The Weekly Star.

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	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
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3 "	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	18.00	22.00	35.00	50.00
4 "	4.00	6.50	9.00	11.00	23.00	28.00	45.00	70.00
5 "	5.00	8.00	11.00	13.00	28.00	34.00	55.00	90.00
6 "	6.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	33.00	40.00	65.00	100.00
7 "	7.00	11.00	14.00	17.00	38.00	46.00	75.00	110.00
8 "	8.00	12.00	16.00	19.00	43.00	52.00	85.00	120.00
9 "	9.00	13.00	18.00	21.00	48.00	58.00	95.00	130.00
10 "	10.00	15.00	20.00	23.00	53.00	64.00	105.00	140.00
11 "	11.00	16.00	22.00	25.00	58.00	70.00	115.00	150.00
12 "	12.00	18.00	24.00	27.00	63.00	76.00	125.00	160.00
15 "	15.00	21.00	28.00	32.00	73.00	88.00	145.00	190.00
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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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VIEWS AND APPLICATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service reform, so-called, is theoretically good, but the practice does not always correspond. There is complaint that the Surveyor of the port of New York does not observe the rules. It is charged that power is abused by what is known as "temporary appointments." That is, men are selected without examination being required. This allows favoritism. Of 150 weighers 100 are "temporaries." The number has been increased from 85. Is this "reform?" This is very much like the old Republican way the STAR commented on recently, of creating places for henchmen. Surveyor Beattie will have to answer to the President if the charges are true. As reputable a paper as the *Evening Post* makes the charge.

But is there not an abuse not unlike this in one of the Departments in Washington? We have heard—and from good authority—that a certain Republican was retained in office and he made himself *necessary* by putting in fresh men and after six months getting rid of them upon the ground of inefficiency. As he understands all the details thoroughly this makes his retention necessary so he may drill the new appointees. This has been going on for the last two years or more. Such is our information. If correct, as we have no doubt, the remedy ought to be applied. Go to the chief of that Department and he refers you to this very Republican. So you get no redress.

We notice a statement from Assistant Postmaster Dale that merits consideration. There is no rapid turning out of employes upon partisan grounds, it would seem, in the central postoffice and its branches. Gen. Corse has removed but 19 out of 756 persons employed.

The Boston *Post*—a strong advocate of the Civil Service and that favors its perpetuity—thinks it necessary to enter upon an argument to justify the turning out of 19 employes out of 756. To turn out any number seems to require a defence in the estimation of advocates of the alleged reform. It seems that all advocates of Civil Service, in the North at least, scrutinize with exceeding care the workings of the reform law, and are ready to criticise any perversion or abuse of power. The *Republicans* watch the Administration because *their* followers are made to suffer if any changes occur as all of the places were in their possession when the Democrats came in. The idea of a great many so-called reformers is that all *efficient* employes must be retained even if they are Republicans.

This is not a misrepresentation or exaggeration of the case.

The *Post* feels this and, therefore, goes on to show how the Republicans for twenty-five years took possession and held all offices. It says:

"It may be said, without fear of denial, that appointments to Federal office during those years were made, as a rule, either as a reward for party services by the person appointed, as a favor to some party politician, or, in the case of the very few Democrats appointed, either in payment of a political bargain or to muzzle one who might be dangerous if not cared for. The result was that, when at length under President Cleveland the first direct application of the principles of civil service reform was attempted on a national scale, every Federal department in the country was in part a party hospital; filled with men who were appointed primarily as partisans for partisan purposes."

Even so. Hence, in the important campaign of 1884, the Democrats *voted* to turn out these fellows, bag and baggage. But few, if any Democrats in North Carolina, expected otherwise than that there would be a clean sweep.

The STAR has often declared that it was unjust and unfair to introduce Civil Service rules as long as all of the officials were Republicans. That it was right to put in office as many Democrats as Republicans before applying the new rules. After that, as long as the law continued in force, to allow men to come in on merit. Of course the STAR did not approve of the law, but favored its execution as long as it remained law. It believed that before it was made a law that an equal division of offices should be made. The STAR has all along, as its readers well know, favored the early repeal of the obnoxious, undemocratic, unrepublican, British system of life-tenure.

The Boston *Post*, advocate of the law, is pleased to say, after reviewing the situation under Republican domination for twenty-five years:

"To assume that the removal of a Republican and the appointment of a Democrat in his place is solely a partisan act, under the conditions in which the service has been found, is to assume an absurdity. The presumption is naturally and strongly in favor of the belief that the change of an official appointed as a partisan for a new man appointed under the regime of reform is an improvement. Further than this, it cannot be held to be necessary to confine removals to actually incompetent or dishonest officials."

It does not, however, say that the "new man" shall be a Democrat. It is to get rid merely of a Republican partisan and to substitute another man who may be a Democrat or Republican. It thinks that many other changes might be made to the benefit of the public service. But let it speak:

"Indeed, there are reformers who assert that timidity in making removals is accountable for the slow march of improvement in some cases of administration. The one idea to which reformers tenaciously hold is that, in reforming the civil service, these changes shall be made on the ground of merit and not on the part of partisanship."

Under the new law, so British in inspiration and application, it is wrong to refuse a Republican if his merit is greater than a Democrat.

The more we hear and read of Civil Service law the more confirmed we are in the opinion that it is a tremendous fraud upon the people and ought to be wiped out. Put in honest, capable, faithful Democrats, under a Democratic Administration, is our creed.

A RESPONSE TO A FRIEND'S WISH.

One of the best known and most influential of North Carolinians for good in a private letter is pleased to say this:

"I wish the STAR every success. While I do not worship all the idols that the STAR sets up, still in the main it is *the paper* of the State, and I rely upon it, I expect, more largely than any other paper in the State. I want to say in conclusion, 'just between us.'" I wish you were in more accord with the administration."

For the high opinion of the STAR we are grateful. We get many such letters—some every week, and we wish often we felt at liberty to print the names of our correspondents. They are opinions of men whose good opinion is a treasure. We assure our friend that the STAR is in harmony always with the Administration when it is Democratic and on the side of the people. There is no mistake here. The STAR has never criticised the Administration except when it believed it was on the side of Plutocrats and Gold-bugs and against the people; or opposed to the best traditions, principles and practices of the Democratic party. The STAR is always glad when it can heartily commend the Administration. It never allows an occasion to pass for warm words of praise when these can be given without self-stultification or insincerity.

The STAR is Democratic warp, woof and filling. It is no half and half. It does not run with the hare and hold with the hounds. It is in "harmony" with the great majority of Democrats. It agrees with Senator Vance on most questions, but not on the Blair bill. It tries to be fair, truthful, just, conscientious. It errs, but that is to be expected. It is fallible, and that belongs to the children of men. It does not know all things and that is not its fault. But it is true to its convictions. It stands by the Democratic principles as it understands them. It supports the Administration whenever it believes it right and true to the party that elected it. If honest and faithful how can it do more? It is true to the people of North Carolina all the time. It is true to itself. Can it be false to any?

In the time of Louis the Fourteenth the courtiers were such slaves and sycophants that the King never knew the truth and rarely had good advice. His lamentable reign and the decadence of France tell the story. Other monarchs in other times and countries have suffered from like causes. They have been surrounded by parasites and panderers, and never learned the truth about anything. The best friend an honest President of a free people can possibly have is a frank, free, untrammelled, truthful press to tell him the exact facts, to show him his blunders, to let him know what the people are saying and thinking and desiring, to make good suggestions to him, to turn on the light without fear or favor or hope of reward. The President *can* hear. He is not so hedged about with divinity that Southern papers cannot be admitted. He is not so absorbed as not to know something of what the press is saying. It would be a very bad day for Mr. President, if such was the fact. His best and most faithful friends are not those who indorse his every act, pour the oil of flattery upon his head, keep from him all murmurings, and only tell him of the praise and smiles of the people. His best friends will be found to be those who tell him the unvarnished truth, show him wherein he has erred, and that he is a mortal and a public servant and not a demigod or a monarch.

The STAR likes a very great deal that Mr. Cleveland has done. It hopes to like very much more. It expects to support him loyally, heartily if he is nominated. It will never indulge faultfinding for its own sake. It will not be captious or fretful; but it will aim to be open, just, courteous, conscientious. It will be Democratic.

Yesterday we referred to Governor Gordon's recommendation as to a Board of Pardons. He has in his message also some sound views on the important question of negro schools and education. He recognizes the urgent need of educating the negroes so as to better fit them for freedom and the ballot. He believes that the whites ought to tax themselves liberally to attain this needed end. He thinks as fast as possible negro teachers should be trained and put in charge of negro schools. He is no believer in mixed schools. Like all fairly intelligent white men he knows that the way to race troubles is mixing the races in the same schools. The Southern whites will have none of such mongrelizing. Sacrifices will be made, but not the peace and purity of society.

A VETO COMPLAINED OF.

Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, in a recent speech at Clarksdale, discussed the course of the President in vetoing the River and Harbor bill. He complains that by this act he stopped or prevented a very necessary and important national work—one that was of very great moment to the people living in the Mississippi Valley. The Senator, however, did not "go for" Mr. Cleveland, but rather defended him, we judge. At any rate, the Memphis *Appeal* seems to disagree with the Senator's conclusions. It thinks by the veto the President "neglected a vast interest, he neglected a measure that has always been as bitterly opposed by New Yorkers as it has been eagerly espoused by the people of the great States that are directly interested in the 3,200 miles of navigation of the Mississippi. Mr. Cleveland was deliberate in this."

The STAR has never doubted that the President acted conscientiously and after a close study of the measure. That he acted under Eastern influence as the *Appeal* thinks, is altogether probable, as he has been under that influence mainly from the first day of his Administration. With five out of eight votes in the Cabinet (including himself) from the New York City section it would be very wonderful if the President could free himself from his surroundings and act with an eye single to the interests of the Mississippi and other sections concerned.

The *Appeal* says of the vote of the River and Harbor bill:

"The *Appeal* believes the President made a mistake in this matter, and it hopes that he will profit by it and avoid any such in the future. The people of the Mississippi Valley do not ask for first or exclusive consideration, but they do ask for prompt and generous treatment at the hands of the chief executive."

We think the President is honest, and desires to do right. Having had so little real political education and being necessarily provincial in his views when he became Chief Executive he has had a vast deal to learn and unlearn. But he is steadily improving, as we hope, and will be less and less under the dominance of New York and New England ideas as his term extends. He would make a much abler and more successful President for a second term than for his first. Experience, travel, a larger acquaintance with the country, the whole people, and especially those of the South, and a more extended acquaintance with public affairs and the great principles of his party, will qualify him for a more signally successful and beneficial administration of the Government. We must concede to the President good intentions when he blunders. He will rise higher in the scale of a successful Executive just in proportion as he is less influenced by Mugwump philosophy, principles and advice. In other words, as he cuts loose from Eastern influences will he become more purely Democratic.

A CAPTIVATING IDEA.

We like the idea that has been mentioned in the newspapers several times in the last month or so and has been recently revived. It is to publish in New York city a great Southern newspaper, the news of which shall be mainly gathered from the Southern States. The idea is captivating. The South would then come to the front prominently, and, if the politics of the paper were such as Southern men with Democratic principles could tolerate its circulation would be wide in the South and would supersede the New York and other papers. The persons named in connection with the rumored enterprise are: E. A. Burke, of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*; A. H. Belo, of the Galveston *News* and the Dallas *News*; H. W. Grady, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and W. J. Keating, of the Memphis *Appeal*.

There are two Protection and two Tariff Reform papers represented here. We hope the plan will be carried out. The money can be got, we suppose, and the brains can be hired. Maj. Burke has thus set forth the object of the proposed enterprise:

"A prince of the royal family never had a pain in his toe or a princess a new gown that the fact was not faithfully chronicled the next morning in New York; but the 9,000 columns of the great Metropolitan journals can take no notice of the fourteen great States of the South that are outstripping the rest of the States in the ratio of their progress and gaining in their wealth at the rate of nearly $200,000,000 a year. Investigation of the subject proved that this neglect was not due to prejudice. Business reasons were at the bottom of the matter."

The C. F. & Y. V. R.

The STAR has long considered a connection with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway at Fayetteville of the highest importance to Wilmington, and any information concerning it ought to be read with interest by our people. We give, therefore, the following which comes from Raleigh by way of Richmond:

A prominent official of that admirably-managed and justly popular railroad, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, said to-day that there was no truth in the rumor that the ownership of that road might be changed. He said: "It will still remain what it now is—a representative North Carolina railway, and, to use a homely phrase, will 'tote its own skillet.'"

The Norfolk and Western railway is building a line to the North Carolina line. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road will meet it at the Virginia line, and then there will be a great system. This is positive information from an official of the road. The same gentleman sees a great future for a road from Sanford to Goldsboro.

The Criminal Court.

The July term of the Criminal Court will convene on Monday next. The cases to come before it—so far—are neither numerous nor important. There are no capital felonies to be tried; but John Jones, the condemned burglar, will be re-sentenced. The list of jurymen drawn for the term is as follows:

J. A. Craige, Roderick McRae, Jr., Godfrey Hart, B. H. W. Rounge, Thos. I. Rand, D. W. Chadwick, H. D. Morrill, John Welsh, W. R. Smith, John S. Burnett, J. Carmer Davis, George Irving, A. J. Johnson, C. L. Burruss, E. P. Bailey, W. H. Hardy, M. F. Croom, B. F. Swann, Jr., Benj. Scott, col., Geo. A. Peck, Owen Fennell, M. F. Costin, D. J. George, John W. Perdew, J. T. McIver, Geo. B. Myers, W. S. Walker, A. H. Croom, Thomas W. Greer, W. S. Ellis, C. W. Bradley, R F. Rising, John Baker, J. A. Penny, Joseph McLaurin, John W. Owens.

Bread and Meat from Sampson.

Sampson—"God bless her"—sends Wilmington some of the finest beef cattle sold in this market, and now she is sending wheat. The *Caucasian* says that "Col. L. A. Powell shipped one hundred bushels of wheat to Wilmington one day last week. So far as we know this is the largest lot of wheat ever exported from Sampson, which is not regarded as a wheat growing county. The Col.'s crop aggregated 300 bushels and averaged about 13 bushels to the acre."

Foreign Exports.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the Norwegian brig *Emma* yesterday for Hull, Eng., with 1,844 casks spirits turpentine, valued at $31,350.

Messrs. Patterson, Downing & Co., cleared the Italian barque *Il Vero*, for Trieste, Austria, with a cargo of 4,106 barrels of rosin, valued at $4,384.

A Race at Southport.

An exciting race took place yesterday afternoon in the pleasant waters of the bay at Southport. The race was between the pilot boat *Francis Elizabeth*, Capt. George Swann, of Charleston, S. C., and the pilot boat *Addie*, Capt. J. J. Adkins, of Southport. The wind was fair, and the race was a gallant one from the start to the finish. It was witnessed by throngs of spectators who lined the shore.

The race was won by the *Addie*, and amid the rejoicings of the good people of Southport, Capt. Adkins hoisted the emblem of victory at the masthead of his vessel.

Naval Stores—Receipts for the Crop Year to Date.

The statement of naval stores movements at this port, as tabulated and posted at the Produce Exchange shows the following:

Receipts of spirits turpentine up to July 16th, 1887, 24,599 casks; same date last year 20,145 casks. Receipts of rosin 96,429 barrels; same date last year, 112,862 barrels. Receipts of tar, 15,304 barrels; same date last year, 18,548 barrels. Receipts of crude turpentine 8,817 barrels; same date last year, 7,699 barrels.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

[Star Correspondence.]

ROCKY MOUNT, July 16.—Warrenton District Conference convened in Rocky Mount July 14th to 17th inclusive; Rev. J. S. Nelson, P. E., presiding. C. A. Cook, Esq., of Warrenton was made secretary.

The following were elected delegates to the Annual Conference which will meet in Fayetteville: Geo. P. Hart, C. A. Cook, W. W. White, H. C. Spiers. Alternates—Rev. C. M. Cook, W. H. Burrell.

Rev. T. P. Ricaud made the opening sermon, and the following preached during the session: Revs. J. D. Cardin, J. M. Rhodes, J. N. Cole, J. H. Cardon, B. Holden, F. L. Reid, Dr. B. F. Dixon, Dr. R. O. Burton, and W. B. North.

The next Conference meets at Weldon.

One thousand dollars was raised as an endowment for Trinity College and much other good work accomplished.

A NEW RICE MILL.

A Great Invention by a Wilmington Boy.

For some time we have heard it vaguely rumored that one of our Wilmington boys had invented a rice mill which would certainly make him famous as well as wealthy. And to-day we learn the rumor is a fact well established. The inventor is Mr. John A. Lockfaw, son-in-law of Maj. John W. Reilly, and an intelligent and energetic mechanic.

The present cost of rice is not due so much to the expense of cultivation as to the great expense of milling, by separating the kernels of rice from the chaff and polishing it. The immense and costly structures and machinery which we see here and elsewhere, or what are known as the rice mills, attest the fact that it takes capital to run them. And so costly are they, that one mill must serve a large area of country. For instance, in the State of North Carolina there are but four mills, and the farmers have to send their rice great distances, or sell it to agents for the mills.

Mr. Lockfaw's invention is a simple and cheap machine, the cost of which will be within the means of any well-to-do farmer. The machine is already patented, and the last issue of the *Scientific American* gives a cut of it and an illustration of its working. From this we see that the mill is designed to receive the rice as it comes from the threshing machine. The central operating shaft is hollow, and as the rice is fed down the hopper, it is carried along the inside of this shaft by a spirally flanged conveyer and delivered in the centre of the casing at the opposite end of the shaft; the shaft carrying at this end a disc with roughened surface. Just in front of this disc and held at its edges by the flanges of the two sections of the casing, is a flexible diaphragm, at the rear thereof and opening centrally into the chamber in which it is situated, is a tube connected with an air pump operated by an eccentric on the main shaft, so that as the latter revolves and feeds the rice from the hopper delivering it between the roughened disc and the diaphragm, there will be an air pressure at the back. The diaphragm is constructed to be sufficiently yielding to prevent the rice from being broken; and to prevent too high an air pressure in the chamber a safety valve is provided at the top, regulated by the tension of a spring. There is also moulded upon the shaft a pulley which drives a fan which separates the rice and chaff as it falls from an opening near the bottom of the casing.

If this invention is all that it is claimed to be (and there seems very little doubt that it is) it will work a great revolution in rice milling, and make each farmer his own miller, cheapen the article and bring both lowland and upland rice into general cultivation.

We learn that our young inventor has received numerous applications offering large sums for his invention, and if he only holds on and is able to retain its ownership, we predict for him a great fortune at an early day.

Death of Mr. Marcus Bear.

Mr. Marcus Bear died at his residence on North Fifth street about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a prolonged illness of consumption.

Mr. Bear was a native of Bavaria and aged about 42 years. He had been a resident of this city since 1859, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He was a younger brother of Mr. Sol. Bear and Mr. Samuel Bear, well-known merchants of this city. His wife and five children survive him.

Mr. Bear was a member of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Germania Lodge No. 4, K. of P., North State Lodge No. 222, I. O. B. B., and Manhattan Lodge No. 158, O. K. S. B., all of this city, and his remains will be followed to the grave by members of those organizations.

Highly Commended.

The liberality of the gentleman who offered, through the STAR, yesterday, $2,500 towards the building of the Confederate monument, provided it be located in Durham, or $1,000 if located in Raleigh, has been highly commended by many of our citizens. And although his name was not published, it has not required much guessing on the part of those who read the generous offer to decide who he is. His charity and liberality are known throughout the State, and have placed him high on the roll of North Carolina's honored sons.

Fire in Pender County.

The dwelling house, kitchen and smoke-house on the premises of Mrs. Alice Herring, about four miles from Rocky Point, were destroyed by fire about one o'clock yesterday morning. The fire broke out in the kitchen; when discovered it was burning between the ceiling and the roof. About half of Mrs. Herring's furniture and household effects were saved, and all the meat in the smoke-house. Every building on the place was burned except the barn and stable. The loss is estimated at $2,000, and falls heavily upon Mrs. Herring, there being no insurance upon any of the property destroyed.

Charged with Criminal Assault.

A tall mulatto, a stranger in this city, was arrested yesterday on the serious charge of committing a criminal assault the night before on Ann Robinson, a colored woman. The assault is alleged to have been committed on Nutt street, near the railroad depot. The accused, who gave his name as W. H. Tann, was committed to jail by Justice Millis, before whom an investigation of the case will take place to-day.

— Receipts of cotton at this port from the beginning of the crop year to July 16th, amount to 133,770 bales, as against 101,453 bales at the same date last year—an increase of 32,317 bales. Receipts for the week ended yesterday were 9 bales; the same week last year, 41 bales.

JACOB SHARP.

Closing Scenes in the Trial of the Great Briber—The Prisoner Sentenced to Four Years Imprisonment and to Pay a Fine of $5,000.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Jacob Sharp slept better last night than for some nights previous, but it seemed to be a sleep of utter exhaustion, and he appeared to be but little refreshed when he rose this morning at 9 o'clock. His wife sat by his bedside throughout the night, fanning him while he was asleep, and giving him cooling drinks when he woke at intervals. After he rose from bed she assisted him to dress for his second trip to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to receive sentence. He bore the same listless indifference, almost dazed manner, notable in him since his conviction. He appeared almost unconscious of the attention his wife lavished on him, and scarcely exchanged a word with her. He had been able to take but little nourishment, and was very weak. Mrs. Sharp accompanied her husband and entered the carriage with him and the warden, under the sheriff and deputy sheriff sat on the box beside the driver.

Comparatively few of the throng that applied for entrance to the court ever succeeded in getting in. There were a sufficient number, however, admitted to fill every seat.

Judge Barrett, whose illness yesterday compelled a postponement of the sentence of the convicted man, had recovered sufficiently to-day to be present in court. He arrived at the court house at almost the same moment as the prisoner.

The clock was indicating exactly the hour of twelve when Sharp was almost carried into the court room. He sat with clasped hands at the foot of the table. His face, almost buried in his chest, became flushed and sickly looking under the riveted gaze of all present who were silently staring at the convicted rail road King. Mrs. Sharp and the rest of his family, like the prisoner himself, were silent. The excitement was becoming quite feverish when a sudden hush came on the room as three raps on the door announced the entrance of Judge Barrett, at exactly 12:15 o'clock.

After calling the court to order Mr. Martine got up and stated that as he hears the defence had some remarks to make, and he wished to hear them.

Mr. Mithchell responded, saying that he had no application to put in or delay but would move for a new trial and wished the stenographer to make a note of the fact.

Judge Barrett said that if the document contained nothing new he would deny the application for a new trial.

Mr. Mitchell then read a paper stating that the trial was an unfair one in several ways. The jury was prejudiced against his client and gave an unfair verdict. Moreover the Judges charge was an unjust one. Several other points were raised, but of the stereotyped variety.

Judge Barrett stated that the motion would properly be denied.

District Attorney Martine then stood up to have the Court sentence the prisoner.

Mr. Mitchell then stood up to make the last appeal for the defence. He said he did not wish to delay the Court, but would ask the Judge to temper justice with mercy.

Judge Barrett then proceeded to deliver the sentence. He said that he had never performed so delicate a task in his whole professional career. He had received many letters from many people, pleading for mercy and otherwise, but the Court was not appointed to be merciful any more than was dictated by the laws of justice. A Judge is appointed to award a penalty in accordance to the offence when all the circumstances connected with the commission of the offence have been duly weighed and considered. The defendant here, in asking for mercy, can give nothing as a plea for clemency but age and sickness, and on the merits of the case he certainly is entitled to none. It is absurd to state that he was not guilty of giving bribes. He was unmistakably the leader of the whole affair. We have not here, as in the case of the aldermen, any attempt to prove the defendant's good character. The crime itself was an enormous one, the raising of half a million dollars to corrupt half of the Legislature. Judge Barrett reviewed the corrupt action of the defendant in forming a bogus company to contract with the Seventh Avenue Railroad, of which he was a director, and alluded to the defendant's securing a million dollars of profit and the sheer larceny for which he could have been indicted just as well as for bribery. What is there to excite pity or mercy, except the age and ill health of the prisoner and the mourning condition of his family. With over one million dollars in his pocket, he clamors for mercy, without offering to pay back a penny of the stolen money, so that should he die in prison his family has a vast fortune to fall back upon; at this Mrs Sharp buried her face in her (handkerchief and wept silently, while the prisoner himself did not lift his face from the table.)

"The Legislature does not allow us to go below the minimum penalty in such a grave offence as the present is," continued Judge Barrett, "all cannot be satisfied. Those who clamor for the prisoner's receiving the full penalty of the law and those calling for a reprimand, all things have been considered and the judgment of this court is that the prisoner be confined four years at hard labor, and that he pay a fine of $5,000.

An attempt at applause was made in one corner of the room as the sentence was pronounced, but it was suppressed quickly.

As some of the spectators moved out of Court, Mr. Mitchell stood up to ask for delay in the removal of Sharp to Sing Sing until he had settled some affairs in the city. Judge Barrett denied the motion, as there was no provision of law for such course of action, and he did not think it would be deserved by the prisoner if there was. At that moment a faint cheer was heard outside as the sentence was announced by those who had left the court room. The audience then began to melt away quietly. Sentence had been pronounced at 4 minutes past one.

At 1.10, nearly all the mere curiosity seekers had left the court room. At 1.13 there was another excitement of a moment's duration as the prisoner was led out of the court room, still followed by his faithful wife, son-in-law and grand-son. Sharp was half led, half carried, from the court room by the son in-law, the coachman and Warden Keating, Deputy Curran and Under Sheriff Sexton keeping close by his side. He was taken to Sheriff Grant's office in the basement of the court house. It was decided after Sharp had left the court room that he was to be returned to Ludlow street jail. As it was for one night only, the Court considered it would not be anything too great in the way of concession to allow him to stay in that place rather than to send him to the Tombs prison.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A stay of proceedings has been granted by Judge Potter in the Sharp case until Monday next. The order is returnable in the Supreme Court Monday next. It was served on Sheriff Grant immediately on its being granted. The order directs the district attorney to show cause why a permanent stay of proceedings should not be granted.

The stay was granted on affidavits of Sharp's counsel that they need more time to prepare a bill of exceptions, and that Judge Barrett had said that he was too ill to give the matter of stay his attention.

Notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals in the case of John O'Neill, one of the convicted aldermen in Sing Sing, was filed to-day.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Determined that President Cleveland Shall Visit the City.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Mayor Francis this morning appointed a committee to carry an invitation to President Cleveland to visit this city during the fall festivities. On this committee were the presidents of the various associations having in charge the fall festivities and many prominent citizens representing Union and Confederate soldiers, and business men. The colored citizens are represented by one of their race. The delegation will start next Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

The Murder of Joseph C. G. Kennedy—Coroner's Inquest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—A coroner's inquest was held to-day upon the body of the late Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who was murdered in the street yesterday afternoon by John Daily. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts as telegraphed, Daily, the murderer, was present, but manifested perfect indifference. Very little is known by the police in regard to the latter's history. He is an ignorant Irishman of a low order of intellect, and has been nursing grievances against his victim for twenty-five or thirty years. He thinks Kennedy over reached his father in a real estate transaction many years ago. His mother was once employed in the Kennedy family. His weapon was a case-knife ground to a point and as sharp as a razor. He had a razor in his shoe when searched at the station house. From his talk it would seem that he had murderous intentions toward another man, but it is not known who this intended victim is. Daily had only been discharged from the workhouse hospital yesterday morning. He has several times been an inmate of correctional institutions for minor offences.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Inter State Commerce Commission expects to be able to conclude all public hearings which parties desire to bring forward before the close of this month. About August the first a recess will be taken so far as public hearing are concerned, the bureau work being continued at Washington as usual, while the Commission expect to visit various portions of the Northern States, where public sessions will be held.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The Grand Jury this afternoon brought in an indictment against John Dally, charging him with the murder of Jos. C. Y. Kennedy, the aged real estate agent, Wednesday evening last. Dally was arraigned and pleaded "guilty, but not responsible." The Court directed that a plea of "not guilty" be entered. The prisoner said he had no home, no friends, and no counsel, and that he would like to have counsel. To the remark of the Court that the case was a serious one, Daily replied, "I know it your Honor." Two members of the local bar were assigned to act as counsel for the prisoner, and Worthington, district attorney, then gave notice that the case be set for trial some day next week.

NEW YORK.

Distressing Incident in the Stock Exchange—Sudden Death of Vice President A. B. Hill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 15.—One of the most distressing incidents that has ever occurred in the New York Stock Exchange transpired at noon to-day, and was surrounded by circumstances so sad that their occurrence caused the members to suspend all business at once, without any preliminary notice from their chairman.

Vice President A. B. Hill, apparently in full health, ascended the platform to announce the death of Mr. F. DeRivas and had hardly finished when he was taken with a sudden sickness. Friends assisted him to the main entrance, but he had just passed the flight leading to the door when he expired. An announcement of his death was immediately made. A special meeting of the Governing Committee was called to take action. Business remains entirely suspended.

A DEADLY BREAK.

Fall of a Scaffolding in the Capitol at Columbia, S. C.—One Man Killed and Three Seriously Injured.

COLUMBIA, July 14.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, by the breaking of a scaffolding upon which they were working upon the ceiling of the hall of Representatives in the State House, four colored workmen were thrown to the floor, a distance of thirty feet. George Caldwell died from his injuries in ten minutes; Cyrus Jackson, Sam Cunningham and Wm Oliver were all terribly bruised. Jackson is not expected to live. They were working for Bartlett, Heyward & Co., contractors, of Baltimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A House Struck by Lightning and Two of the Inmates Killed.

COLUMBIA, July 15.—White Meredith Mansell, colored, of Pickens county, was at dinner with his family the house was struck by lightning. Mansell and one child were instantly killed. Mansell's wife and two children were badly shocked, bruised, and cut by splinters. Two more children were severely shocked but not seriously injured.

GEORGIA.

Insurance Companies Cancelling Policies Held by Factories.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, July 16.—Insurance companies operating under Georgia laws and members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, have cancelled policies held by the factories of this city who are carrying insurances in Eastern and Western Mutual Companies that avoid the Georgia State law. Several of the factories deny the right of the companies to cancel these policies, and decline to surrender the same, notwithstanding the tenders of money for the time the policies have to run. Interesting litigation, it is thought, will grow out of the affair.

WASHINGTON.

Examination of Books and Accounts of Disbursing Officers—Fraudulent Pension Certificates.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—By direction of Acting Secretary Thompson, an examination of the books and accounts of the disbursing officers of the Treasury Department was begun at 9 o'clock this morning. The count of the cash actually held by each will be made. No notice of examination was given to the disbursing officer. So far everything has been found to be correct. An examination of the books and accounts of disbursing officers of the Department of the Interior will also be made.

The President has appointed W. A. Fisk to be postmaster at Portsmouth, Va., vice Ambrose Lindsay, removed.

The Commissioner of Pensions is informed of the conviction at Knoxville, Tenn., of Thomas G. Barry and John J. Ball, charged with making false certificates, and of plea of guilty made by Samuel L. Susong to the charge of forging an affidavit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Speedy Collapse of the Coke Strike Expected.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The new men who were sent to the coke regions yesterday, all went to work this morning, and operators say that the report from the regions to-day indicate that the great strike will collapse by the first of next week. The sheriff experienced considerable difficulty in procuring deputies to-day to assist in evicting strikers at Red Stone and Leisenring, and when imprisonment was threatened, all the available men secreted themselves. Sheriff Miller is determined to proceed, and a number of evictions were made this afternoon.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Oglethorpe National bank of Brunswick, Ga., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

George R Sibley, a prominent merchant of Augusta and president of the Sibley National bank of Georgia, died suddenly at his residence at Summerville about midnight Friday.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Elizabeth City *Carolinian*: Maj. S. M. Finger, State superintendent of public instruction, addressed conventions of school committees, &c., in the court house on Tuesday, whites in the morning and colored in the afternoon. —— Comparatively little tobacco is being cultivated in this section this year, and the area in rice is much less than the past two years.

—Fayetteville *Observer*: We are glad to announce that Mr. John L. Allen has completed all his arrangements to erect a tobacco factory. He will commence at once. —— Last week one of our best farmers was in town sad at heart. The chinch bug had destroyed his corn, and now the lice were all over his cotton. Surely we have never heard the like of the many plants destroying insects. First the potato bug, a new importation, did much harm; then the bud worm, and now comes these pests of the farmer.

— Mrs. Leroy Deaton died from fright at Morrisville. The Charlotte *Observer* says: On the night following their arrival at that place some of the young friends of the couple concluded to serenade them, and at a late hour repaired to the house where they were stopping. One of the serenading instruments was a drum, which, when the serenade began, was thrust through an open window of the room in which the couple were sleeping, and beaten violently. The shock caused by the unexpected event was too great for the nervous system of the young wife, and she was thrown into spasms from sheer fright.

— Fayetteville *News*: Jim Strauder, while digging a well at Wesley Carroll's yesterday, came across a log 19 feet below the surface of the ground. —— A Mr. Bullock, from the east side of the river, brought a cow to market, and while standing in the street she became frightened, and made several lunges at different persons, when she succeeded in catching Mr. Bullock with her horns and jamming him up against the brick wall of the market, when Geo. Jones, a little boy of 12 or 15 years of age, with a well aimed brick, struck the cow just behind the ear which threw her to the pavement, and then she was roped and carried off to the butchers.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: At the regular business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last night, six new members were received, making a total membership of 203. —— The time for the Granger's Fair to be held at Mt. Holly, was fixed for August 10th 11th and 12th, and the meeting at Concord, to be held August 13th 14th and 15th. —— There is but one way to crush Vance in North Carolina, and that is to break down the Democratic party. We hope those who write against him do not desire to do that. But, if they do, though the scheme be well laid, they are doomed to disappointment. Gov. Vance is entrenched and intrenched in the hearts of the Democrats of his native State. Where he differs with the administration he does it wisely and with loyalty to principle and the party.—From a correspondent.

— Oxford *Torchlight*: Died, at his home near Williamsboro, Vance county, on Saturday, the 9th inst., Mr. Benj. Wyche, in his fifty-eighth year. He was native of the county, was born near Oxford in 1829, and had many friends in this section. —— If the present prices of tobacco will continue till the growing crop is sold, the farmers of Granville will be in a better condition than they have been for years. They have plenty of provisions of their own raising, and what is made on tobacco will be clear money. —— The latest news from the railroad is that the surveyors have reached the Hicks place, about two miles distant from here. They started at Clarksville, and have surveyed three routes, and have at last decided upon one which they consider the best. There seems to be no doubt about the completion of the road now.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: It is with exceeding regret that we chronicle the death of a very worthy young farmer of this county, Mr. M. B. Grantham, of Fork township, which occurred at his home on Tuesday night, of typhoid fever. —— A single manufacturing enterprise here has made $30,000 clear in the past twelve months, and yet there be those who go out West to make fortunes. —— If our people will make an united effort it is more than probable that we get both the White Normal School at Wilson and the Colored Normal School at New Bern moved here. These places have suffered their graded schools to go down, thus leaving Goldsboro alone. —— Prof. E. A. Alderman writes to a friend in this city that the Normal School at Asheville opened with prospects of a