CRIME AND CRIMINAL LAWS. The Louisville Courier Journal has been doing some very plain speaking concerning "Crime in Kentucky." It does not try to shut its eyes to the glaring fact that crime abounds. It knows from its reports and exchanges that all over the State there is crime and a great deal of it. The cause of its discussion is the op position in the Legislature to reducing the number of peremptory challenges. It is astonishing how much sympathy there is in this country for criminals-for men whose hands are red with the blood of their fellows. This is seen in the defects of the jury system, the criminal laws, and the readiness of Judges, Solicitors, Ju rors and the people generally to sign petitions for pardon or commutation of punishment. Our able and very fluential Kentucky contemporary

There has not been in twenty years a riminal trial in Kentucky which has not lustrated the evils of the extraordinary vileges granted to men accused of crime laws were designed to secure he acquittal of every man accused of their tolstion, they could not answer the purnose more effectually. This is a serious business. How

an human life be protected so long as the laws of a State are so framed as to shield criminals - "to secure the acquittal of every man accused of their violation?" The laws ought to be so stringent, and their execution so certain, that murderers and scoundrels generally should find no hope or solace in their contemplation. The Courier-Journal says: "The chaoces in a Kentucky court are all with the accused. His counsel, in efect, selects the jury. If the deed was parlicularly aggravated, the counsel is par ticularly careful to fill the box with representatives of the most ignorant and vicious classes in the community. The State's at-

torney is after the first day helpless.

We are not lawyers, but we are members of society. We have families who are to be protected. We are, therefore, deeply interested in all that concerns the execution of justice and jurisdiction and efficiency of the courts. We do not undertake to say what are the deficiencies and remedies in the criminal code of North Carolina. If it is as bad as the Kentucky code is de scribed as being then surely it needs immediate attention. The Judges of our State are men of character and capacity, who no doubt desire to do right. They know what are the deficiencies of the system and they and the Solicitors, as it strikes an unprofessional outsider, ought to give the State the benefit of their experience and knowledge in strengthening the criminal laws and curing defects. The Legislature could hardly refuse to make such changes as the Judges and Solicitors of the State should recommend as essential to the proper furtherance of the ends of

The Judges know how they are. hampered in all criminal trials. They are almost constrained by environments in "all preliminary motions to rule for the defendant," to quote the Courier-Journal. The criminal goes into the trial with a vast deal in his favor. The rulings are with him; he is supposed to be innocent; the Judge is handicapped and embarrassed; the jury system is immensely defective; the Solicitor is almost powerless. Is not this so? Our able contemporary says:

"The Judge knows that every ruling nust stand the most rigid examination before it will be approved by the bigher court, and that the slightest failure to conform to all rulings in the past will secure a new trial; hence he finds it the part of wisdom on all preliminary motions to rule for the

"After the jury is selected and witnesses are called the advantage is still with the accused. The State must convince beyour a reasonable doubt every one of the twelve jurymen selected by the secused, if the opposing counsel can throw over the darkened understanding of the resotted juryman from Snagg Alley a reasonable doubt," the prisoner is free, though the other eleven are convinced of

Last year Judge Lynch was very more than 2,000 murderers less than 100 were hanged by the courts. The dign punishment by outraged com- against the oppressive War Tariff.

## THE WEEKLY STAR

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munities and the people would feel in a great degree helpless, at the mercy of cut throats and house burners and ravishers.

It is a bad thing for any people when mob law usurps the place of the regular courts. But in all ages men would protect themselves against the violent. Society is based upon the principle of self-protection. If the criminal laws and the courts prove powerless to protect society then society will surely protect itself. There is no chance to blink this truth. It has been so; it will con tinue to be so. Human life is precious and must be safe from the brutal assassin and the man of quick and ungovernable passions. The white men of the South have resolved to protect their wives and daughters at every cost. The man who takes the life of a fellow man, save in self-defense, should be made to pay the penalty. The villain who assaults approtected woman, should not be allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, we are pleased to see, regards the law against concealed weapons just as the STAR regards it, as appears from many editorials in the past. It is not a good law, because the crimiual classes, the men of violence, do not regard it, while peaceable, lawabiding citizens are put at a perfect disadvantage. But hear the Louisville paper:

"We do not punish a man for using his weapon with deadly effect, but if caught with it quietry concealed on his person, he is to be sent to the penitentiary for two years The habit of carrying concealed weapons is a most pernicions one, but i has this excuse -that as long as the State will not protect a citizen, he will try to protect himself.

The State, in truth, has no right to take t from him until it has assured to every citizen full protection for life and property "Take any ten men at random to morrow five belonging to the dangerous classes, five o the industrious classes. It will be found that the dangerous men are armed; they are not dangerous because they are armed, but they armed because they are dangerous and have some crime in contemplation. it is said the law against concessed weapons is simed against the criminal class. It never reaches them. I pleases them. The quiet citizen obeys it

he bully iguores it ' There is no way to enforce the law against the evil-minded and viciously nclined. It ought to be repealed, But amend law in favor of society, and not in favor of crime.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN. A New York dispatch says the

Tribune publishes an address "To the farmers of the United States, which is signed by Warner Miller, Cyrus C. Carpenter, John T. Rich, W. C. Morse, Edward Bunagh, J. D. Lyman, J. H. Hale and N. W. Grovenor. They describe themselves as "the committee selected to consider and report upon several thousand letters received by the Tribune from farmers' agricultural societies, clubs and granges regarding the influence of the tariff upon agricul tural industry." The address states that the sentiment of farmers is overwhelmingly in favor of protection.

Warner Miller, familiarly known as "Wood-Pulp" Miller, and the other members of his committee, are Protectionists of the high old sort, and the Tribune - well, everybody knows how that stands on the tariff.

Well, one of the circular letters of the Tribune asking for information as to "the influence of the tariff upon agricultural industry," was sent to the Enfield Agricultural Club, in this State. The Club held a meeting with the following result, which has been furnished to the STAR with a request to publish:

"At a meeting of the Enfield Agricultural Club, held at their hall in Enfield, the Secretary submitted to the Club's communication from the New York Tribune, calling on the Club for an expression of their views 'on the better protection of farm products, and on the protective tariff in

Upon motion, it was resolved: 1st That we, as farmers, want no protection at all, except to be relieved from the oppressive War Tariff of from 40 to 90 per cent. duties on the necessaries of life, which

we have to use. 2. Resolved. That we favor raising an internal revenue tax for the government from the luxuries, rather than from the necessaries of life.

8. Resolved, That our soil and climate are admirably adapted to the production of sheep, poultry and fruit. And all the protection we ask for the wool interest is a tax by the general government on the dogs of all kinds of our country, estimated at twenty-five millions, which at two dollars per capits, would give fifty millions revenue: this would not only benefit sheep husbandry, but would be a humane measure it preventing the horrors of hydrophobia.

4. Resolved, As regards the recent message of President Cleveland we unbesitatingly pronounce it to be one of the best State papers ever sent to the U S Con-WILLIAM BURNETT. Sec'y Enfield Agr. Club.

This is very good. True, the Gen eral Government cannot now tax dogs, but it may claim the right to do so in the future, unless the tendency towards centralization is checked. At all events, our Halifax friends made a good point on the Tribune and its committee.

Of course, the statement made in the address, "that the sentiment of active. He had to be active for out of the farmers is overwhelmingly in favor of protection," has no foundation in fact. This may be true of lynchings were more numerous than Republican farmers in particular lothe court hangings. If criminals are calities, well known to the Tribune, shielded, and if pardons by Gov- and to which, no doubt, most of the ernors and others are not improbable, circulars were sent. But in the counwhere is the safety of life? What | try at large, the great body of farmdefence has society except in mob ers who are Democrats, and very law? Take away the fear of con- many Republicans, are decidedly AMERICAN CITIES.

In 1880 there were ten cities that contained more than 200,000 inhabitants. By 1890 there will be more than sixteen, we suppose. The population of the ten cities in 1880, was not quite 5,000,000. In 1890 four of these will very nearly, or quite equal, that number. It is known that Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Washington now exceed 200,000 each, and they were not of the ten in 1880. These fourteen cities in 1890, will no doubt show a population exceeding ten millions or more than one-seventh of the whole population. There are thirteen other cities that will exceed 100,000 each. By 1890 they will give fully 2,000,000 Then there are thirteen others that will have more than 70,000 each in 1890, it is estimated. Their combined population will reach nearly million. So there will be forty cities that will reach

very nearly or quite to 13,000, 000, or nearly one fifth of the whole population. North Carolina will have in 1890 not far from 1,700, 000. It has no cities and but three towns that will exceed 10,000 people. The people of North Carolina are rural in their tastes. The town population, however, will no doubt show a considerable increase over 1880 - probably more than double. It is fortunate for the South that

it has so few large cities. Louisville, New Orleans and Baltimore, are the only ones of more than 100,-000 inhabitants. Great cittes are sometimes blessings, but when so much of the population is absorbed by them then the population must become commercial and manufactoring and look to other countries for food supplies.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a High Protection Republican paper, figures it out as to the Presidential outlook in this wise: Republican States cer tain, 182 electoral votes; Democratic States certain, 153; Doubtful 66. The whole number is 401, and necessary to a choice 201. In the Republican column it places such States as California, Colorado, and Nevada, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, Ohio and others. It gives the Democrats sixteen States, including Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias. The doubtful are Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. It says if the Republicans can get either Indiana and New Jersey, or Indiana and Connecticut they can win, although New York goes Democratie. But the Inter-Ocean assumes somewhat when it starts with the 182 votes. They may lose one or more of the States it claims. He is a wise man indeed who can be right in claiming that

Old "Camp" Sherman denies that he and his bummers burnt Columbia Of course, of course. He says Hampton burnt it. The Charleston News and Courier referring to this says: "Gen. Sherman denies, of course, that Columbia was burned by his orders, or by his army. It is hard to teach an old falsi fier new tricks. Only a few months ago he was convicted of deliberate falsehood by one of his own officers. There is no reason to go again over the whole ground It is proved beyond question that there was no fire in Columbia when the last of

others will be safe for the Republi-

cans. The probability is that Mr.

Cleveland can carry Connecticut,

more than fighting chance in In-

diana. With the 153 votes con-

State and "the country is safe." So

the Confederate rear guard left the city." Mr. R. H. Battle, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Democratic State Execuve Committee, to be held at Raleigh at 12 m., February 23d, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the State Convention, and for transacting such other business as may come before it.

Prof. Francis L. Patton, D. D. LL. D., has been elected President of Princeton University, Rev. Dr. McCosh having retired. He was born in the Bermudas of Scotch parentage. Dr. McCosh will have a pension of \$2,500.

The preachers at Nashville have decided to put no more church

notices in Sunday papers.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, a gentleman who is well posted in matters pertaining to the State Guard, says this concerning the encampment:

Adjutant-General Jones has re turned from Morehead City, having inspected that city with a view to its selection as a place for the encamp-ment of the State troops. It is al-most certain that the location of the encampment will be near Wil-

This is very encouraging, but i should not cause the people of Wilmington to relax their efforts to have the encampment at or near this place. This is a matter of importance and should enlist the energies of our business men. Twelve hundred State troops in camp at or near Wilmington, with other attractions to be gotten up by our citizens, will enable us to "paint the town red." It "will for NEW SCHOOL PROJECT.

Boarding School for Young Ladies-The Advantages of Wilming. ton-A Delightful Climate-Healthful at all Seasons.

A gentleman of this city who has had large and valuable experience in the management of schools is considering the feasibility of establishing in Wilmington a boarding school for young ladies. The advantages of Wilmington as the seat of such an institution need only to be stated to be realized. Here we enjoy the best climate taking the year around, to be found in the world; mild in winter, temperate in summer, healthful at all seasons. Many would be attracted to this city by its delightful elimate, and here the young ladies of Northern cities would find a healthful winter resort in which to spend the months of the school year.

In the North, boarding school girls are confined to the house for several months by the severe weather, and are compelled to breathe the foul and superheated air of ill-ventilated halls and bed-rooms.

In this climate there is hardly a day when the pupils could not enjoy outof-door exercise. The graduates of such schools in the North are proverbially delicate; as it is expressed-"sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." The cost of an education under such circumstances is the health of the student. In this matter we have eminent advantages over the

By our prompt communication by rail we are brought within eighteen hours of New York city, and are no more remote from the metropolis, as measured by hours, than is Buffalo in the same State. It seems reasonable to suppose that parents would eagerly seize the opportunity offered here for a healthful school life for their daughters, so near at hand.

The advantages of cultivated soci-

ety are afforded here, and Northern people recognize the true culture, hospitality and generosity of their Southern brethren. It is not objected that efforts have been made in the past to establish such schools here and have failed. This is not valid changed during the past tew years even. The feeling of Northern people towards us has been changed and a more favorable view is taken of our social institutions. There is no opening for a second-rate school, but for an institution able to compete with the best of Northern seminaries there is a grand opportunity. To establish such a school liberal aid will be needed from our citizens. Will they give it? Of course the day school, under the same management, would be open to both boys and girls.

No Convict Labor. The impression that seems to have obtained in the minds of some people that the extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington will be built by convict labor is an erroneous The ninth section of the amended charter of the company provides that convicts shall not be employed on any road or branch of California, Oregon, Ohio, Colorado, the road except on the main line of the said railroad from Mount Airy to Nevada, Massachusetts and perhaps the South Carolina line, via Shoe Heel, and on the Patterson, Danbury and Franklinsville branch, and a proviso in the same section recites New Jersey and New York, with a that if the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company shall violate the conditions and provisions of this section as to the place of ceded and New York and one other working convicts, the company shall immediately forfeit all right and claim to work convicts, and they shall be immediately returned to the authorities of the State peniten-

> If the appropriation of \$150,000 voted by the city the company will at once begin the construction of the road, working from Wilmington to Fayetteville, thus giving steady employment throughout the summer to great many laboring men of the city who would otherwise be idle. Besides the construction of the line of road there will be wharves to build and warehouses and depots to erect, giving additional work to mechanics

> Wilmington and the c. F. & Y. V. R.R The Greensboro North State says that there is general rejoicing that the people of Wilmington have taken hold of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley with a view of extending that road to Wilmington. Before the days of railroads the

natural highway was a line tapping the Yadkin Valley, then towards the Deep River, and then on to Wilming-ton. The C. F. & Y.V. is on this l ne, and is destined to be a great railroad Natural causes will contribute to this. and the result will be that Wilming ton will become a great manufactur ing as well as a great shipping point In our opinion the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. will provide a system that will build up a great North Carolina seaport, and that it is the only project that has ever been reasonal to accomplish that desirable object With all deference to the memory of the great men who cherished the hope of a North Carolina system from Tennessee to Morehead City, we must say that it has no argument based on commercial wants and necessities, or the tendency of capital for investment that will justify such a system. Time will prove that a railroad with out to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, running from northwestern North Carolina to Wilmington, will reverse the present business status and put Wilmington on equal footing, commercially, with Baltimore, and give her vastly superior advantages to Richmond.

Unlawful Fence. Jordan Nixon, colored, living about twelve miles from the city, near Wrightsville Sound, was arrested and brought before Justice Millis yesterday, on the charge of "cropping with an unlawful fence"—less than four feet in height. There were four wit-nesses for the State whose evidence was deemed sufficient to require the defendant to give bond in the sum of fifty dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Griminal Court.

Bank of New Hanover. The annual meeting of stockholders of the Bank of New Hanover was held yesterday at the banking house in this city. Mr. H. C. McQueen was called to the chair and Mr. S. D. Wallace was appointed secretary.

The secretary and Mr. M. S. Willard were appointed a committee to verify proxies. They reported 3,686 shares represented in person, and 4,504 shares represented by proxy, making 8,190 shares in all represented. The chair declared the meeting duly

organized and open for business. An election of a Board of Directors was then held, which resulted in the reelection of the entire old Board, viz: Isaac Bates, Geo. W. Williams, W. I. Gore, C. M. Stedman, E. B. Borden, H. Vollers, J. W. Atkinson, J. A Leak, Donald MacRae, R. R. Bridgers, F. Rheinstein.

neeting adjourned. A meeting of the Board of Direce-

There being no other business the

tors was held subsequently, when the following officers were elected: President-Isaac Bates.

Vice President-George W. Wil-Cashier-S. D. Wallace.

Assistant Cashier-W. L. Smith. eath of Dr. Fred Thompson.

We regret to chronicle the death of Dr. Fred Thompson, of Bladen couny, which occurred last Wednesday morning at the home of the deceased. Dr. Thompson was a native of Wilmington, and was aged about fiftytwo years. He read medicine under Dr. Satchwell, and afterwards attended lectures at the University of New York. In 1860, with other South ern students, he withdrew from the New York University and graduated at the medical college in Nashville Tenn. He was a captain in the Eighteenth North Carolina Volunteers during a part of the late war, afterwards serving in the Third Cavalry. Since the war he has resided in Bladen and Pender counties, where up to the time of his death he was engaged in the practice of his profes-

sion. He married Miss Carrie, a daughter of Mr. J. R. Corbett, and his wife with their three children sur-Dr. Thompson was a gentleman of superior intelligence and worth; honorable and high minded. His loss will be deeply felt in the community

he Atlantic Coast Line Time Inspection System. The Charleston News and Courie

n which he lived.

"Mr. J. R. Kenly, superintenden of transportation on the Atlantic Coast Line, came to Charleston yes terday for the purpose of putting into operation here the time inspection ystem which has been adopted by the Atlantic Coast Line in accordance with the regulations of the General Time Convention.

Mr. Kenly was accompanied by Mr. McGilivary, agent of Messrs. Giles Brothers & Co. of Chicago, who have been awarded the contract for intro ducing the system on this line. This firm will have the selection of the local examiners at Charleston, Florwill exercise a Richmond, and reperal supervision over them. Messrs. James Allen & Co. are the only inspectors so far se-They were appointed yesterday to be the special examiners at harleston, and it is probable that hey will be made chief examiners of

the entire coast line. The duty of the local inspectors i to examine the watches of the railroad employes, from time to time, in order to see that they conform to the standard of time which has been ad-

The company also suggest the use of magnetic shields on all watches, in order to protect them from the electrical influences existing on moving trains. The limit of variation has peen fixed at thirty seconds in a week, and all watches that do not conform to this standard will have to be replaced by others that will.

School-Boy Days. A gentleman passing along Water street a few days ago noticed a vessel discharging molasses at one of our wharves, when almost instantly his memory went back to thirty or forty years ago when vessels were discharging this sweet product and when the school-boys would assemble, and preparing from shingles suitable sticks, would "lick lasses," as it was familiarly called in those days; and it is almost useless to add that the boys were such expert judges that they could tell you with absolute certainty which was the best hogshead in a lot of one hundred and fifty

Pertilizers. A prominent member of the Miner's (Phosphate) Exchange in Charleston, S. C., says that there have been remarkably large sales of fertilizers this season, and all the local manufacturers there have sold all that they can produce up to the 1st of April. It is in consequence of this, probably, that the price of guano has advanced about one dollar per ton, and acid phosphate two dollars.

to two hundred.

That Canning Factory, One thousand dollars, it is said, will buy all necessary fixtures, &c., for a canning factory on a moderately large scale. Four to five months is a season for such a factory. It is thought such an enterprise will prove remunerative in Wilmington. Certainly, the pecuniary risk involved in the experiment is very small. Vegetables and fruits now; oysters as soon as the railroad is constructed to New river.

Jay Gould. It is stated in the New York papers that Jay Gould, who has been cruising in foreign waters in his steamyacht Atlanta, and who is now on his way home, will not come directly to New York, but will make some Southern port-probably Charleston or Wilmington-and thence will proceed home by rail in March.

-- County Register Sampson reports no marked increase in the sale of marriage licenses since the beginning of leap year, although six were issu d the past week.

PURE LARD.

arguments Before the Senate Agricultural Committee on the Bill to Tax Adulterated Lard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Feb 9 .- The bearing before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on the till to impose a tax ou lard containing anything except pure hig's tat, was resumed this morning Judge Wilson at-torney for John P Squire & Co, of Bosion, read peritions signed by a large number of manufacturers and dealers in pure lard, urging the passage of the bill Also. everal letters, together with a statement signed by the chairman of the Liverpool Produce Exchange, representing that there was want af confidence in the purity of American lard, and that consequently they often refrained from buying Also, letters from two cracker manufacturers of St. Louis and Omaha, stating that crackers in which were used lard composed in part of cotton seed oil, would become rancid in a law days. Also, a clipping from the New York Journal of Commerce, in which it is stated that exports of lard from the port of New York had fallen off fifty-six million pounds in the year 1887 as compared with he year 1886

Mr. Cremwell, attorney for the refined ard manufacturers, said he had a petition from over five thousadd persons, stating that refined lard was not an injurious article. He said it was not claimed that cotton seed oil could be used for every purpose, and he would admit it was not fit for crackers In behalf of the refined lard adustry and the cotton seed oil people, representing in all \$30,000,000 of invester capital, he desired to protest against the passage of the bill which was designed to place refined lard in a degrading position

Mr. Kimble, who was the chie! witness for the opponents of the bill, had made the following vital admissions: First, that refised lard, as made by well known manufacturers, is not deleterious to health. Second, That that could not justify the icense tax and would be satisfied with the placing of the word "compound" "refined" lard on packages. And third, that they would not contend that cotton

sect oil is injurious to health. Mr. Cromwell then devoted himself to the defence of the word "refined," as used by his clients, contending that it was used by no other branch of the lard industry, and that the name had been built up for "offsed" lard among dealers and con-sumers by years of hard work. It was a stander to call such lard adulterated lard. To adulterate meant to debase, and lard in which cotton seed oil was mixed was a superior article The whole complaint was instigated by a man who was not as enterprising as his rivals, and wanted Congress to aid him in keeping his trade from them As to the falling off in the export trade via New York he said the explanation was that Baltimore and Montreal captured the trade New York lost. Mr Cromwell said that the cotton seed oil industry was the greatest possible advantage to the Southern country. If there was anything hanks firm, foreign nations, who exercise such rigorous scrutiny in all questions of food, would have made adverse criticism. Nothing of this character has been heard from them He was against all such pro-

would be a blemish In answer to questions from members of the committee, Mr. Cromwell said that they would be forced to bow to any general legislation, but that it would be a perpicious and unwarrantable course on the part of

Congress Judge Ciaff, of Memphis, spoke in behalf of the cotton seed interest. This industry was yet in its infancy, and no action should be taken that would tend to sup-Dress i'. Ames addressed the committee

against the proposed bill. He represented he cattle interets, and said that if the bill became a law it would mean a loss of fifty cents on each head of cattle Richard Arnold, Vice President of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, also spoke

against the bill. His company had invested \$1,125,000 in cotton seed mills in the South. The bill would practically cut off his company's market A statement was read, signed by Armour & Co., of Chicogo, protesting against the bill, and commending the character of the

compound lard product A protest from thirty prominent New York merchants was presented against the bill, and Mr. Caruth, of Arkansas, representing the producers of cotton seed, made an impassioned argument against the passage of a bill. and especially against the imposition of a tax. The people of this country were getting very tired of internal taxation. If this thing went on the sugar men would want protection against glucose. and so with every other in ustry. The bill was paternalism run mad. It wou'd work great injury to the cotton seed industry of the South. He concluded: "The cotton seed oil business is our chief industry. haven't got much, and for God's sake don't

take away that little

Joel A Sperry, of the firm of Sperry & Barnes, of New Haven, Conn., who had been in the business of manufacturing lard for 45 years, said that he had no objections to lard of which cotton seed oil was an ingredient, but that it was a fraud to sell it as lard made from hogs. Cotton seed oil lard, if it was as good as hog's fat lard, would be bought by the consumer as such. At present the retailer bought compound lard cheaper than he could buy real lard, and made an extra profit by selling it as hog's lard. Let the hog, steer, and cotton seed oil stand on their merits. lard as "Pure Refined Lard," and the name for refined lard had been built up in the last twenty years by making an extra good article; but now certain manufacturers other things than hog's fat into lard and wanted to retain the old name. His export trade had also fallen off, owing to complaints of the quality of American lard generally. A further hearing was postponed for

several weeks NEW YORK.

A General Raid on the "Bucket Shops, NEW YORK. Feb. 11 .- A general raid was made to-day on all bucket shops in

New street, Broad street and lower Broadway. Among those raided by the police are Lumpkin & Co , 51 New street: Stockton & Co., 56 New street; Hart & Co., 57 New street: Manhattan Stock Company, 61 New street, and the Standard Stock Company, 38 New street. The proprietors, or the men conducting the business, were taken off under arrest. It is generally believed that they will all resume busine Monday as usual. The Standard Stock Company and Hart & Co., have an old indictment hanging over them for keeping a gambling house, and their trials are set down for next week, and will be regarded as test cases. In the event of conviction it is understood that all the bucket shops will change their present mode and do business under the system now operated by Todd & Co., styled the "Open Board of Brokers." Thirty-eight men in all were

captured in the raid. ular brokers to procure evidence against the bucket shops proprietors, will appear at the trial, as well as several victims of alleged gambling dens. One of the latter is said to be a graduate of Princeton College who has spent \$60,000 in the shops, and the other willing witness is a man who has lost \$40,000 in the same manner.

THE WALKING MATCH. End of the Six Days' Contest-Albert Beats the Record.

NEW YORE, Feb. 11.—The six day walking match ended to-night, without any of the usual scenes of disorder and rowyism that have prevailed on previous occasions. Albert has broken the record and is now champion of the world. Eight of the competitors completed the 525 miles that entitled them to a share in the gate receipts. The score of these eight at 10 o'clock was as follows: Albert 621 miles 4 laps; Herty, 582 miles; Guerero, 564 miles; Hart, 546; Golden, 588; Moore, 581; Strokel, \$26; Noremac, \$25.

WASHINGTON Bill to be Reported for Purchase of U. S. Bonds with Treasury Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- At to-day's meetng of the Ways and Means Committee Chairman Mills called up for action the bills introduced by himself, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, relative to the investment of funds in the treasury in United States bonds, and after some discussion the Committee decided to report favorably Mr. Mills' bill, which reads as fol

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to apply the surplus money now in the Tressury, and not otherwise appropriated, or so much Mr. Breckinridge's bill, which was laid upon this action, is of a wider scope,

thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of U. S. bonds. and not only authorizes a like investment of the surplus, but also the investment of the funds now held for the redemption of legal-tender notes, and as security for Na. tional Bank circulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The Comproller of the Currency to-day appointed James McConville, of Steubenville, Ohio, o be Receiver of the Metropolitan National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the will take charge early next week After listening to an argument from A. M. Powell, President of the National Temperance Society, the Senate committee on Education to-day, by a unanimous vote, instructed Senator Wilson, of Iowa, to report favorably a bill providing for the appointment on of five persons, all of whom shall not be advocates of total abstinence, to investigate the alcoholic liquor raffic, its relations to revenue and taxa tion, and its general economy, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperiem, crime, social vice, public health and the general welfare of the peoole; and also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention fintemperance in the several States of

Washington, Feb. 11.—Judge Alex. Mc-Cue, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who at present holds the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, as been offered and has accepted the posiion of Assistant Treasurer at New York, vice Mr. Canda, resigned. Judge McCue did not seek the office, and accepted it only non the solicitation of the President.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION Delusive Hopes of Peace-The Czar Unable to Retrace his Steps-Everything Pointing to a Collision with the Allied Powers.

(Copyright by the N. Y. Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 12 -The peace delusion ith which Bismarck's speech invested the ituation, has passed away. It is beginning o be realized that there was nothing really nacific in the speech beyond leaving the Czar the alternative of peace or war, while pointing out the road along which Russia can retreat if the Czar feels bimself safe in St. Petersburg advices, published in to-

night's National Zeituny, assert that the Czar enlogizes within his own circle Bismarck's remarks, but that Russian official opinion holds that the Chancellor's words and diplomacy are irreconcilable. The Austro-German League of Peace continues to be in the eyes of the Czar's

advisers an offensive alliance against Russia, requiring unabated preparations for inevitable war and an alliance to counterpoise the League. If the official press of Berlin were per-

mitted to give frank utterance of crinion on the situation, it would be found to concur in Russia's convictions. The Notrh German Gazette goes into the subject at length. It says the conflict still exists andiis undiminished in intensity, although Bismarck's speech relieved the minds of the people from the fear of an immediate conflict. This is only partially correct. While the public are somewhat reassured regarding the imminence of war, official and diplomatic circles are not so certain of the Czar's desire for peace; though his procasions are not suspected, it is known that the influences around him, which he appears to be unable to resist, continue to work in the direction of war.

His present position recalls an incident hat occurred on the eve of the Russo-Turkish conflict in 1877. In the archive of the Foreign Office at Vienna there exists a dispatch from General Langenau, then Austrian Minister to Russia, to Count Andrassy, dated April 16th, 1877, stating that on the previous night the Czar, in the course of a long conversation, directed him to report to the Austrian government that he entertained no idea of war, and that he did not wish nor intend to attack Turkey. Within a week after this declaration Russia opened the campaign, crossed the Pruth and invaded Armenia. has even less control of affairs than his father had. He is now guarded largely by the advice of Sinovioff, director of the Asiatic department of the Foreign Office Smovioff is a prominent Panslavist, an old friend of the late Kattkoff, and an inherito of Kattkoff's idea.

Subjected through personal influence to the war tendency of a majority of the Council of the Empire and to the anti German policy of a majority of the Minis try it is impossible for the Czar to retrace his steps, which are leading to a cellision with the allied powers; nor do the Berlin and Vienna governments expect him to do so, despite their estentatious effort toward conciliation.

FOREIGN.

England Preparing for Mobilization of Her Army-The Irish Troubles.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LONDON, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Gilhooly, mem ber of Parliament, who was arrested last evening, left for Dublin in company with his guards this morning. There was no demonstration. The only persons at the station to see them off besides a few reporters were Mr. Eleaner, member of Par-

London, Feb. 11.-The Brttish War Office has issued an order directing that a statement be prepared at each military centre detailing facilities for summoning reserves and strengthening battalions from depots within forty-eight hours, in the event of mobilization of the army becoming necessary. The order is a precautionary step to enable the new mobilization scheme to work well if it should be necessary to nut it in force.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11,—The trial of the action of Wilfred Blunt, who was recently convicted of violating the Crimes act against the police, for \$2,500 damages for legal arrest, was commenced in this city to-day. Blunt was present in the court room, wearing the prison garb under his vercoat. Lady Blunt was also present. The court room was crowded.

Jasper Douglas Pyne, who was arrested n London yesterday outside the House of Commons, was brought to Ireland to-day and lodged in Waterford fail, where he will remain until the convening Kilmatimas sessions. Bail was refused for

CHICAGO Anxious to Secure the Democratic Na-

tional Convention-Cut in Freight Rates. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 .- At a meeting of the local finance committee to-day, the chairman said that twenty-three thousand dol-lars had been subscribed by Chicago citi-zens to defray the expenses of the Democratic National Convention, provided it comes to Chicago, and the sum will be increased to \$50,000 if necessary. Working committees decided to go to Washington next Saturday.

Kansas City's renewal of reduction in freight rates occurred vesterday The Kanollowing rates on packing house products: To Galveston and Houston, 40 cents; to Memphis 14; to Memphis when destined for Green Line Points 12; to New Orleans, Mobile and Vicksburg 24 Sugar from New Orleans to Kansas City 27. Sante Fe oined in the above rates to Texas.

Spints Turpentine.

-- Rale Wisitor: There were fifty-three colored spplicants for teachers on examination to day before the County

Superintendent of Public Instruction - Wilson Advance: Richards & Hewitt are owners of the marble and tale works, situated on the waters of the beautiful Nantahala river, and on the W N. C. railroad. This company own and work magnificent and seemingly mexhausuble beds of marble and tale, and are shipping and have a demand for all in the York and other markets. They are also grinding and cutting tale, and carrent supoly the demand They are working a sout

forty hands now, but will soon have to fe-

rease this force. -- Charlotte Chronicle: We have eccived a copy of the Nogel (New Mexico) Yugget, containing an account of the doub of Mr. John G. Shannonhouse, son of Mr. B. G. Shannonbouse, of this city His death occurred on the 28th of Jaouary. - Mr. Wm. H. Fartier, who was for a long time identified with the business inerests of Charlotte, died at his bome in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after a long and painful sickness ---Mr. L. C. Hanes, of the Hanes Caming Co., of Lexington, was in the city yesterday in the interests of his factory This factory has been in operation only one Eighteen hands are employed and the outfit cost \$500. The factory has put up about 10,000 dezen cans, most of which have been sold in North Carolina Four months is a working year with the canning

- Wadesboro Messenger: On last Tuesday Mr. Archie McGregor, residing about six miles from town, had his shirt sleeve caught in a gin, and his arm jerked on to the saws and terribly cut, but, what was most strange his face was drawn up against the terth and badly lacerated. Mr. McGregor is not as seriously injured as was at first reported, but his wounds are painful and he may be permanently disabled. — Mr D M McLaurin died near Lilesville on the 3rd instant. Mr. John C Conwick died at the residence of his daughter. Mrs J. A Morton, on last Wednesday night, of paralysis. Aged 72. He was an old citizen, loved by his people, and respected by all. \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Bettie Williams, wife of issac M. Williams, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. A. E Bennett, died at the restdence of her husband, near Polkton, on Saturday, Feb. 4th, of nervous depression aged about forty-seven years.

- Raleigh News-Observer: The soom in the tobacco matket is something stonishing. The warehouses were flooded Thursday with some of the finest grades ver seen on the market, and the averages ran up incredibly. --- LEASBURG, N. C. Feb. 6.—The exercises of the school at the academy in this place, Rev. Mr. S. Lea, principal, began to-day. About 8.30 clock the pupils began to assemble. Among the first to arrive at the academy was little Rosa Morton, daughter of Mr. V. L. Morton, of this place. There had been ires made, both in the stove and fire-place Rosa was standing by the fire-place warming, and in turning her dress caught, and here being no help present, except her ittle brother and cousin, whose attempts to extinguish the fire proved of no avail, all the clothes were burned off, the whole body terribly burned, the face and all the nair burned except one plait The poor little thing suffered tortures till about hal after four, when death relieved her of her

- Mt. Airy News : Unless someoody has overestimated the matter, the cars This point is some seven or eight miles from Mt. Airy The bridge-hands are now putting up the bridge at the Ararat very large force of convicts are now finishng the grading between the Ararat and Fiat Shoal, three-fourths of the grading this side of Ararat baving already been graded Thus it will be seen that the work is rapidly nearing completion on the Mount Airy extension of the grand State enterorise, the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. Let the preparations for the celebration of the completion of this railroad to our town go on - The Hamburg cotton mills, grist mills, shoe factory, tan-yard, carding machine, store-house, seven or eight tenement houses, and over forty acres of land, the property of A. Hines, deceased, was sold at public auction on Wednesday last Dr. D. W. C Benbow, of Greensboro, is the purchaser. The amount paid was only \$8,100

-- Asheville Citizen: The Odell Cotton Mills, of Concord, N. C., owned by Christian gentlemen noted for integnity of character, report that a dividend of 34 per cent, had been last year declared The Durnam Cotton Mills have declared 21 per cent. dividend. B. H. Bunn, of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills, stated at a Raleigh meeting ast week, as reported by the News and Oberver, tuat "the stock of the mills of which he was President was to-day worth 20 per cent. more than it was when purchased three years ago, and that the factory ex-pended \$235,000 last year, and more than \$200,000 was spent within four miles of the - A Murphy, N. C, letter says: "It seems that from its geographical situaion Murphy, in Cherokee county, is destined to become the railroad and business centre of Western North Carolins, and this fact seems to be realized by those familar with its resources. Recent information from there states that at present and for the past twelve months it has been impossible o get a vacant house in Murphy. A number of applications have recently been made for stores, but there are none vacant.

- Wadesboro Intelligencer: The firm of A. E. & M. E. Lester & Co., of Laurinburg, has been dissolved by mutual onsent, and will hereafter be known as M. E Lockhart & Co. — Died, in Polkton, at the residence of R. B. Gaddy, February 4th, 1888, Mrs. Bettie Williams She had only been married one month, and life apparently had many attractions. - Rev. Wadesboro Baptist Church, who was recently called by the Baptist Church of New Bern, left for his new field of labor Wednesday night. Nor brighter light has shope in this community at any time. A man of strong, sterling character, of dauntless cout, broad views, and charity, we know not where to look for his superior. — It was rumored in Wadesboro a few days ago that Stephen Huntley, Jr., had been pawed and seriously hurt by a newly purchased mule, and had lost one eye in consequence of this mishap. - In the death of Mr. I. C. Conwic, which occurred at the home of his son-in-law, M. J. A. Morton, in Wadesboro, on Wednesday night, our town lost one of its purest Christian characters.

The deceased was seventy-two years of age.

port of Dr. F. Scarr, cemetery keeper.

shows that during the month of January.

1888, there were 14 deaths in Charlotte, of

-Charlotte Chronicle: The re-

which only three were among the whites. - Prof. James P. Paisley, who was at one time tutor in Davidson College, died in Florida last Sunday night from consumption. — Judges Bond and Dick, of the Federal Court bench, were to have appeared in Charlotte yesterday for the purpose of hearing the motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States of the defendants in the National Express cases. - There was a large audience present in the old chapel at Davidson College on last Saturday evening to hear the speeches of the successful candidates for representatives. - We learn that an epidemic of diphtheria is prevailing in the southwestern part of Iredell county, along the Catawba river. Four burials took place near Mt. Mourne, last Sunday, and among the bodies that were interred was that of Mr. - Hargrave & Alexander, the well known dry goods merchants of this city, yesterday filed an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, with Mr. E. K. P. Osborne as assignee. The liabilities of the firm amount to \$18,000, mostly due to Northern creditors. — The Carolina Spoke and Handle Works, of this city, are now running on full time, and are sending out rims, spokes, handles, single trees, etc., to all parts of the United States, and also to many European ports. -At a recent special meeting of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and referred to the Committee on Railways, with instructions to carry the same into effect and report to the Chamber: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of this city most cordially approves of the proposition to construct a railroad from Charlotte to Weldon, N. C., either through Raleigh or Durham, also a railroad from here to Lancaster, S. C , and we pledge our best efforts to obtain a liber-al subscription on the part of this county

for these roads.