic news has reached Oposura that at the time of the first earthquake a volcano broke out on the Chihuahua side of the Sierra Madre mountains, near Piedras Verdes, and about thirty miles west of Casas Grandes. Different parties, numbering about thirty persons in all, have gone from Casas Grandes to inspect the volcano, but owing to the intense heat they have been unable to approach nearer than within three miles of the mass of molten lava, which pours down the mountain side, and which is estimated to extend fully ten miles from the crater of the volcano. Volumes of smoke by day and a red glare by night from the burning mountain are visible for long distances. Governor Torres, of Sonora, has directed that a party be sent from Oposura to inspect and report upon the phenomenon.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here Monday, and another at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A special from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: A terrible panic prevailed here yesterday afternoon in the Catholic Cathedral, caused by the falling of candles setting fire to one of the altars. The day being a religious holiday the church was crowded to overflowing, principally with women and children. At sight of the smoke the crowd became frantic, and the usual scenes of a terror-stricken, struggling mass of humanity followed. Several children were killed and quite a number of women were severely injured. Official reports of the number killed are not yet obtainable.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Convicts from England's Penal Colony to be Transported to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The commercial agent at New Caledonia, South Pacific Ocean, has reported to the Department of State that convicts in that colony are being liberated with the understanding that they must not settle in any English or French colony, and as a consequence, a majority of them are going to San Francisco. He says that a proposition is now before the local Parliament to vote £1,000 for landing in San Francisco all the worst of these men, as they will not be received in Tahiti or elsewhere. The French government, he also says are offering a subsidy of £120 per month for a steamer to run between Nouemea and Tahiti and then to San Francisco for the purpose of assisting these immigrants to America.

MINNESOTA.

A Citizen of Tracy Swindled Out of $11,000.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The *Times* special from Tracy, Minn., says: J. J. Hartigan, of this place, has lost $11,000. A stranger named Powell came along and proposed to Hartigan to start a bank. An organization was effected and the concern started, though Powell put in no capital to speak of. He then issued a certificate of deposit to an alleged brother at Tracy, for $11,000. The brother went East and had the certificate cashed by a bank in New York. Before cashing the certificate New York parties telegraphed to Powell, at Tracy, and received a reply that the money was on deposit. Powell left Tracy as soon as he had finished his part in assisting his brother to have the certificate cashed.

A NEW PHASE.

A Railroad Discriminates in Favor of the Negro.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A local paper states that the Mobile & Ohio Railroad has drawn the color line in the excursion rates to the meeting of the Knights of Labor in Mobile, August 8th. The tickets secure a privilege to a particular class, shutting out great crowds. The way this is done is by stamping the ticket "colored," so that none but citizens of the African race will be able to avail themselves of the rate. This savors of an unlawful discrimination against the white man, but it is argued that none but colored men will want to go to Mobile in August. However, the ticket scalper is grumbling, and will probably take the case in hand.

MICHIGAN

Probate Judge Follett a Forger as well as a Thief.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 2.—The latest investigation shows that Probate Judge Follett, whose disappearance was mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, is not only a thief but a forger. His defalcation is not less than $30,000. Several bank certificates are held here to which Follett is said to have forged the signatures.

PETER M. HALE.

His Death in Fayetteville After a Long and Painful Illness.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 2.—P. M. Hale, long a leading editor in this State and for a while a resident of New York city as a member of the firm of E. J. Hale & Sons, publishers, died in Fayetteville this afternoon after a long illness of cancer of the tongue. He was 59 years of age.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

Shippers at Intermediat Points Benefited by the Long and Short Haul Clause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company have determined to reduce their rates between this city and Council Bluffs and Omaha. When the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect, this road being the long route to Council Bluffs and Omaha, rather than sacrifice its local points under the new regulation, raised its rates to the former places about 15 per cent. After two months' trial it found this business of too much consequence to lose. A return to the old rates will necessitate a slaughter of local rates all along the line. This is believed to be the first step in turning the tide of the Inter-State regulation in favor of the shipper, and intermediate points may find that the long and short haul clause is a very good thing after all.

Spirits Turpentine.

— *Pittsboro Record*: Notwithstanding the reduction made by the last Legislature in the price of marriage licenses fewer of them were issued in this county last month than almost ever before known—only two to whites and one to blacks.

— Oxford *Orphans' Friend*: Mayor Crawford is swelling the town treasury. Some questionable characters were fined $40 last week for keeping a disorderly house. —— We are glad to state that Mr. Eugene S. Martin,