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The Weekly Star.

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15 Squares	8.00	16.50	25.00	33.00	41.00	48.00	80.00	150.00
16 Squares	8.50	17.50	26.50	35.00	43.50	51.00	85.00	160.00
17 Squares	9.00	18.50	28.00	37.00	46.00	54.00	90.00	170.00
18 Squares	9.50	19.50	29.50	39.00	48.50	57.00	95.00	180.00
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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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THE NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXATION.

The great public war debt is being reduced monthly and after a few decades the great burden ought to be lifted from the shoulders of the people. The money raised by taxation since peace was declared, if properly applied, would have been almost sufficient to pay off the entire indebtedness. The taxes have been huge, and hundreds of millions have been literally stolen, misapplied and wasted. The policy of making the generation that fought in the war pay off most of the debt was not a wise or considerate one. During the six years embraced in 1879-84, $600,000,000 of the national debt were actually liquidated. The rapid payments of the debt may have a very disturbing influence upon the finances. The student of political and financial history knows that in 1826 an effort was made to lessen the tax for paying off the great British debt, although the sinking fund was only one-tenth of one per cent. It is to be noted, however, that it is the capitalists who are the first always to squeal when the public debt of a country is being rapidly cancelled. It is so in England and it is so now in the United States. It is selfish on their part as they get a higher rate of interest when there is more indebtedness. Prof. Sidgwick, a great living English economist, says that "the gain to capitalists from the rise of interest inevitably involves a corresponding loss to labor." But this is a study requiring much patience and attention.

Debts of any kind are not a blessing. A great public debt is purely a great burden upon the tax-payers. And yet it is of doubtful wisdom to force one generation to pay off a tremendous debt incurred by former years of war. This is one view. The other view is, that the debt exists, and as long as it exists there is an eating, consuming interest to be paid. This interest keeps up taxes. But the American people found themselves, in 1865, in the presence of very great debt. It had to be met in some way. It has been greatly reduced, after paying an immense sum in interest, and the taxes have been and are very high. Since 1865, the *interest* alone on our national debt amounts to $2,400,000,000. This has been paid in gold at an advanced value. By A. D. 1907, there will be more than a thousand million dollars of interest to be paid. But the steady reduction is going on and the people are more benefited by this than are the capitalists. Most of the U. S. bonds are held in New England, New York and Europe. The South owns but little of the bonds.

There can be no let up in the taxes for the public debt for a long time to come. As we have said, more than a thousand millions in interest must be paid by the generation just coming on now and by 1907—or in twenty years.

The other taxes—for the maintenance of Federal, State and municipal governments ought to be as low as possible consistent with efficiency and economy. Taxes, as we have often said, are a curse to any people. We are reminded of the saying of English courtiers, as reported by Lord Bacon. They held that taxes were like water which is drawn up to be returned to the earth in fructifying rains. But a Roundhead, in the days of Charles I., said that it had descended "in hailstones and mildews."

ACCUSATION AND DEFENCE.

Some weeks ago the STAR noted grave charges brought against the American Consul at Tangier, Morocco. There was a show of official indorsement about the publication that stamped the charges as sustained. We had lost sight of the matter until we were looking over the Philadelphia *American* of some days ago. That able Republican paper denies the story of Lewis, the new Consul-General, as to his liberating oppressed Americans and the bad conduct of Mr. Matthews. Not desiring to injure the retiring official, who is a Republican, we give what the *American* says in part:

"Mr. Matthews has made his answer through the *Tribune*, and we think it conclusive. He convicts the author of the narrative of gross falsehood in important particulars; he shows that several of the charges made had been investigated and found untrue by a Democrat in our diplomatic service. Others he meets with a flat debial, and especially that he ever had a Moor imprisoned because of his refusal to pay an American debt. And he proves from extracts from Moorish papers that the proceedings of Mr. Lewis at Tangier, as 'liberator' have been a scandal to the American name."

The State Department will no doubt be heard from on the subject. If the American Consul has been guilty of the infamous acts charged, he not only deserves public censure, but punishment of a severe kind. If innocent of the very damaging accusation, then the State Department should do the right thing and publish his vindication. We await developments.

Mr. Matthews is accused of selling probation of American citizenship to heartless usurers, who used this purchased power to visit upon the defenceless the most infamous and tyrannical exactions. For the sake of our country, let us hope that this is not a true bill.

Connecticut is getting right. The bloody-shirt had several cart loads of dirt thrown on it at the Yale Commencement. The following telegraphed the *World* from New Haven will be read with interest:

"At the Alumni dinner J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, spoke of the part taken by Virginia and Connecticut in the Federal convention and of the pleasant relations which had always existed between the two States, and closed by extending Virginia's greeting to Yale, which had been sent through him. As he sat down President Dwight rose and said:

"Yale University and the State of Connecticut extend the right hand of fellowship to old Virginia.'

"Mr. Tucker sprang to his feet and, grasping President Dwight by the hand, attempted to reply, but the outburst of applause was so enthusiastic that he stood several minutes holding the President by the hand before he could be heard. Mr. Tucker thanked President Dwight for his noble sentiment and prayed God to bless the union of Connecticut and Virginia and Yale University. This exchange of fraternal greetings and striking manner in which it was carried out created the greatest enthusiasm and most favorable comment."

UNTRUE.

Papers are are often very reckless in statement. It is extremely difficult to avoid mistakes, but a paper might at least avoid downright lying, deliberate misrepresentation and unfriendly criticism based on falsehood. A Republican paper at Indianapolis gets off this:

"Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has a sure thing of it in Rowan county. 'Judge' Craig Tolliver, desperado, murderer and Democrat, is, of course, for him unanimously, and as matters now stand, Judge Tolliver is Rowan county."

To this, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* replied:

"This is a fair sample of the flapdoodle that passes current outside of Kentucky. Craig Tolliver is a Republican file-leader and Rowan county is Republican."

John Smith was arraigned on a charge of going hunting and killing a tame rabbit in Sam Jones's warren. The charge was sustained in all particulars save that J. S. did not kill a rabbit of any kind, did not have a gun and did not go hunting. The mendacious scribe at Indianapolis ought to be confined for three weeks in the limbo of false accusers. Craig has bit the dust.

GOOD WORK—THE RIGHT SLOGAN.

The President deserves the commendation of the tax-payers for his effort to reduce the expenses of the Government. The consolidation of internal revenue districts is an excellent supplementary act to the consolidation and abolition of custom-house (Tariff) districts. If there was no use for the number of internal revenue districts why retain them at so much cost to the people?

The policy of the Democrcy has been to get rid of all unnecessary (and there were many such) custom houses. The policy should be extended to wipe out the *useless*, costly internal revenue districts. No custom house should be retained just to continue in office party henchmen. This was the constant course of the Republican Administrations all through the years. They *created* many custom house and internal revenue districts for no other purpose than to find fat places for "offensive partisans." Some of these custom-house districts cost five or ten times more than the total receipts amounted to. The present Democratic Administration does not intend to follow such bad examples or to allow their continuance. Well done! It is certainly a movement in the right direction. The cost of collecting under internal taxation is much less than under the tariff system.

The Administration has also made needed reduction of force in many of the Departments. The people expect and demand retrenchment and reform. These are not idle words with them. Democratic speakers and editors have taught the tax payers that under Republican service there were great waste and extravagance. They have been taught that if Democrats got control there would be a steady reduction of expenditures. This must be done. The party is pledged to such a course. Nothing but this will please the people. Pledges must be redeemed. The present War Tariff, so unequal and unjust to the farmers and laboring classes generally, must be cut down. The Democratic party to win in 1888, must go to battle with — RETRENCHMENT, REFORM, RECONCILIATION, READJUSTING AND REDUCTION OF THE WAR TARIFF, HONESTY AND EFFICIENCY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND PLEDGES FULFILLED, blazoned on its banners. That is the slogan. "Dinna ye hear it?"

A RANTING PARSON.

There is a clergyman in New York by the name of Dr. B. F. DeCosta. He has charge of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. He preached the other day on the American flag, and his cry was "outraged patriotism." He was very bitter on President Cleveland and showed himself anything else but a minister of true religion and an ambassador of the Prince of *Peace*. He raved, he snorted, he mouthed, beat the air and was blasphemous and unseemly. We copy a few samples from this clerical demagogue's violent and effusive harangue. He said:

"This country had no flag when the Revolution began, but in time came the Stars and Stripes, the most beautiful banner ever created, a *banner full of Gospel;* for in the red we have the symbol of *blood shed* upon Calvary; in the white is symbolized *the washing* and *regeneration* from sin, and in the blue the glorious representation of hope for all the sin-oppressed people of the earth, while in the blue field stand the stars of Heaven.

"Is it strange that we feel proud of this banner? Is it wonderful that it should be honored by those who have carried it where bullets were flying like leaden hail? No wonder the veteran as he views the flag under which he fought, torn by shot and shell and tattered by exposure, cannot repress the unbidden tear. No wonder that the suggestion to change the custody of the emblems which he and his dead comrades wore in battle should evoke intense feelings of patriotic indignation."

The Statesville *Landmark* and Fayetteville *Observer* have cordial words in urging our distinguished citizen, Hon. George Davis, for the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Davis is a distinguished lawyer, was the Attorney General in President Davis's Cabinet, is a gentleman of high social and intellectual rank and would wear the ermine with dignity, conscientiousness and ability. The STAR would be glad to see him honored as would North Carolinians generally.

Farmers in the State of Illinois are now praying for rain. A great drouth is destroying everything. Dead fish are found in the beds of streams, and rattlesnakes and all manner of creeping things are in their glory.

Here is a nut for the Northern slanderers. Virginia had 1,734 colored teachers in the public schools for 1886.

ON A BOOM.

Many Buildings Going Up—Great Need of New Enterprises—Opportunities Inviting Capital and Labor.

"Wilmington is really on a boom," said an enterprising citizen to a STAR reporter, when on his rounds yesterday. And this seems to be the feeling of our people. The number of buildings now in course of erection is unprecedented; dwellings chiefly and a few places of business. But the question is, what is to give the occupants of these numerous buildings employment? This is a matter of great importance, and one in which all good citizens are deeply interested. We have numerous saw mills, guano factories, the creosote works, a cotton factory, and other industries which give employment to a large number of our population, yet we need others; and there are a great number of enterprises which not only will pay handsome profit on investment, but will give steady employment to these dwelling-occupants. Take for instance the manufacture of buckets and tubs. There is a great abundance of the most valuable juniper, which can be obtained here as cheaply as it can anywhere in the United States. A paper factory and the manufacture of paper bags would pay. We have in our midst the greatest quantity of wood suitable for pulp; and cane, and other fibrous material which is at our doors. We have only to stretch forth our hands, as it were, and gather—with the slightest expense. Then there is the manufacture of cotton bagging and rope; all of which can be done as economically here as in any other part of the country.

The manufacture of wooden plates, canning vegetables, and manufacturing common chairs and bedsteads are all inviting enterprises.

These will give work and steady work to our wage-earners, increase our population, our trade and wealth, and give us enduring prosperity. If the capitalists in our midst have not the enterprise to invest their means in these industries let some of our young men who are pushing and enterprising take hold of some of these or similar enterprises, and form stock companies, (which is so easily done under our present law,) solicit and obtain shares of stock from any citizen—one or more shares as his means will permit—and in the aggregate the requisite capital is obtained.

Who is the man to take hold? Come out and show yourself. Wilmington is full of those who have the brain, the energy and determination, and the that sucessfully inaugurates one of these enterprises is entitled to the gratitude of the whole community.

Appointment.

Mr. J. F. Post, Jr., has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon, the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, the Central Railroad of South Carolina, the Albemarle & Raleigh, and the Florence Railroad Company.

The appointment was made at the last meeting of the Board of Directors and goes into effect to-day. Mr. Post succeeds Mr. J. W. Thompson, former Secretary and Treasurer, who tendered his resignation at the last annual meeting of the railroad companies. The directors, however, declined to accept Mr. Thompson's resignation at the time and gave him leave of absence for six months, in the hope that his health would be fully restored. The six months have elapsed, however, and Mr. Thompson finds that the state of his health will not permit him to resume the duties of the position.

Mr. Post has been acting Secretary and Treasurer for the roads during Mr. Thompson's absence, and has filled the position very acceptably to all concerned.

A Visitor from Martinique.

Monsieur Lacroix, civil engineer, of Martinique, is in the city for the purpose of examining the lumber of this section. He has visited several of the mills, and has left quite an extensive order with Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop. He made a thorough inspection of the Creosote & Oil Company's works with Mr. Sebrell, the efficient auditor of the company, and declared himself much pleased with their process of wood-preservation. He will remain in the city for several days.

Foreign Exports Yesterday.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the German brig *Clara* yesterday, for Glasgow, with 1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 1,847 barrels of rosin, valued at $19,000.

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared the Norwegian barque *Messel* for Hamburg, Ger., with 3,850 barrels of rosin, valued at $4,075. Also, the Danish barque *Nordsoen*, for Fleetwood, Eng., with 2,906 barrels rosin, valued at $2,960.

Foreign Exports.

The following is a statement of exports to Foreign countries from this port during the past month:

Belgium—Rosin, 4,600 barrels, value $11,427.

French West Indies—Lumber, 175,000, feet value $3,253.

Germany—Rosin, 3,850 barrels, value $4,075.

England—Rosin, 10,898 barrels, value $10,661; spirits turpentine, 207,184 gallons, value $67,586.

Scotland—Rosin, 6,594 barrels, value $8,050; tar, 1,200 barrels, value $1,620, spirits turpentine, 124,647 gallons, value $40,588.

British West Indies—Lumber, 361,000 feet, value $6,246.

Hayti—Tar, 5 barrels, value $18; lumber, 279,000 feet, value $3,674; shingles, 180,000, value $1,170.

Porto Rico—Lumber, 271,000 feet, value $4,201.

Venezuela—Railroad cross ties, $6,500, value 3,740.

Total value exports for the month, $159,309.

Southport Booming.

The citizens of Southport held a meeting Thursday night for the purpose of improving their town. A club was formed and the following officers elected:

President—Dr. W. G. Curtis.
Secretary—M. C. Guthrie.
Treasurer—S. P. Tharp.

Dr. Curtis made a stirring address and a committee of five were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned.

Foreign Exports Yesterday

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. yesterday cleared for Trieste, Austria, Italian barque *Vittoria*, with 3,751 bbls rosin, valued at $4,104; and Italian barque *Guiseppina R*, for Venice, with 4,750 bbls rosin, valued at $8,760.

— Mr. Geo. H. Bellamy, of Brunswick, says that the prospects for the cotton crop in that county are most flattering. All crops are good, except in some localities where growing corn has been cut by worms.

Our Fayetteville Correspondent.

July 1st, 1887.

EDITOR STAR:—In this section such a prospect for corn and cotton has not been enjoyed before in ten years. The dry weather is now beginning to affect the former somewhat unfavorably—though to-day there are indications of rain—and the recent cool nights are retarding cotton. Trucking is yet in its infancy here, but since the completion of the Wilson Short-Cut—putting us as near the Northern markets as New Bern, Goldsboro, etc.—the industry has increased fifty fold, and this season large quantities of small fruit and vegetables were shipped from this point. Up to quite recently it was believed that the scuppernong—delectable product of this State—was a poor keeper and would not bear transportation, but last year Messrs. A. S. Kurke & Co., one of the most prominent and enterprising of our business houses, successfully made large shipments of this grape, and, we suppose, will repeat the experiment this summer and fall. Behold, Fayetteville is down (or up) with Fourth of July fever; your and our Hon. A. M. Waddell will deliver the oration for us, Dr. J. A. Hodges will read the Declaration of Independence, and we will all jubilate in one spontaneous outburst of patriotism.

Very excellent are the positions of the STAR regarding the fictitious boom now misleading the outside world and our own people as to our material condition, and Senator Vance. Your correspondent has been pretty steadily engaged in journalism for twenty-two years in North Carolina and elsewhere, and he has never seen a more manly, consistent and admirable position taken by any paper on any subject than that of the STAR upon the present administration. North Carolina Democrats owe the paper much, of which believe me, they are not unappreciative.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment—Debt Reduction for June—The President to Visit Clinton, New York, on the 13th of July—Result of Examinations Under the New Civil Service Rules—Pardons Granted by the President—Change in the Clerical Force of the Departments.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, June 30—The President to-day appointed Joseph W. Preston, of Monticello, Ga., to be Agent of the Indians of the Mission Agency in California.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department the reduction of the public debt for June is about $15,000,000.

It is stated at the White House to-day that the President has decided to attend the centennial celebration at Clinton, N. Y., on the 13th prox., but beyond that he has not completed arrangements for the summer. He drives out to his summer residence at Oak View every afternoon as usual and returns to the White House in the morning.

Of fifty-seven clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General who, up to date, have been examined for promotion under the new Civil Service rules, thirty were men and twenty-seven women. The examination of papers shows that six men and two women failed to attain the minimum of 76 out of a probable 100. Commissioner Oberly to-day said that the women as a rule passed more satisfactory examinations than the men, and reached higher averages. A fact that is regarded by the Commission as very significant, is that the marking on efficiency by the Quartermaster General made prior to the examination, and kept secret until after the result of the examination, had been determined, agreed almost exactly with the marking of the examiners There was only one exception. This result is highly satisfactory to the Commission, who regard it as a refutation of the charge that in examinations favoritism would control the rating for efficiency.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President has pardoned Thomas Ballard, a notorious counterfeiter, who was sentenced January 21, 1875, to thirty years imprisonment in Albany prison, for engraving and having in his possession counterfeit plates, notes, etc. In endorsing the application the President says that the prisoner was supposed to be one of the most expert counterfeiters in the country. He has now been in prison equivalent to more than fifteen years, allowing the deduction he has secured for good behavior. He is now an old man, broken down physically and mentally. His conduct has been such as to cause much interest to be felt in his case by many good citizens and officials concerned in his conviction. His wife, who has clung to him with a true woman's devotion all these years, and who has almost worn herself out in her efforts to support and educate her daughter, just now reaching womanhood, plead for her erring and penitent husband's release. The President expresses the opinion that in his case the law has been fully vindicated.

Pardons have also been granted as follows: To Wm. H. Roberts, sentenced March 17, 1887, to eight months imprisonment in Georgia, for violation of internal revenue laws; to Ben Mercer, sentenced Oct. 16, 1886 to one year's imprisonment in Kentucky for violation of internal revenue laws; to Samuel R. Jones, convicted in Arkansas, Oct 30, 1885, and sentenced to two years imprisonment for counterfeiting, and to E. L. Remus, sentenced in June 1, 1887, to one year's imprisonment for violation of internal revenue laws, and to Heickle, convicted of bigamy in Utah.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Changes in the clerical force of the Postoffice and Interior Departments, incident to the close of the fiscal year, are comparatively slight.

In the Postoffice Department only one clerk was removed. One $1,800 position created by the new appropriation bill was filled by promotion. Quite a number of promotions and transfers were made.

In the Interior Department proper, a few unimportant changes will be made. The new law provides for three additional law clerks, three additional members of the Board of Pension Appeals, and for a number of agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians. Neither the law clerks nor Indian agents have yet been appointed. Changes in the bureaus of the Interior Department are insignificant. No changes of consequence will be made in the clerical forces of the State and Navy Departments as the result of legislation contained in appropriation bills. To carry out the Secretary's ideas regarding the consolidation of the purchasing system of the Navy Department, in one bureau a number of financial clerks of different bureaus have been transferred to the Paymaster General bureau

In the consular service of the government the present system of compensating consuls by fees will, under the terms of the new appropriation bill, be supplanted to a large extent by a system of salaries.

In the War Department, of seven clerks and copyists dismissed in the Quartermaster General's office, all but one were women. Besides these dismissals, there were many changes in this office, a number of clerks being reduced to lower grades and as many more promoted or transferred to other grades. Twenty clerks in the Treasury Department have been dismissed, to take effect to-morrow, because of the failure of Congress to make provision for the payment of their salaries. A number of minor changes, such as increases and reductions in salaries of certain officers, will take effect to-morrow, as does also the executive order consolidating Internal Revenue districts and reducing the number of collectors and other employees.

The Judicial branch of the Government is increased by two judges, and few clerical changes occur in the Department of Justice. The 20 per cent. reduction in the salaries of assistant District Attorneys goes into effect to-morrow.

The new appropriations will cause about twenty four changes in the Agricultural Department; twelve new appointments will be made and about twelve persons serving under temporary appointments will be transferred to the permanent roll.

The appropriation for the Government Printing Office is about $150,000 less than for the past fiscal year, but Public Printer Benedict says that very few employes will be distarbed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Consolidation of internal revenue districts, whereby twenty-two districts are merged into others was consummated to-day. Telegrams were received by Commissioner Miller announcing that all the collectors had filed their bonds and had completed the transfer of the offices.

A. J. Warren, convicted of illicit distilling in Georgia; Andrew Simmons, of Virginia, convicted of selling liquor without license, and E. Bachering, of Tennessee, convicted of passing counterfeit money, have been pardoned by the President.

An examination of the accounts of the late Levi Bacon, financial clerk of the Interior Department, shows a deficiency of $28,000 in his cash. Upon Bacon's decease, at the request of his bondsmen, Secretary Lamar appointed a committee to examine and settle his accounts. The report of the committee was submitted to the Secretary a few days ago and is said to show a deficiency of more than $28,000, of which $16,000 is represented by due bills of employees of the office to whom Bacon advanced money. Some of these due bills run as far back as 1879. It is believed that a considerable portion of the money represented by these bills can be recovered, and Secretary Lamar to-day issued an order directing the disbursing officers to retain a part of the salaries of the employes whose due bills are held and thus secure the government against loss as far as possible. This policy was pursued today in making monthly payments of salaries.

So far as the investigation goes it does not prove that Bacon was dishonest or that he appropriated money to his own private use but indicates rather that he was too accommodating to his friends.

— Milton *Advertiser:* From what we can learn from the farmers, the crop of tobacco planted is about 60 per cent of a full crop, and that is doing poorly. It is not growing off at all well and is quite backward.

RUDOLPH SCHNAUBELL.

The Alleged Bomb-Thrower at the Haymarket Riot, Chicago, Writes a Letter from Norway.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The *News* says: Rudolph Schnaubell, the alleged thrower of the bomb at the Haymarket riots, has addressed a letter to the editors of the *Arbuter Zeitung*, which is claimed by them to be authentic. The letter is dated Christiana, Norway, and reads as follows:

"It is supposed that the man who threw the bomb May 4, 1886, was Rudolph Schnaubell. The truth is, I, Rudolph Schnaubell, attended a meeting on Haymarket and witnessed the proceedings. I went home before the meeting was over and had not the least idea that the fact of my being there would prove so fatal to myself. But man thinks and the blackguardism of police has its own way. The day following the Haymarket events I went to work, not apprehending anything wrong. My employer brought me news that the editors of the *Arbuter Zeitung* had been arrested and the paper stopped. Being one of the trustees of the Socialistic Publishing Society, I felt obliged to see what was to be done, and went to the *Arbuter Zeitung* office. A band of detectives, like vandals, were at work in the composing room, destroying the type and forms, etc. They also found material for the preparation of bombs, namely: type and stereotyped plates My brother-in-law, M. Schwab, was also arrested, despite the fact that he was absent from the meeting at Haymarket. I thought that he would be let free under bail, but I soon discovered my mistake. Next day I again went to work, but soon two blackguards invited me to go to the Chief. After questioning me at length he let me go; nevertheless I thought it advisable to get out of the way for a while. I stayed near Chicago until I was informed that I was a much sought and very desirable person They accused me of having thrown the bomb, because the actual thrower of the bomb could not be found by the sleuth hounds for want of brains and wit.

NEW YORK.

Rumor that Jay Gould Has Bought the R. & O. Telegraph—Denial of the Order Restraining the R. & D. R. R. from Paying Its Dividend.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The rumor on Wall street that Jay Gould has bought the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph continues to receive much credit, although nothing positive has yet been stated publicly. Gould is credited with having avowed designs on the Commercial Cable and the intention to reach it by controlling its land connections. George Gould and Henry S. Ives express ignorance and disbelief in the story. D. H. Bates, President and General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co., declare there is no truth in it.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The restraining order secured by Cockraft to stop payment of interest on the stock of the Richmond & Danville R R on July 1st, was set aside by Judge Brown in the U. S Circuit Court to-day.

NEW YORK, June 30—In Supreme Court Chambers to-day Judge Lawrence denied the application of N. D. Powers and others for a continuation of the injunction restraining the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Central Trust Co. from paying a dividend of three per cent. to-morrow upon the railroad company's stock. The Judge denied the application with costs and says if the applicants have rights which may be jeopardized, they can protect themselves by less extreme remedies.

THE CHAMPION LIAR.

Phoelan Howard is His Name—He Persists that Mr. Jefferson Davis Wrote the Letter About the "Rebel" Flags.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A *Times* special from Danville, Ill., says: "Regarding the alleged Jefferson Davis letter to the Danville Fair Association, regarding himself and the rebel flags, Secretary Hawes says the Association did not authorize Phoelan Howard this year, but only last year, to write to Davis to speak at the Fair. They never saw the original of the alleged reply. Howard showed him (Hawes) a copy only, and took it away. Howard says Davis' letter is entirely written in Davis' handwriting, dated June 20th, and postmarked New Orleans, no postoffice being at Beauvoir, but only a Mobile & Ohio Railroad station. He says he sent the original to Rokker & Co., Springfield, to have a fac simile made.

TENNESSEE.

The Largest and Best Wheat Crop for Twenty Years.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, July 1—Reports to the *Daily Times* from a large number of counties in Tennessee indicate that the wheat crop this season is the laregst raised for twenty years The grain is of fine quality.

GRAIN—PROVISIONS.

Chicago Wheat Pit—Light Receipts and Small Trading—Provisions Very Tame at Reduced Prices.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, June 30—Light receipts of spring wheat, practically but one car, and a withdrawal of 265,000 bushels of spring wheat from stores, gave wheat a firmer tone at the opening this morning July started at 69⅞c, fell to 69⅝c, and in a few minutes sold up to 69¾c. Prices changed but little during the early part of the session. Speculation was very much depressed Now and then trades were made but in a perfunctory sort of way, and of this kind there was not a sufficient amount to move the indicator on the dial any appreciative distance from 69⅝c. During the last two hours of the morning session there were many more men arranged in cool places than there were in the pit. No news whatever came from outside markets, nor was any developed locally. There are natural causes why the market was sluggish to-day. To-morrow is settlement day, and much more interest will attach to that event than to the prices. It will be a short session anyway, and will be followed by a three days' adjournment, which of itself is sufficient for not putting up any new deals. July closed at 69⅝@69¾c. Corn was moderately active, though at times it was rather quiet, The feeling was easier, influenced mainly by reports of rain throughout the Northwest, and values averaged about ½c lower than yesterday. The trading was largely in changing July to more deferred options. July opened ½c lower at 36½c sold down to 35⅞c and closed at 36⅛c.

Oats were unsettled; deferred deliveries were firmer and ranged higher, closing about half a cent higher. The main speculation is in new crop deliveries and the firmness seems to be due to the hot dry weather. July opened at 26½c, declined to 25⅝c, advanced to 25¾@26c and closed at 25½c

Provisions, under the influence of weaker hog market, opened rather tame and at slightly reduced prices. Later in the day the demand was more active for speculative account and the market showed more strength, accompanied with a moderate advance in prices. Trading was chiefly in long deliveries and in July in settlement. Shorts purchased rather freely. Lard was firmer and prices influenced by the covering by shorts, advanced 15@17½c per 100 pounds, and the appreciation was well maintained. July opened 5c lower at $6 35 and closed at $6 55—the highest figure of the day. Short ribs were unsettled and prices irregular. Speculation was active. July ribs opened at $7 30, and sold up to $7 40, the closing quotations.

— Charlotte *Observer:* Mr. R. Y. McAden has given a contract to Mr Chas. Fox, of this city, to number the houses of McAdensville, and the work will be commenced this afternoon. The streets will all be named, and the town will bear the distinction of being fourth on the list in having its houses numbered.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Boulanger Charged with Political Intriguing—Proceedings in the House of Commons on the Crimes Bill.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, June 30.—The *Republique Francaise* accuses Gen Boulanger of political intriguery. It says Gen. Ferron was wise to shorten his manœuvres by appointing him to active command. A demonstration in favor of Boulanger is being organized for the national fete on July 14, in celebration of the fall of the Bastile.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons to-night W. H. Smith moved that if the report on the Crimes bill be not reached by Monday the closure be applied. The Parnellites opposed the motion, which, however, was carried by a vote of 220 to 120.

The Speaker then called upon the Parnellites to move amendments standing opposite their names on the notice paper. The Parnellites were watching the proceedings from the member's side of the gallery and made no reply Amendments introduced by Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, were agreed to without debate and the bill was reported.

Balfour announced that the third reading of the bill would be moved Tuesday next.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Journal Des Debates*, referring to the action of Count De Montebello, French ambassador at Constantinople, in relation to the Egyptian convention, says: "Nothing is more natural than that the French diplomats should at one time have considered that possibly France would assent to a convention shortening by several years the period of English occupation of Egypt. We are ready to negotiate on that basis now, but we cannot agree that England, by any pretext, should have the right to perpetuate her occupation of the country, or that she should be allowed to reoccupy it, for the reason of which she alone should judge. No Frenchman of common sense would thus sanction a British protectorate, and convert into a right recognized by France, what now is merely a fact."

BELGRADE, July 1.—M. Ristico, the new Servian Prime Minister, has sent a circular to the various representatives of Servia abroad, stating that the chief points of policy of his government are to improve the financial condition of the country, reform the constitution, maintain an entente with all Powers, including Austria, and improve the relations with Russia. The circular concludes as follows; "We desire to become the supporters of peace and order in the Balkan peninsula."

LONDON, July 1.—The short time movement among the English cotton spinners is spreading in all directions. The Lancashire spinners say that if the demand for cotton can be kept low until August, the whole trade will be permanently bettered.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Lords this evening, in the report of the stage of the Irish Land bill, the Earl of Dunraven said that there were three hundred amendments waiting, which might almost recast the bill. Many of the provisions of which derogated from the main object of the measure.

Earl Spencer declared that the bill would fail to bring about a settlement of the Irish question, and was not worth considering, as it would not relieve the tenant. He did not think that the government understood some of the clauses because in some cases the clauses would injure the tenants, and in the other case they would injure the landlords. Tenants might be ordered to pay arrears in small installments, but payment of rent was not provided for, therefore the tenant might continue paying instalments and allow rent to accumulate. Directly the bill passed the courts would be crowded with applicants whose cases would not be settled for years.

Lord Asbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, said that after the bill proposed the necessary evictions would not be open to harsh criticism. The bankruptcy clauses of the bill were fair and reasonable.

Baron Herschell said that clauses dealing with evictions, in which power is given to leasers to go to court, were the only clauses worth anything.

Lord Salisbury said it was because the liberals had tried to apply an impossible system to the relations between landlord and tenant; that the government was obliged to introduce the present bill. It was a pity that the liberals had not foreseen these evils, so that the government would not have had to undertake the impossible task of introducing sanity into the landed policy which was absolutely insane. [Cheers]. He did not regard the bill as a final measure, but he believed it would be an element in restoring peace and good will.

LONDON, July 2—Over one hundred English, Scotch and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States, in favor of referring all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is probable that a deputation of members of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to Mr. Cleveland.

Boyd, the English sculler, is dead.

LONDON, July 2.—The strike among the Bolton factory hands has reached an acute phase. Men who went to Bolton to take the places of the strikers quit work in a body to-day and one firm closed its mills because of rioting against it and threw 1,500 hands out of work. None of these were connected with the strikers. To-day the rioters were sent to prison for a month.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Michael Davitt has started to stump Scotland on the Irish question. He afterwards goes on a stumping tour through London and the north of England.

VIENNA, July 2.—General Lawton, the new U. S. S. Minister to Austria, has arried here.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT.

Alarming Condition of Affairs in Illinois and Wisconsin—The Crops Literally Destroyed for Want of Rain—Great Suffering Among the People.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A local paper says no such drought as now prevails, has existed in Illinois and Wisconsin for many years. The roads are ankle deep with dust, pastures are brown, and the leaves on the forest and shade trees shriveled up, and each hot breath of air from the cloudless horizon drives them away in showers. Creeks have run dry, and the water in the larger streams is at a lower stage than was ever known before. There has not been a soaking rain in this part of the country since March. Two showers in April and one in May and June, had but a temporary effect on the crops. Stunted yellow spears, bending disconsolatory over immense beds of dust, are the only evidence that the farmers sowed any corn this year. The leaves of the fruit trees are falling off, and fruit, which promised to be plenty, is wrinkled and dried to the stem. Raspberry bushes look as though they were producing a crop of shot, so infinitely small and hard are the berries. The drought has become so terrible that public prayers are being offered for rain. The fences along the country roads and the dead walls of the villages are plastered with huge bills, calling for special services at the district school houses and churches. Fires are burning in the woods, and the pastures for miles around are scorched. The farmers have lost many cattle in these fires, which seem to spring up in a dozen places at once. Reports from all parts of Henry and the adjoining counties tell of intense suffering from the drought. The drinking water in many towns has been polluted, and the white beds of the creeks are covered with decaying fish. The drought in the northern and central tiers of counties of Illinois is not any more serious than it is in Wisconsin. The Badger State is literally burnt up and the frnit and crops are nearly destroyed. Reports from northwestern Iowa state that the drought has been broken.

— There is something better than the gift of tongue; if is the gift of holding the tongue.—*Home