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The Weekly Star.

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3 Years	9.00	14.00	25.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	50.00	60.00
4 Years	10.00	16.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	56.00	67.00
5 Years	12.00	18.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	63.00	75.00
6 Years	14.00	20.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	70.00	84.00
9 Years	18.00	27.00	45.00	54.00	63.00	72.00	90.00	108.00
12 Years	20.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	100.00	120.00
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ARTHUR'S OPINIONS OF THE TARIFF.

Yesterday we quoted at some length from Garfield's views relative to the Tariff. We have before given more than once the opinion of President Arthur. His views were in harmony with Gen. Garfield's, and with Mr. Cleveland's. Holding such decided views as to the necessity of Tariff Reform and reduction, he was elected on the same ticket in 1880, with President Garfield. The Republican party thus showed itself to be a tax reduction party eight years ago. Now it is retroactive and is warm for free Whiskey and high necessaries. Let us again quote from President Arthur. In his annual message in 1881, he said:

"It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the last year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the Government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged, this surplus must year by year increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. * * * It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden, and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in the articles. * * * The tariff laws also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens important changes should be made with caution."

This Republican President took an intelligent and commendable view that in reducing and readjusting the Tariff the internal tax on tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors" should not be touched. He was no believer in the latter day Republican demagoguery of free whiskey and dear necessaries. He knew that the internal tax paid then every dollar of war pensions and every cent of the interest due on the war debt.

In 1882, in a second message he reiterated his convictions as expressed in his first message to the Congress: "I heartily approve the secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though we have always been among our people little differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues we find indeed as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. * * I recommend an enlargement of the free list and a general revision of the tariff."

How well all this agrees with what President Cleveland says in his message of December, 1887. But his message gives great offence to Plutocrats and Monopolists and their subsidized organs.

The Mills Tariff is a necessity. It finds in 1888 the country saddled with a huge affair that piles up over one hundred million dollars annually in surplus, thus robbing the people recklessly and infamously, and that imposes a high tax upon the common, every day necessities of the working classes. It finds the average of this monster to be 47.10 per cent. It proposes not to disturb the industries and trade of the country by heroic treatment, but only to reduce it 7 per cent.—a mere trifle comparatively. It would leave it at at 40.10, which is very nearly what it was in 1866 (when it was 40.29), and actually higher than it was in 1874 (when it was 40.15).

But this will not suit the Monopolists. They howl for more yet. Their platform favors an increase of the 47.10. The Clay Tariff of 1833 contemplated 20 per cent. The Mills Tariff is really a very High Tariff, as will be seen by comparing it with the Republican Tariffs of 1866 and 1874. But the Monopolists want the earth.

When George D. Wise, of Virginia, made a talk in the House urging the repeal of the internal rather than the reduction of the Tariff taxes, he was enthusiastically applauded by the Republicans. They like that sort of talk from the Democratic side. Free Whiskey is their hank.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

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THE TRUE CHARACTER OF INGALLS REVEALED.

Donn Piatt is doing a serviceable work for the country in writing up some of his former Republican associates. No man has had better opportunities for knowing what is the true character of Republican leaders and has more gifts for portraying them in living colors. We have already given copious extracts from his vivid sketch of Roscoe Conkling, and a brief passage from his long article in *Belford's Magazine* on Senator Ingalls. We read his discussion of the record of this vituperative spit-fire with very genuine interest. It is something more than mere description or satire. It deals with facts and leaves Ingalls in a humiliating position. It strips the Kansas bird of much of his gay plumage and leaves him bare indeed. It is said that Ingalls has steadfastly refused to read what Piatt has written of him. That is to be regretted. He would have seen his own likeness drawn as never before with rare skill, with perfection of detail and appropriate coloring. John James ought to change his mind and give the Piatt portraiture a close study. He will see himself precisely as others see him. That will be great gain. He will behold one of the most repellant characters in the history of American politics. Says the artist:

"If the Almighty ever wrote a legible hand upon a human countenance, and put that countenance in keeping with the form, Senator Ingalls is a man men would suspect and women avoid. The cold, aggressive, vulture like face above the slender, snake-like body indicates the evil qualities this very disagreeable person seems to pride himself upon."

Mr. Piatt takes up the record of Ingalls in Kansas during the war and proves most clearly that he was a "Copperhead" of the most pronounced stamp and was in close alliance with the enemies of Lincoln. So far from being to the front to meet the Southern armies in deadly conflict he was at home conspiring with "traitors and plunderers." He appeared before the Republican State Convention in 1862 as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but the convention "declined by an overwhelming majority to put him in nomination." A few days later the bolters met at Lawrence. Ingalls was there. Piatt says:

"One rubs his eyes and wipes his glasses, in doubt as to whether his senses deceive him, to read in this record the startling fact that Ingalls, John J. Ingalls, friend of man (colored), lofty patriot who goes into maddening convulsions at a Copperhead, not only took an active part in this convention, but accepted a nomination at its hands."

This is the viperous fellow who dares to stand up in the U. S. Senate in 1888, and denounce two such able patriots and distinguished Democratic soldiers as McClellan and Hancock as in alliance with Confederates. Piatt quotes at length from the Leavenworth *Conservative* of 1862, in which the Ingalls ticket is called the "peace ticket" and it denounced the Lawrence crowd as follows:

"In short, of all who can *join in an alliance* of traitors, plunderers of the State treasury, of the opponents of the war, and those who are willing to terminate it at any cost to our free institutions."

It was also stigmatized as "the *Treason* ticket." Of course it was badly beaten. On 16th November, 1862, the same paper referred to the Ingalls crowd as "a vicious, loathsome and unholy alliance," and said:

"These factionists have the brazen audacity to call themselves Republicans. A large number of these men are either discharged or disappointed office-seekers. *They combined with Democrats, Copperheads, and traitors to get into power.* They failed in their effort, and are already trying to come back under the sheltering wings of the Republican party."

Donn Piatt thus comments upon this disgraceful revelation of disappointed ambition and base treachery:

"What would have happened to this fiend of a phrase-eater had Senator Voorhees known, when our Ingalls denounced McClellan and Hancock as 'allies of the Confederacy,' that, in the very hour when McClellan was leading our forces to the battle-field of Antietam, to resist and arrest with all arms of his brave followers the further invasion of Lee's army, this fiery piece of eloquence on end, this wrathful patriot, this lofty revealer of dead treason, was stealing, with dark-lantern and in India-rubber shoes, to the midnight camp of the Copperheads, to plot treason against the great Republic then being shaken to its foundations by the victorious assaults of the enemy in arms."

But this is not the only foul stain on the record of Ingalls. In 1879, Ingalls ran for the U. S. Senate and there was a contest. Piatt says:

"The Senate was yet a political body, and *not a social club for millionaires to occupy because of their wealth.* The corruption attending Ingalls' election was so barefaced that the seat might be said to have been sold in open market."

A white-washing report was made. The vote was 60 to 44. The House, by way of contrast, passed a resolution declaring squarely that "in some instances," "certain members of the House" did "place themselves in position to be offered money to influence their votes" in the Kansas Senatorial election. But it was added, not from the "Senatorial candidates." Piatt of course sees clearly through whitewash and varnish to the corruption underneath. He says:

"These two resolutions reveal a very clear glimpse of the ethics of the men who elected Ingalls. It is clearly evidenced that, according to their morality, the member who receives a bribe is not deemed fit for expulsion; but he is to be reprehended if caught at it. It is further shown that a Senatorial candidate in Kansas may resort to bribery provided he acts by agent and not *in propria persona.*

"But the history did not end here. A memorial signed by some thirty odd members of the Kansas Legislature charging Mr. Ingalls and his agents with acts of bribery and corruption was presented to the United States Senate. It set forth that the investigation before the Kansas committee was partial and incomplete, among other things, 'because of repeated and corrupt efforts on the part of the agents of Mr. Ingalls to intimidate and suborn important witnesses.' One of the members of that legislature signed a written confession that Mr. Ingalls had agreed to pay him money for his vote, and that the said Ingalls referred him to a friend who was assisting in the conduct of his canvass, who paid him part of the money."

The United States Senate Committee reported that bribery and other corrupt means were employed by the persons favoring the election of Hon. John J. Ingalls to the Senate to obtain for him the votes of members of the Legislature of Kansas in the senatorial election in that State. But our space is up. There is more yet, but we must leave it. No corrupter rascal has probably ever disgraced the once august body of the United States Senate. The Leavenworth *Times* of 29th December, 1872, a leading Republican paper of Kansas, thus referred to Ingalls and his candidacy for the Senate:

"John J. Ingalls is also spoken of. He is a brilliant writer and speaker, cold, *heartless, unprincipled, who would tell a lie and relish it more than in telling the truth.*"

The space we have devoted to the hater of the South and to the slanderer of worthy and eminent Democrats we believe to be well given. We wish the Southern whites to understand the real character of this vindictive assailant who gives them the bastinado with his tongue. When you get to the bottom you find all of the South haters and slanderers corrupt varlets who ought to be undergoing punishment for crime. Blaine, Sherman, Ingalls, Tuttle and others of that stripe. Then remember the Stantons, Sewards, and the other deep-dyed scoundrels who were the most implacable enemies of the South and who were corrupt and base from head to heel.

THE VOTE ON MR. FULLER.

Every one but the extremest of partisans without a proper sense of propriety and right will say well done in the confirmation of Mr. M. W. Fuller as Chief Justice of the United States. The postponing of the vote was a contemptible piece of Radical partisanship and injustice. There were no moral or personal grounds for opposing Mr. Fuller's confirmation. He is a man of education, and a good if not a great lawyer. He will compare in ability, we suppose, with the other members of the Court over which he will preside. He is a sound Democrat, and that was the real Radical objection. There are now three Democrats on the Supreme Court Bench—Fuller, Field and Lamar. The effort to prevent the complexion of the vote being known signally failed. The newspaper men are particularly smart. How the vote was ascertained passes our guessing.

It will not do to suspect that Senators blabbed or were bribed. There was a leak somewhere. The vote was strong for confirmation—more than two to one. The Republicans voting for confirmation were Cameron, Farwell, Frye, Hale, John P. Jones, Mitchell, Quay, Riddleberger—8. It is pleasant to know that Blair, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar, Ingalls and Sherman all voted against Chief Justice Fuller. For an honest, capable Democrat to have such opposition is a positive compliment.

The Civil Service Commission has published its report for the fourth year. There were examined 13 965 men and 1,857 women. Of these, 9,210 men passed and 1,536 women. The women beat the men. The total number of persons examined from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887, was 33,343 for all branches of the service. Of these 11,378 failed to pass and 21,965 passed. Of these 8,612, or 30.2 per cent., received appointments. Why are not the examinations made to embrace the high as well as the low offices? If to get faithful service it is necessary to examine men why not extend the blessing? It is a British life-time system that is utterly repugnant to Democratic ideas and genuine republican institutions.

The report claims immense results. We are much inclined to regard the whole thing a huge humbug. It has kept 5,000 Republicans in office in Washington, according to President Cleveland's own statement.

Gen. Grant, when President in 1875, favored a change in the Tariff. In his annual message of that year he said this:

"I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid on such articles goes direct to the cost of the article when manufactured here and must be paid for by the consumer. These duties not only come from the consumers at home but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers in our own distant markets."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is eight page and furnished at two cents. It is a capital paper and is doing excellent work for the Democracy in Indiana and the great West.

An interesting and instructive experiment was made in legislation in our country in the first decade of the present century. It got into the heads of the Solons of 1808 to erect a Chinese Wall that would have pleased the heart of the Radical demagogue and Money Devil worshipper of 1888, that effectually and completely *shut out all foreign competition.* There was an absolute *prohibition* of importations. What followed? If the Monopolist is to be believed, it must have been most beneficial. But so far from this it brought on *universal disaster.* The very next year the Solons hastened to *repeal prohibition,* and with the repeal there was at once a *renewal of prosperity.*

There is no town on the Atlantic coast or in the interior north of Florida, that offers a more delightful wintering point than Wilmington. When the Northern people who rush to Florida, or to Asheville, or to Huntsville, or to any other point, learn about our winter climate, they will be sure to spend weeks if not months in this city. Persons from Florida who have remained here a few days have invariably spoken in delight of the climate, especially in the fall and spring months. In December and January delicate invalids might prefer Florida, but they would find the climate here to be bracing in the other months.

Senator Vance has written to Judge Schenck, of Greensboro, thanking him for his excellent account of the Battle of Guilford Court House. The letter appears in the *Patriot.* We copy a part:

"As a North Carolinian, I thank you for taking the trouble to investigate the facts and prepare the address. It is of real value to the State and to the truth of history. You have done the reputation of our ancestors a very great and inestimable service."

The signs thus far are very encouraging for a pretty clean sweep in North Carolina this year. We believe the Democrats will elect their State ticket by a good healthy majority. They will elect the Supreme Court Judges and will probably elect every member of the Federal House but one. The Legislature will be Democratic and that will sure a U. S. Senator. Such are the signs now as we read them. But there must be a vast deal of work done to make it certain.

In Minnesota Albert Scheffer is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He thus defines his position:

"I cannot support nor stand upon a platform which advocates a protective or, what is better term, a high tariff. My candidacy is backed by the farming element of Minnesota. I am pledged to them to work for a tariff reform that not only revises but reduces taxation. The system of taxation which maintains the government economically and at the same time takes from the people, directly or indirectly, the least amount of money compatible with managing a good government, is mine."

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, Treasurer of the Hadley Company and of the Lowell (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, declines to subscribe to the Republican campaign *corruption* fund and writes a long letter. He concludes as follows:

"The position that the Republican party has taken makes it well for the country, as it seems to me, that it should not have the control of the Government for the next four years."

The N. Y. *Press* is an organ of Monopoly and Plutocracy. To make capital—cheap at that—it quotes from the N. Y. *Times* and brackets (printed on *British* presses). The *Times* was founded by Henry J. Raymond, and has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party up to 1884. It could not stand Blaine. It is the best edited paper in the country, we think.

The longest, the greatest debate that ever occurred in the Congress has just closed. It will be historical.

Was it an Elopement?

A lady and gentleman, seated in a carriage, drove up to the Court House yesterday afternoon and made application for a marriage license. The county register issued "the papers" after closely questioning the prospective bridegroom, and the couple left immediately afterward in search of a minister. The gentleman gave his residence as Rockingham, and that of the lady as Roberdell, Richmond county.

The Y. M. C. A.

A member of the Association says: "At a very late date it was proposed by the Y. M. C. A. of this city to erect a tent or building on the Encampment grounds, where all the visiting members of other Associations (as well as any other of the troops who felt disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity; would find magazines, newspapers and other reading matter for their use, as well as writing material, free to all. It was designed to furnish the room with chairs, tables, &c., to make it a pleasant resort during the day and a convenient place for prayer meetings or other religious services when desired. But as the scheme has been interpreted by some as an effort to assume the spiritual oversight of the soldier, and therefore a reflection on the efficient chaplains on the ground; and for the further reason that the plan was proposed too late to provide suitable quarters for the purpose, it has been determined to withdraw from the grounds.

This is to be regretted, as it might have proved a pleasant feature of the Encampment and possibly a profitable one to some of our "Soldier Boys."

Quick Work.

David Herring alias James Marshall, a colored man, sentenced yesterday morning in the Criminal Court to five years imprisonment in the State penitentiary, must have a realizing sense of "speedy justice." Herring stole a steer which he found tied to a tree near the Macumber place yesterday morning and brought it to town and offered it for sale. He was arrested on suspicion, and it was then found that the steer was the property of R. N. Summersill, a drover. Herring was arraigned at 9 o'clock before the Mayor, and was sent up to the Criminal Court. The case was sent before the grand jury at once, a true bill was found and the prisoner was arraigned, convicted and sentenced as stated, before twelve o'clock noon. In the examination before the Mayor, Herring admitted that he had been convicted of larceny in Pender county a short time ago.

Criminal Court.

In this court yesterday Abraham Carter was convicted of manslaughter in causing the death by drowning of Ben. Cronly, colored, and was sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary. Carter is a young colored man about twenty years of age. On the 9th of June last he was bathing in the river at Hilton in company with Ben Cronly and a number of other boys. Carter seized Ben and carried him out into deep water, and, although the boy told Carter he could not swim, turned him loose and allowed him to drown. Six or more of the boys testified that Carter shoved Ben away from him and made no effort to save him from drowning; that the boys all told the prisoner that Ben could not swim.

David Herring, alias Jas. Marshall, for larceny, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The jurors were discharged and the Court took a recess until 10 a. m. to-day, when the business of the term will be concluded.

Make it Permanent.

The members of the State Guard are highly pleased with the location and surroundings of Camp Pender, and so general is this feeling in the Third Regiment that a movement is on foot to hold a meeting and pass resolutions strongly urging on Governor Scales the propriety of making Camp Pender the permanent site for the annual encampment of the State Guard. Capt. S. H. Smith, Quartermaster of the Third, is enthusiastic on the subject, and in an interview with a STAR reporter yesterday expressed the opinion that a large majority of the troops preferred Wrightsville to any other point.

Permanent Encampment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tipton, of the Third Regiment, is another advocate of Wrightsville as a permanent site for the encampment of the State Guard. If all the regiments will take suitable action it is believed the movement in that direction will succeed. It is the testimony of hundreds of the soldiers that no place in the State has the advantages possessed by Wrightsville for the purpose indicated. It is hoped that those who are so favorably impressed with the site of Camp Pender will bring the matter before the State authorities in such shape as to make it a success.

Burgaw and Onslow Railroad.

The meeting of corporators of the "Burgaw and Onslow Railroad," held at Burgaw Wednesday, the proceedings of which should have been sent to the STAR, as ordered, was a very interesting one. Six of the corporators, Drs. E. Porter and S. S. Satchwell, and Messrs. J. H. Moore, J. H. Mashburn, A. H. Paddison and W. T. Bannerman were present. Mr. Bannerman was called to the chair, and Mr. Paddison acted as secretary.

The object of the meeting was for the purpose of opening the subscription books to subscribers to the capital stock. The following persons subscribed for the number of shares stated, the shares being fifty dollars each:

Geo. A. Ramsey, 2,000 shares, $100,000.
J. F. Divine 200 shares, $10,000.
B. R. Dunn 100 shares, $5,000.
R. D. Cronly 100 shares, $5,000.
J. F. Post 20 shares, $1,000.
J. H. Mashburn 20 shares, $1,000.
T. L. Moore 10 shares, $500.
Dr. E. Porter 100 shares, $5,000.

Making a total of 2,550 shares, representing $127,500.

It was ordered that the books be kept open for thirty days, and that there be a meeting of stockholders on the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Burgaw, to organize the company, by the election of a president and directors in accordance with the terms of the charter.

Ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Wilmington papers with a request for publication.

Criminal Court.

The business of the term was concluded yesterday and the Court adjourned about noon, having disposed of a large number of cases since the opening of the term on Monday last. Ten prisoners, all colored, were sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary, as follows:

James Outlaw, two years; Daniel King, two years; Kit Huggins, three years; Abraham Price alias Abraham Carter, ten years; Dover Johnson, two years; Wm. Higgins, two years; David Herring, alias Jas. Marshall, five years; Henry Bowie, one year. All the above, with the exception of Carter, were convicted of larceny.

Prisoners sentenced to the county workhouse were: Henry Holmes, twelve months; Levi L. Perkins, three months.

The prisoners for the penitentiary will leave here Monday in charge of Deputy Sheriff Elder.

— Interments in the city cemeteries the past week were as follows: Oakdale, two adults; Bellevue, one child.

ROCKINGHAM.

Destructive Fire—Court House, Hotel, Stores and Dwellings Burned—Loss $40,000.

The following telegram was received at the STAR office early yesterday morning:

ROCKINGHAM, July 19.—A destructive fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning. The court house, post office, two hotels and twenty other buildings were burned, mostly stores, bar rooms and dwellings. The county records were saved. The estimated loss is thirty thousand dallars; insurance thirteen thousand.

Later in the day the following was received:

The court house, seven stores, a hotel and a dwelling house were burned. The stocks in stores were very nearly all saved, but a great deal was damaged and stolen. The loss and damage is estimated at $40,000, with only $13,000 insurance.

The fire originated in the store of J. W. Covington, consuming the following: J. W. Covington, store; W. T. Covington & Co., store and part of stock; T. J. Steele, store occupied by Ledbetter Bros., part of stock saved; W. A. McDonald, bar, stock saved; old Southern Hotel, unoccupied; W. A. Robbins & Co, part of stock saved; postoffice, all papers and mail saved; C. E. Ashworth, store, part of stock saved; J. W. Cole, store, unoccupied; Court House, all documents saved; A. T. Long, hotel, store houses and all out-houses; store unoccupied; furniture of hotel all saved; A. Stewart's store, stock saved; S. T. Cooper, store, torn down. Loss estimated at $40,000. Insurance not over $13,000.

CROSS AND WHITE.

The Raleigh Bank Boodlers Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Special Star Telegram

RALEIGH, July 21.—The jury in the case of Cross and White, indicted for forging Graves' note for $6,500, rendered a verdict of guilty. A jury is now being empanelled to try the other three cases of forgery against the defendants.

12 40 P. M.—Counsel for defense, in the case of forgery of Graves' note, took an appeal to the Supreme Court, October term. The other three cases against the defendants were carried over to the September term of the Superior Court. The witnesses and jurors in the pending cases were discharged and ordered to a call September 27th.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, July 31.—The trial of Cross and White, bank officers, on the first indictment, ended to day in conviction. Cross was sentenced to seven years' hard labor and White to five years. An appeal was taken, which the attorneys of the defendants say will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States as a federal question is involved. Bail was fixed at $10,000. It has not been given. The other cases against the defendants were continued.

SHELBY, N. C.

Death of a Promising Young Man—Prohibitionists—Democratic Campaign Club.

Special Star Telegrams.

SHELBY, July 21.—Selah H. Byers, one of Cleveland's most promising young men, and a son of ex-sheriff J. C. Byers, died this morning about sunrise, aged twenty-one. One month ago Mr. Byers graduated with the highest honors from Shelby Military Institute, winning two medals. He had accepted the position of associate principal of Fremont High School, Wayne county, and was to leave for that place shortly. His funeral will take place to-morrow from Patterson Springs Church.

Walker, Prohibition candidate for Governor, did not arrive here yesterday, having missed connection. Radicals were out in full force to hear him and but few Democrats.

Shelby Democratic Campaign Club will send delegates to the Convention of Clubs at Morehead City, August 15th.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill and Other Matters—Agreement on the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The engrossing clerks of the House of Representatives have been following closely the progress of the Tariff bill in the House, and now have the bill in such shape that its engrossment will be complete and the bill ready for transmission to the Senate as soon as a final vote is taken upon its passage.

The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that Asiatic cholera is epidemic in Hong Kong.

The conferees on the River and Harbor bill have reached an agreement, but have pledged themselves to secrecy in regard to details. There is reason to believe that the purchase of the Green and Barren improvements remains in the bill, but that its sister proposition relating to the Portage Lake Canal is stricken out. Both were Senate amendments.

The Senate Tariff sub-Committee has finished its hearing, and will have the substitute for the House Tariff bill finished and ready to submit to the full Finance Committee on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Melville W. Fuller was to-day confirmed to be Chief Justice. The speaking on the case was by Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts and Stewart in opposition, and by Messrs. Farwell and Cullum in defence of Fuller. The Democrats did not speak. The vote remains under injunction of secrecy, but is understood to be as follows, in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Farwell, Faulkner, Frye, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hampton, Hearst, Jones, of Arkansas, Jones, of Nevada, McPherson, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Reagan, Riddleberger, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, and Wilson, of Maryland—41.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, Bowen, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Manderson, Palmer, Platt, Sabin, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, and Wilson, of Iowa—20.

Paired in the affirmative—Messrs. Call, Colquitt, Eustis, Harris, Kenna, Plumb, Saulsbury—7.

Paired in the negative—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Chace, Hiscock, Morrill, Paddock, Stanford—7.

Absent and not paired—Mr. Spooner.

The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented to the House, and agreed upon in conference. The bill appropriates $22,277,116. The House agreed to the conference report.

Surgeon General Hamilton says that active measures will be taken to prevent the spread of yellow fever in Florida by the Marine Hospital Bureau. Dr. Wall, president of the Hillsboro County Board of Health, who have charge of arrangements at Tampa and Plant City, and Dr. J. G. Porter, U. S. A., will probably be placed in charge at Manatee.

MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention—A Fusion Probable with the Greenbackers.

DETROIT, July 19.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon to day. After calling the roll to name the various committeemen and electors chosen by district caucusses this morning, Chairman Weston, of the State Central Committee, announced that he had received a telegram from the Greenbackers, who met in convention at Grand Rapids this afternoon, asking that a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee from that body. The announcement was received with general favor, and a committee composed of one member from each congressional district was named, and a recess taken until 2 o'clock. That a fusion will be effected there seems to be no doubt, both on the State ticket and on electors.

The Convention reassembled at 2.40 o'clock. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Judge Baldwin submitted the report of the committee on resolutions, reaffirming adhesion to the established principles of the Democratic party in national politics and hearty endorsement of President Cleveland's administration. The resolutions also declared opposition to the position of the Republican party and indorse the President's message and the St. Louis platform. The course of the Democratic Congressmen of Michigan is also approved.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Terrible Flood—Twenty-five Lives Lost—Money Loss $150,000.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

PITTSBURG, July 20.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Wheeling, at noon, says the loss of life from the flood last night is at least twenty-five. About fifteen bodies have been found so far. The money loss is about $150,000. The greatest loss of life was along Wheeling creek and at Triadelphia. A search this morning resulted in the discovery of a number of bodies near the latter place. Most of them were found among the drift which collected at Elm Grove. The body of William Gaston, aged sixty years, a prominent and wealthy person, was found near Elm Grove; his wife's remains were found two miles below Elm Grove, hanging on a barbed wire fence; Chas. Caulbell, of the Wheeling *News Letter*, aged fifty, was found among the drift wood; Mrs. Jane Fay, and her two grown-up daughters, Alice and Mary, were discovered a short distance below Triadelphia; and the bodies of two brothers, named Gorman, were found in a meadow, where they had been buried by the furious waters.

WHEELING, July 20.—Later and authentic details from Triadelphia show that the destruction was more appalling there than anywhere else. Fifteen families are powerless and saved nothing but what they had on. Half of this village of 600 inhabitants was swept away, but all those before named escaped to the hill.

The storm extended sixteen miles east of West Alexander, Pa., and the scene all along the way is one of desolation and horror. Where the Triadelphia school house, a large building of six rooms, stood, the creek is now a raging flood, and not a vestige of even the foundations remain. The whole south half of the town has disappeared as clean as if it never existed.

The Wheeling relief committee, which recently raised funds for the Rowlesburg sufferers, expended the balance for provisions and sent them to Triadelphia.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburg division, is practically destroyed for fifteen miles. The Western Union Telegraph Company lost forty miles of wire and most of the poles.

Reports are coming in from all parts of Ohio county this morning, indicating that the storm was more disastrous to life and property in the country than in this city. It cannot be stated at this hour how many lives have been lost. The loss in this city is known to be ten, with a number reported missing. Caldwell's Run, which passes through the Eighth ward of this city, was the scene of the greatest havoc. Three houses were swept away and all the inmates drowned. They were Mrs. Barbara Stensel and son, Herman Stensel, Alice and Annie Wingert, of Miltonsburg, Ohio, nieces of Mrs. Stensel; John Homan and Mrs Thomas Hawley and four children. Her husband was in the yard and was swept one hundred yards down the stream, but managed to reach the bank in safety. Only two bodies have been recovered. Alice Wingert and Mrs. Stensel. Mrs. Johnson, a widow, aged sixty, residing at Clinton, this county, died from fright.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—A later dispatch from Wheeling says 23 persons are known to be drowned. Among the number was the sheriff of Marshall county. Cemeteries were washed out, and coffins with bodies floated down the river.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William at St. Petersburg—Political Results of His Visit to the Czar.

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BERLIN, July 21.—Emperor William banquets to-night at the General Embassy, St. Petersburg. Only his staff, the members of the Embassy, and a few German residents will be present.

To-morrow the Czar and Czarina, the Russian Grand Dukes, and other members of the Imperial family will lunch on board of Emperor William's yacht, the Hohenzollern. The Emperor and his visitors will afterwards review the Russian and German squadrons before Cronstadt, and then return to Peterhoff for the grand parting banquet. On Monday the German squadron sails for Stockholm.

The political results of the Emperor's visit to the Czar remain absolutely unknown. The representations of official circles tend toward disbelief that the interviews have determined anything. The immediate effect has been to lessen the strain of the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg foreign offices, but it is noteworthy that while DeGiers and Count Herbert Bismarck exchange confidences at, Peterhoff the *North German Gazette* and other inspired organs renew their attacks against the "Russian spirit of aggression." An article in the *North German Gazette* on Thursday morning denouncing Pauslavism as a menace to the peace of Europe was worthy of the warmest period of the anti-Russian press campaign. It checked operations on the bourse, and caused a slight fall in roubles. The obvious aim was to show that the policy of Prince Bismarck is not changed by the courtesy of the visit of Emperor William to the Czar.

The *Cologne Gazette*, also treats the interview as simply a friendly manifestation toward the Czar, implying no deviation from German projects or sacrifice of German interests.

The *Cross Gazette* explicitly denies that any special question had been resolved at Peterhof, or that anything had been done affecting existing treaties. Diplomatic circles are convinced to the same effect and regard the interview with indifference.

Emperor William's tour of the leading Courts of Europe is certainly in the interest of peace for the time being, prolonging, as it does, the period of truce; but it is now recognized as a purely social function, the new monarch paying his first visit to the heads of States with whom he desires to cultivate amity.

THE GALLOWS.

Will Houston Hanged for Murder at Winston, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—Will Houston, who shot and killed a negro woman in a disreputable house last May, was hanged at Winston this afternoon. The execution, which was public, was witnessed by several thousand people. Houston slept well last night and this morning ate a hearty breakfast. He met death coolly. Arrangements for the execution were perfect, and everything was done decently and in order. Houston was captured shortly after the murder, and as the Court was in session he was promptly arraigned, tried and convicted.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: From what we can learn there is very little sickness in town. The health of Goldsboro is remarkable. —— Farmers complain that crops, especially corn, are suffering for rain. Crop prospects are not encouraging.

— Raleigh *Christian Sun*: On the 4th of July, 1887, under prohibition, with a big crowd and a celebration, there were only two arrests for drunkenness. On the 4th of July, 1888, under license there were at least fourteen arrests for drunkenness, and we had no celebration and not a large crowd.

— Asheville *Sun*: The death of Josephine, the little daughter of Maj. J. G. and Mrs. Martin, occurred yesterday. The circumstances of Major Martin's absence make the case double distressing. He is cruising on the coast with Capt. Winslow and all attempts to get news to him have thus far failed.

— Durham *Recorder*: Dr. A. G. Carr, one of the most popular physicians in the State, has donated for the Durham Medical Hospital a beautiful plot of land in East Durham, containing nearly two and a half acres. The Medical Society has also given $100 for this purpose. Now let the hospital be erected at once.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Many farmers of the county speak disparingly of their crops saying they are the poorest for several years. —— At the last quarterly conference of the M. E. Church, held in this place, our highly esteemed and worthy citizen Mr. E. C. Glenn, stood an examination and was granted license to preach.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: The cotton prospect is much better, but scarcely above the average for the last ten years. —— Rumor has it that there will be a profit of four thousand dollars in the jail contract. —— The Oil Mills building at Stiloh give that place an urban appearance. The seed house building of wood, 80x50, is completed or nearly so. The walls of the building for the mill proper are up to the second story, and are massive, being 18 inches thick. The superintendent's office is also nearly completed. The Hamilton railroad has put down a track to the place.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: In this immediate section rains have been abundant and crops are very fine; but in the upper part of the county it continues dry, and the outlook is gloomy. —— Mr. J. Albert Smith brought a load of thirty watermelons into town last Saturday the aggregate weight of which was 950 pounds. —— Mr. James T. LeGrand will not have to buy any hay soon. Recently he got seventy tons of clover and timothy hay off forty acres of land at one mowing, and of course he can cut it once or twice more during the summer.

—Greensboro *Workman*: Col. Thomas M. Holt, we are sorry to learn, is confined to his bed at home with acute rheumatism. ——We hear to-day with much pleasure that Henry Hunter, who so miraculously escaped death in the Nancey's trestle railroad disa