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HARRISON'S BID.

If. Gen. Harrison thinks that his antiquated letter will make votes for him in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he is no doubt much mistaken. The people have certainly been very ignorant of the operations of a High Tariff, or they would not have tolerated it so long. But they are learning. By November the baleful doctrine of Protection will be better understood than it has been since the old time discussions between the parties before the war. Harrison was nominated by a Protection body, the members of which were either manufacturing bosses or their pliant agents. The Convention that selected Harrison, selected him to do its bidding, and it put him on a platform composed of retten timber braced by Pennsylvania iron. It affirmed that the War Tauff was not high enough and that it must be increased. Harrison is trythat sort of ricketty thing. Early November the whole structure will tumble, and down with it will go the bitterest foe the South has in all Indians. Harrison has tried to

when he contemplates the beauties of the Chinese Wall. The New York Times says of his letter: "He is convinced that the American workingman is assailed, and he calmly ad-vances his inferential proofs as to the making of the latter assault. The Mills bill is a step toward the revenue basis; the revenue basis is practically free trade; hence the Democrats are free traders and the de-

do as he was bidden by the Monop-

olists. He is dying for more taxes-

for taxes make a people prosperous,

happy and good according to the

Republican theory. He repeats ex-

ploded nonsense, and his soul agonizes

fallacious letter of acceptance. It

must me noticed, however, that he

has gone back completely on his

Chinese record. He is no longer the

friend of the Mongolian race. He is

in favor of keeping them out. But it

is too late. Harrison has a very un-

fortunate record. When he was in

the Senate and could have done some-

thing to prevent their in-coming he

voted the other way. He is not hon-

est now or he was not honest then.

His change of policy is not an indi-

cation of a change of heart. He is a

candidate. His record is unpopular.

He seeks to undo the past, but it will

not be undone. His acts as a legis-

lator condemn his declarations as a

political office-seeker and letter-wri-

ter. John Chinaman is betrayed in

the house of his friends and no longer

can he fill his lungs and bawl "Hal-

The Republican candidate is as

dumb as a Stump Sound oyster upon

the Free Whiskey business. He is

loo for Hallison."

termined enemies of the American workingmen, a majority of whom, we may add are to be found in their own ranks. We do not think this part of Mr. Harrison's letter will take high rank as a 'scare' document." It is not necessary to consume much time over his common-place,

the language of the running waters.'

The address is much above the av. erage and shows that the author is a man of opinions and cultivation. We cannot say we agree with all he says. We think we could have detected from the reading alone that he was not Southern. In his closing paragraph he offers advice to both sexes. We copy a few sentences taken here

on that plank all the same, and he gives out no sign that he is not with the ones to give it." the gang that fixed that rotten plank

in the platform. If we were travelling in a distant country and were to meet two un-Gen. Harrison does not fail, after the regulation pattern, to refer to the disfranchisement of negro voters, but is not moved in his heart to put up a plea for the bull dozed workingmen all through the North, or the thousands of disfranchised laborers in Massichusetts and other sections of New England. His tears are all reserved for the poor negro. The oppressed white man in the North must get along the best he can and grunt and The Indiana politician is of course of provided you are fond of the

sweat under a weary load. for any raid upon the Treasury that will deplete it. He is for Federal beyond comparison. But we are not School Teaching in the States. He is a Blair-billite. He is also for that great national humbug, the Civil Service law. He stands with Mr. Cleveland just there, as he does also in the matter of Trusts. That is the only sound principle he advocates. If he is sincere then he is to be commended. But just there he antagonizes the Maine King. But it is in any language. Montaigne was not certain that he is sincere, as he born in France in 1538, some three was a great beggar for office when bundred and fifty-five years ago. in the Senate and always for his Henry II, was King of France, and Paris had between 300,000

henchmen - his party backs. He blows in the true demagogue and 400,000 inhabitants. We style over the huge pension business | cannot trace This, life in outline that is so greatly abused by Repub. now for want of space, if such was I them.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

lican demagogues in the Senate. Mr. | our purpose. There is a distinguish-Cleveland has scotched and killed ing and most engaging quality in many of their attempted raids, but he has done well and wisely in favoring such bestowment of pensions upon Northern soldiers as desered

There is one other point. It will be remembered by readers of newspapers how Col. Dockery so strongly favors buying up the United States bonds not matured by using the Treasury surplus and paying the bloated holders some \$300 premium on every \$1,000 of bonds, said premium to come out of the pockets of the people. Well, Harrison seems to be about as much of a statesmen and financier as the shade farmer of the Pee Dee is. We give the comment of the New York Times, the ablest Independent Republican paper, and close our comments for the present on Harrison's lame and impotent bld for the Presidency. The Times says:

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"The one positively vicious assertion of the letter is this: "The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it bonds. The law authorizes this use of it 'and the people' should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest on the public debt.' The most violent and reckless protectionist, the most selfish beneficiary of a tariff sheltered 'Trust, could not devise a more sneaking, dishonest, and infamous way of preventing the reduction of protective taxes than to recommend that the money wrung from the people through taxes ranging from 30 to 180 per cent. ad volorem, many of the higher rates being upon the actual necessaries of the commonest life, should be used up, so much of it as Congress cannot rightly spend or The law authorizes this use of it it as Congress cannot rightly spend or safely squander, in paying the public debt in advance of maturity and at a high premium on the bonds so redeemed. We are of the opinion that Mr. Harrison will regret that phrase in his letter before he is many weeks older.'

A SUNDAY MORNING CHAT.

We have read with pleasure an address on "Numbers," delivered by President Crowell, of Trinity College, before Winston Graded School in May last. It is thoughtful and suggestive. It is a strong plea for ing to the best of his ability to stand education. He says some good that accomplished and vigorous writhings some quotable things. For example he says:

> "Purity of purpose, young men and women, is better than power. Only one thing is so detr.mental to actual progress as instability in one's sime, and that is a bad aim or purpose. By a bad aim I mean a selfish aim; by a selfish aim I mean a lifecareer which makes all things and men revolve around the centre of one's little self.'

Again he says in a fine passage too long for quotation, but a part only

"Any of us might as well try to replace every particle of atmosphere disturbed by the flight of the comet forcing its way across the firmament as to hope to live in human society and not change it by our having lived. So inextricably is each one of us wrought into the whole of the world

He is a warm advocate of teaching English to an English-speaking people, and he is correct, we take it.

"And I insist that whatever is imparted shall be imparted through our mother tongue and not through some foreign speech, for I am one of those who believe that in the early stages of education especially the English language is as truly the language of our life, thought and institutions as song is the language of the birds, color the language of flowers or the ripple

"My parting words are these: Young man, learn to stand alone wherever you are -until you find the right one to stand with you. Your diploma, with its signature, says in substance, if not in Latin: We have helped you thus far; now go forth and help youself. The best endowment I can wish you to start with is to be poor, the next best is to be proud—of yourself, your friends and your work; and the next is to be pure-in your purse as in your purpose.

He does not forget the girls. One sentiment we copy with hearty in-

"To you. young ladies, I have another message. You can best be loyal to your advantages by being loyal to the interests of your homes. I am never tired of repeat-ing that the best part of any education must be gotten at the fireside, and you are

known men whose companions were Charles Lamb's essays and Montaigne's essays we should cultivate them at once and feel assured that we were in association with men of genial natures and cultivated tastes. Reader, did you ever try to read "Elia" or the Essays of Michael de Montaigne? If not then you ought to make the effort, for you know not the very great pleasure you are depriving yourself best literature. "Elia" is delightful about to descant upon the charms of lovable, gentle Charles Lamb. Of Montaigne we would say a few words hoping to induce some reader to make his acquaintance, and to read him until he acquires a genuine fondness for the peculiar charm of those wonderful essays, the most gossiping, egotistical and instructive

his essays. You may read all literature, and then when you turn to Montaigne, you find a fresh charm. There are papers on him in the last Blackwood and the last Westminster Review. The writer in the latter

begins his interesting paper, thus : "Whence comes the magic of Montaigne? "Whence comes the magic of Montaigue? In the first place the world sees in him the true history of a man, and the true history of an epoch. Thou percetvest, reader, runs the preface to his Essays, dated the 12th of June, 1580, 'I am myself the subject of my book. This, reader, is a book without guile. Twas my wish to be seen in my simple, natural and ordinary garb, without study or artifice, for 'twas myself I had to paint. My defects will appear to the life in all their native form, as far as consists with respect to the public.' 'And,' said Voltairs in the Philosophical Letters, 'what a charming project of Mon-Letters, what a charming project of Mon-taigne's to draw himself naturally, and ow well he has done it! He has painted human nature. In showing us his own mind, life and times, Montaigne shows us all what we are ourselves. He shows us man, by showing us a man, the offspring of one age, and the native of a single spot; but the age in which he and that race lived was the most active, eager and productive since society began. Europe at that time was laying open new empires in the East and West. The world was growing under men's feet, and the beavers were descentiaged. feet, and the heavens were deepening and expanding to their gaze."

He was rich, well born, highly educated, a genius. He had a castle and lived in what was known as "Montaigne's tower." It was round and massive like a dungeon. He had two sets of rooms on two floors. His books were arranged on five shelves running all around the room. There are many inscriptions in black-letter still remaining traced by his hands. There is one in Greek which reads: "It is not so much things that torment man, as the opinions he has of things.-Every reasoning has its contrary.-Wind swells bladders opinion swells men." In large Latin letters on the central rafter are the words: 'I do not understand. I

pause. I examine.' " The Works of Montaigne were published in London and edited by ter, William Hazlitt. In 1858, Bayle St. John published in London a biography of him. After the toils of the day it is very refreshing to turn to the classical and gossiping pages of a writer who takes you into another age-in remote centuries, as far away as possible from the political discussions of the day. In the bright, thoughtful pages of the learned and nobly endowed essayist we forget Chinese Hallison, Jingo Jeems and the shade farmer of the rushing Pee Dee.

Quarantine and Other Matters. Four Jacksonville refugees arrived here yesterday by train on the Caro-

lina Central railroad, but only one of them expressed a desire to stop with us for a season. All of them had health certificates purporting to be issued by the authorities at Camp Perry, Florida. They were not permitted to enter the city, and, it is said, took their departure on a northbound train.

These parties probably came from Hendersonville, and if so they must have violated their parole—to remain ten days at that place before attempting to go elsewhere.

Letters received here from Wilmingtonians sojourning at Hendersonville, confirm the report published in the STAR yesterday—that five of the Jacksonville refugees were sick with fever, and that people were fleeing from the place. The sick Floridians were isolated, however, and no damage was apprehended of the disease gaining a foothold in the town. Our health authorities are alert and fully advised of the situation. It was not deemed necessary to declare quarantine against Hendersonville, but all ingress to the city from there

s well guarded. The Charlotte Chronicle of yester-

day says: Dr. Geo. W. Graham, who has been spending a few days at the Hot Springs of this State, arrived home yesterday. He came through Hendersonville, where the yellow fever refugees are quartered, and though he did not interview any of them. he picked up a few points from the local passengers. They state that since the arrival of the refugees at Hender-sonville, four cases of yellow fever have developed, which, with the four cases on the train, makes eight cases altogether in Hendersonville. people of that place feel safe in the conviction that the fever cannot spread" in their atmosphere, and no alarm at all is manifested by the citizens, the refugees themselves being

the only ones who feel uneasy. All the refugees before leaving Jacksonville, signed a written agreement that they would not leave the town of Hendersonville under any circumstances, until after the expiration of the usual ten days, but it is said that some of them are violating their contract, and scattering out in different directions. It is claimed that a party of them made their way to Saluda, and there registered as coming from Columbia and other places.

An experienced physician is attend-ing the refugees in Hendersonville, and the sick are receiving better treatment and are in better circumstances than if they were in Jacksonville. They are as comfortably housed as possible under the circumstances. As many of them have doubtless car-ried the germs of the disease in their system, it is expected that new cases among the Hendersonville refugees will continue to be reported for some

days.

The refugees are isolated as completely as possible from the citizens, and the patients are being cared for in a house that Is isolated both from the citizens and refugees. Although the citizens and refugees. Although the people of Hendersonville profess the people of Hendersonville profess to be perfectly at ease, it is evident. that they are somewhat hervous. There are nearly five hundred refu-gees in the party, and when the train that brought them pulled into Hen-dersonville the large crowd that had assembled at the depot, fied like a pack of frightened sheep. The refugees, at any rate, are now enjoying the hospitalities of the town and they feel that they are welcome, since Hendersonville was the first town in the State that issued an invitation to

From Jacksonville A letter received by a gentleman of this city from a former resident of Wilmington, now convalescent from yellow fever, gives the following information: The writer was taken ill with the fever about nine days ago, but was so much improved when he wrote as to be permitted to sit up a D. C., viz.: little in bed. When first taken the authorities wanted to send him to the hospital but he pleaded so hard to remain at home that they stationed a guard at the house and permitted him

to remain. The Whitney family were getting better, but H. Hintze and Ed Griffith, two former Wilmingtonians, were sick with the fever.

The papers, he says, do not tell one half as to the real sufferings of the people. It was estimated that volung tary contributions were coming in from all parts of the country, amounting to about six thousand dollars per day. The sick are fed from restaurants, two meals per day being carried to the patients by the nurses. The writer requested that as soon as the letter was read it should be destroyed Notwithstanding it was fumigated he did not wish his friends here to as-

sume any risk. Shipping Notes, The cotton ports are daily realizing more clearly the fact that they have not secured anything like the re quired tonnage yet and are trying their best now to attract steamers says the Maritime Register. The situation is briefly this: Norfolk has taken some steamers at 40s on the net basis and is being offered further boats at that figure without takers. Wilmington offers 23-64ths for Liverpool, Charleston and New Orleans id for Liverpool, 25-64ths Bremen,

13-32ds Havre. The following vessels are reported s having sailed for this port on the dates mentioned:

Barques-Angelo Castellano, 489 tons,; (Ital) from Castellamare Aug. 8; Atlantic, 307 tons, (Ger) from Hamburg July 28; Burgermeister Kirstein, 355 tons, (Ger) Ehrenreich, from Stetten Aug. 1; Eduard Pens, 857 tons, (Ger) Kipp, from Antwerp July 4; river will get off of the plantations Friederike Weyer, 365 tons, (Ger) Kriegal, from Hamburg Sept. 1; Hilma, 901 tons, (Swed) Skogstrom, from Swansea Aug. 25; Lydia Peschau, 368 tons, (Ger) Zeplein, from Stettin July 12; Marianne Bertha, 363 tons, (Ger) Pietsch. from Hamburg Aug. 12; Pons Ælli, 357 tons, Paknoham, from Hamburg Aug. 2.

The Elizabethtown Affray. Mr. Geo. F. Melvin, clerk of th Superior Court of Bladen county, in a letter to the STAR, says: In your report of the trouble beween the McDonalds and R. S. White

in your issue of the 12th inst., there are some errors that in justice to the parties and to truth ought to be cor-I was present and witnessed the whole affair. The facts are: Mr. A. McDonald came into the store with a half of a brick in his hand and said to White, who was sitting near the

door, smoking, "I have come to settle that matter with you," and before the words were hardly out of his mouth he struck White with the brick, knosking him down Then McDonald's two sons began to White. I cannot say how many licks were struck, but a great many by all three of the McDonalds. White, while down, discharged his pistol twice, with the result as stated in your report of the 12th inst. Mr. A. McDonald did not demand

retraction of the charges made against him by Mr. White. It was dark and rainy, and White didn't know that he was going to be attack-I have no personal feeling in this matter. I am friendly with all the

parties, and I regret the occurrence Cumberland County Convention. The Democratic County Convention held in Fayetteville last Thursday afternoon, was a large and harmonious gathering. Nominations were made as follows:

For Senate-W. L. Williams. Members of Legislature-T. H. Sutton and A. D. McGill.

Sheriff-H. C. Fisher. Register-W. L. Ham.

- The cotton crop of the United States for the year ended September , 1888, as compiled by the Financial Chronicle, amounted to 7,017,707 bales, against 6,513,662 bales in 1887; and 6,550,215 bales for 1886. Of the crop of 1888 there was exported 4,638,981 bales, while spinners took 2,230,294 bales leaving a stock on hand of 181,225 bales. The largest previous crop was that of 1882-'83, which amounted to 3,992,230 bales.

Naval Stores. The statement of receipts of naval stores at this port for the crop year, from April 1st to Sept. 15th, as bulletined at the Produce Exchange, is as follows:

Receipts of spirits turpentine, 37,323 casks, against 43,254 for the same time last year; rosin, 99,921 barrels, against 157,523; tar, 21,436 barrels, against 21,436 barrels, against 32,213; crude turpentine, 10,710 barrels, against

Stocks at this port are as follows: Spirits turpentine, 7,625 casks; last year, 5,522. Rosin, 79,453 barrels; last year, 103,861. Tar, 2,011 barrels; last year, 3,525. Crude turpentine, 581 barrels; last year, 291

The Elizabethtown Affray.

Information was received yesterday that all the parties wounded in the recent affray at Elizabethtown-County Register McDonald, his son Donald, and Mr. R. S. White, editor of the Beacon-were improving, and that it is thought that the elder McDonald, who was shot in the stomach, is likely to recover. No attempt had been made by the physicians to find the

- The STAR sent off yesterday evening \$508.82, which was the amount contributed up to that time for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville. The money was expressed to J. J. Daniels, President of the Citizens' Relief Commit-

N. C. State Guard. -Col. W. C. Jones, commanding Sec ond Regiment N. C. State Guard, yesterday received a letter from Hon. Alfred Rowland, Representative in Congress from this District, enclosing the following communication from the War Department, Washington,

Hon. Alfred Rowland, House of Re

presentatives:
SIR—Acknowledging receipt of
your communication of the 28th ultimo, enclosing an inquiry from Col.
W.C. Jones, commanding Second Regiment North Carolina State Guards, giment North Carolina State Guards, Wilmington, N. C., as to whether a Sea Coast Battery can be obtained under the act of May 19th, 1882, [22 Stats. page 93], I have the honor to inform you that under the act cited, a Sea Coast Battery can be issued on the requisition of the Governor of a State bordering on the sea or guid State bordering on the sea or gul coast, and the State of North Caroli na not having received the benefits of the act can do so at any time, the appropriation therefore being a perma-nent one, under the decision of the Second Comptroller, dated March 13

Very respectfully, R. MACFERLY, Acting Secretary of War.

Col. Rowland, in his letter, says that he hopes the State will act at once in this matter, and we are pleased to learn that Gen. Lewis is expected here next week, when in company with Col. Jones he will make a tour of the Sounds with a view to the selection of a suitable site for a permanent encampment of the State Guard, if it shall be ordered.

The Rice Crop. Reports concerning the damage to the rice crop in Georgia and South Carolina are confirmed. The Savannah News says:

A rice man said yesterday that we cannot be accused of bulling the rice market, for from present indications there will be very little rice to come into market, and that is likely to be more or less in bad condition. Rice ought to have some time in the stubble and in the shock when it is cut. This cannot be remedied under the circumstances, but it will show itself when the rice comes to the

The rice planters say there is no hope of saving any part of the "young rice," as it is not to be expected that the waters of three successive freshets coming down the until the stalks rot and fall on the

Yellow Fever at Hendersonville. A Press dispatch says that yellow fever has broken out among the 281 refugees who have arrived at Hendersonville, N. C., from Jacksonville, Fla. The dispatch comes from Charleston, S. C., and is coupled with the statement that a strict quarantine will be established there against Hendersonville. The precaution taken by Charleston is doubtless a proper one; 1 but no doubt Surgeon General Hamilton, who was instrumental in sending the refugees to Hendersonville, will see to it at once that none of the microbes shall be allowed to escape and come to the

seaboard towns. These refugees, by the way, had a hard time of it getting to Hendersonville. They left Jacksonville in nine coaches on Tuesday last, and their train was turned over to the Georgia Central road at Macon, Wednesday, by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, the heavy rain having disabled the track of the latter road, and it was found that they could not carry the train through. The Central railroad came to the rescue and transported the refugees without further delay, turning 'the train over to the Richmond and Danville railroad at Atlanta, to be taken through

to Hendersonville. The refugees arrived at Henderson ville at 3 a. m. Thursday, and were soon scattered all over the town in hotels and private boarding houses. Five of them were found to be sick on arrival, and these were at once placed in a house by themselves, under care of physicians. As soon as the refugees arrived, visitors from other places who were spending the summer at Hendersonville began to pack up, and at last accounts were leaving as fast as they could get

Lynching at Whiteville. A special dispatch to the STAR, printed elsewhere, gives particulars of a lynching affair at Whiteville, Columbus county last Wednesday night, the victim being a negro desperado named Sherman Farrier, who was charged with a brutal assault on an aged white lady in that county a few weeks ago-as reported at the time in the STAR. Another account of the affair, also received by telegraph, says the lynching party numbered, it is supposed, a hundred or more. _A colored prisoner confined in the same cell with Farrior testified at the coroner's

inquest that the lynchers were all

colored men. Another Railroad. The Chattanooga, Cleveland and Murphy Railroad is the name of a new line to be built from Augusta to Birmingham, Ala., by the way of Murphy, N. C. Documents of incorporation have been filed with the county clerk of Hamilton county, Tennessee. The road has already been surveyed from Chattanooga, through the city of Cleveland to Mu r phy, and work will be pushed as fast as possible. The Tennessee members of the syndicate holding the right of way, etc., of the road met a few days ago and signed the papers of incorporation.

Palse Report, A disquieting rumor was circulated on the streets yesterday morning, that Mr. Branch, a freight conductor on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, was sick at his home in this city with yellow fever. There was not a word of truth in the report nor the slightest foundation for it; Mr. Branch being on the road with his train at the time. Mayor Fowler issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of the young man charged with putting the report in circulation, and he will have a hearing Monday morning.

Receipts of cotton at all the ports are meagre as compared with receipts last year at this time. Various reasons are given for this-that the crop is exactly two weeks behind the crop of 1887; that the protracted rains have retarded picking, and that many farmers are holding their cotton back on account of the jute bagging squeeze. At Charleston, the receipts for two days last week were 6,283 bales, and on the same days last year 23,055 cales. Norfolk and Savannah report pretty much the same state of affairs. The statement of the movement at this port since the 1st of September. posted at the Produce Exchange, is

as follows. Receipts from Sept. 1st to Sept, 15th, 1,856 bales; for corresponding time last year, 14,113 bales Receipts for past week 870 bales; same week last year, 9,442 bales, Stock, 558 bales; at same time last year, 12,066

AND STILL ANOTHER.

A Negro Rapist Hung by Masked Men at Whiteville, N. C .- "We Will Protect our Women.39

Special Star Telegran WHITEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 13 .- At 1 clock last night forty or fifty disguised and heavily armed men entered the jail, forced the keys from the jailer, and took Sherman Farrior, colored, and hanged him to a tree about a mile from here. He was found this morning hanging dead, and pinned to his breast was a card bearing these words: "We will protect our women; beware."

Farrior is the man who so brutally raped Mrs. Sasser, a respectable white woman, living a few miles from this place, a short time ago.

A colored prisoner confined in the same cell with Farror said before, the coroner's inquest that the lynchers were all colored, The verdict of the coroner's jury was that "the deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of persons unknown to the jury."

AUGUSTA.

Further Concerning the Flood Damages-Eleven Persons Drowned-Cittzens Full of Pluck and Energy. Augusta, Sept. 13.—The damage to the Canal street bridges, warehouses, resi-

dences, stores and merchandise will reach the damage to farms and crops from Augusts to Savannah, while the country along the river is submerged. It is thought \$200,000 will be required to repair Canal street bridges. All of the railroads have been injured, and the cotton mills have shut down and will be for a month or so, until the breaks in the canal are repaired. Eleven persons have been drowned. The citizens are full of pluck and en ergy, and have gone to work to repair the

FEVER REFUGEES.

Alleghany Springs, Tenn., Ready to

WASHINGTON, September 13:-A gram has been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau, from Mr. M. McCoy, of Alleghany Springs, Tenn., saying that he refugees, and the people at Camp Perry have been notified accordingly.

the Atlanta Constitution, has telegraphed as follows: "Our people would gladly fur nish lunches to the refugees if they knew the hour the train would arrive. I will at tend to this if you will post me as to the arrival of trains." This was also transmitted to Camp Perry.

YELLOW FEVER.

Noon Report from Jacksonville Twenty-five New Cases-Dr. South mayd's Report of the Situation at McClenny.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star JACKBONVILLE, Sept. 15.—Twenty-five new cases were reported this morning. No deaths were officially notified up to noon. WASHINGTON, September 15 -The following telegram twas received to-day by "I find the relief organization here to be

composed of earnest, warm-hearted workers, but needing system in their work.

have been requested to address myself to this, and meet the committee to-morrow. and the work will be a short one. Expres me arm badges for nurses as soon as possi-ble." Local—Your associate societies can help largely by sending clothing, shoes and blankets. The fever has about destroyed all business, and there is and will be much distress. Calvin is here and assigned. Don't allow unacclimated persons to come. McClenny is well in hand. Our nurses have acted with promptnes and good judgment. Two cas death there since yesterday. About thirty sick on hand. Sent out doctor with car of supplies, medicine and blankets this after-

Signed, F. R. SOUTHMAYD, American Red Cross FOREIGN.

The German Emperor's Mimie Cam Copyright 1888 by the N. Y. Associated Press. BERLIN, September 15.-Invested with as much of the pomp and eircumstance of war as can be associated with an experiment, the mimic campaign around Munichburg proceeds vigorously. The Kaiser's enthusiasm has infected officers and men. All reports concur as to the admirable behavior of troops, the display of masterly tactics by generals, and the splendor of the campaign as a spectacle. The public is surfeited with these accounts, and the Kaiser's playing at war has ceased to interest people; yet the whole nation is gratified to see that his untiring physical energies are equal to his zeal, Any doubt arising from unfriendly rumors regarding the Emperor's health have been dispelled by his severe bodily exertion from early morning until night, and by the keen mental activity displayed by him. He is everywhere on the field at critical moats and attends to the minutest details The battle ended, he groups his officers around him and gives a critique on the day's manœuvres, leaving Prince Albert chief umpire, to give nominal assent.

Distinguished amongst the foreign visi-tors were Archduke Albrecht of Austria and Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. Archduke Albrecht has had an especially cordial reception from the Emperor and German Generals, partly on account of his repute as a leader of the war party. Being desirous of divesting his presence at the manœuvres of a political aspect, he has caused the semi-official press to state that he repudiates all connection with politics—that he is neither a peace nor a war man, and that his only aim is to obey the orders

and that his only aim is to obey the orders of his commander. Army circles do not take this denial seriously

At the close of the day's work the Emperor dines with thirty guests. The press notes with lively satisfaction that the Emperor, coinciding with the general official effort to suppress the use of the French language, has ordered that "menus" be couched entirely in German, and the word "menus" becomes now "speiskarten." The couched entirely in German, and the word
"menus" becomes now "speiskarten." The
first instance of the change was at a dinner
given by the General of the Third Army
Corps, Kalnoky. The Bismarck conference opens on Monday. Count Kalnoky
will leave Vienna to-morrow. He will be
the guest of Prince Bismarck for several
days. NO. 46

RAILROAD WRECK Three Persons Killed and a Number of Others Isjured In an Accident on

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

the B. & O. Railroad.

MANSPIELD, September 14.—The Balti-more & Ohio north bound passenger train, due in this city at 5.55 this morning, was derailed by a misplaced switch at Arking-town siding, 25 miles south of this city, and collided with a freight train on the siding. The mail car, followed by the express car and two day coaches. struck the engine and rolled over on their sides, ompletely wrecked. Almost immediately the freight engine boiler exploded, throwcoaches contained 110 passengers, nearly all returning from the encampment at Columbus. Hot water and steam from the boiler poured into the coaches, and passengers who had not been hurt by the broken timbers were scalded. The engine of the passenger train, which, with two ex-press cars, had safely passed the switch, were immediately taken to Independence and Believille, and all the doctors in those places were taken to the wreck. The passengers who were not held down by the timbers crawled out of the windows, and by the time the doctors reached the spot all but four or five were out of the broken coaches. David Wilson, baggage master, and Harry Tomtinson, freight engineer, were killed. F. Luckeus, express agent, William Czinsley, freight brakeman, and Mrs. Edward Valentine, of Chicago, passenger, are fatally injured. The total number of injured is 32, of whom only the three above named are likely to die. A majority of the injured are members of the G. A. R. Some of them were put in eleeping cars and taken to their homes this afternoon Those who could not be moved were taken care of at neighboring houses

MEMPHIS.

The Authorities Emphatically Beny the Existence of Yellow Fever in the City-Strictest Measures Adopted to Prevent its Introduction. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—Many tele-rams have been received here from eastern and western cities, asking if it is true that yellow fever had developed in Memphis. To all such inquiries the replies have been mphatically "no." Neither is there an grave apprehension for a visitation of the dreaded scourge. Memphis has suffered too much in the past to cause her to lessen the vigilance necessary to keep the disease from entering her limits. The city council yesterdaay afternoon, at a general meeting, dopted and put in force the most stringen quarantine regulations. Everything is being done to protect the lives of the people not only of this city, but of the Mississipp Valley to the south, who look to Memphis or precaution. If a case should develo here the fact would be promptly noted through the Associated Press, and until such publication is made the outside world should respect the assertion that Memphis was never healthier than at present.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Four Lives Lost, and Four Seriously Burned-Probable Loss \$125,000. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CLEVELAND, Sept. 15 -A terrific explo ion occurred at the National Milling Company on Merwin street, early this morning

The mill took fire and was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$125,000, on which there was insurance of \$75,000. There were eighexplosion. One, Peter Geirman, perished in the flames, and the four others, Joe Vannil, Wm. Strew, Sterling Barber and John Blake, were seriously burned and injured. ix men escaped without injury. Seven thers unaccounted for, and it is thought at east three of them are dead in the ruins.

Two men were killed and four were burned and otherwise injured, but not fa-

TENNESSEE. Child Beaten to Death by her Bru

tal Father. NASHVILLE, Sept. 13 .- Jim Shackelford farmer living on Dog Branch, has whipped his twelve-years old daughter to death. He had ordered the child to bring a bucket of water from the spring, and because she did not come as quickly as he thought she should, he seized a piece of plank and brutally beat her so that she died after a few days. Excitement runs high and there is talk of lynching.

ELECTRIC SPARKS. W. C. Oats was renominated by acclamation for representative in Congress from the Third Alabama District. This is his

fifth nomination. The French government has ordered that unboats proceed to the west coast of Afica for the purpose of pursuing vessels engaged in the slave trade, especially those which fly the French flag.

New York weekly bank statement. Reerve increase, \$527,450; loans decrease 852,200; specie increase, \$910,900; egal tenders decrease, \$279,300; deposits ncrease, \$216,000; circulation increase, \$42,500. The banks now hold \$12,223,675 n excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- Senator Chandler should go to Senator Blair for consolation. Senator Blair knows the aching disappointment of trying to light a wet match an a tombstone.

—Providence Journal, Ind. Rep.

-Gen. Harrison accuses the Democratic Administration of "nursing the surplus." Isn't this better than squandering it, as the Republicans in Congress have tried to do?—N. Y. World, Ind. Dem. - The Trusts, being freebooters in trade and commerce, should be made outlaws before the courts of the land. Laws

were never intended to promote brigandage and robbery, and their protection should be withheld accordingly from these combinations,-Phil. Record, Dem, - The Democratic party has a leader worthy of the grand record and traditions, and one whose banner points straight onward to a glorious victory. The ranks are closed up, and the onward march is taken up with fresh vigor that will end

only when the polls close on the evening of Nov. 6th.—Nashville America n, Pro. -- But for Mr. Harrison, under the weak pretence of laying down gene-ral principles, to stick his steel pen into the wounds that Mr. Blaine's public record has left, and to twist it around until the sufferer must be fairly tortured, is to be excused only on the ground that he did not know what he was doing.—N. Y. Times,

-Personally Harrison, while in Congress, was a most persistent spoils Sen-He was always at work for his friends, and his active struggle for offices provoked the sarcasm even of Blaine, who once said: "Why Harrison has applied for

thirteen more Consulships than there are on the whole list."—Chicago Herald, Dem. -After straining every nerve, working the Blaine enthusiasm for all it is worth, playing upon the misinformation of large numbers of people in regard to the fisheries dispute, and doing their very best to get up a "free trade" panic, the Republicans have barely succeeded in carrying Maine by about their average presidential year majority!—Boston Globe, Dem.

- Senator M. W. Ransom passed down the road to-day. He delivered the address at the Catawba Fair, at Newton, yesterday, and spoke to a vast crowd last night upon the political issues of the day. He gave an encouraging report of the outlook in the western part of the State .-Durham Plant.

-Hon. F. M. Simmons will speak at Maysville, Jones county, on Monday, the 17th, and at Vanceboro on Wednesday the 19th. Let the people turn out and hear him.—New Bern Journal.

Spirits Turpentine.

- Goldsboro is preparing for the Pearson meeting. The choir will consist of 40 female and 15 male voices and four

- Greensboro Workman: A big fire in Yanceyville Sunday night destroyed

three stores, embracing a loss of about \$19,000; insurance about one half the loss. - New Bern Journal: Rev. C. S. Cashwell offered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist Church at Polloksville last Sunday. It will not be an easy matter to find any one to fill his place in the estima-tion of Polloksville Baptists.

chinery with which to operate the street railroad system in this city has been order-ed. It consists of one 75-horse power en-gine, and a 100-horse power boiler, besides an extra dynamo and other electrical ad-- Winston Daily: The coming

- Asheville Citizen: The ma-

religious revival to be conducted by Mr. Pearson, beginning next Sunday night at Centenary Church, is looked forward to with much interest by all classes of our people. Mr. Pearson is expected to arrive here at noon next Saturday.

-- News of Oxford: There was a fire at Henderson on Sunday morning last about 2 o'clock. Two buildings were de-stroyed. The buildings were owned by Theo. Cheatham, Esq., and occupied by Farris the baker, and Odenheimer, a barkeeper. Loss about \$2,000. Insurance."

- Asheville Citizen: Interviews with many of the farmers of Haywood county gave us the assurance that with the exception of wheat, this serion is one of plenty. Corn, though much of it was blown down by the winds of last week, is rated at 110. Tobacco is in condition, all injuries, and is curing admirably.

- Durham Plant: We are very glad to learn that gentlemen who can command the capital to execute their purposes have determined that Durham shall have another big cotton factory at an early day. - A sufficient number of subscribers have been secured to justify establishing telephone exchange, and in a few weeks this much needed enterprise will be an established fact.

- Greensboro Patriot: Mr. T. A. Lyon, who has just returned from the scene of destruction, informed us this morning that the dam at Benbow's Mill is washed away, and a corner of the millhouse is moved out of place. The abut-ments of the bridge have been forced to one side, but it is still possible to cross. Along Reedy Fork the corn is lying flat on the ground and the destruction is very

- Durham Plant: Sam Jones Is he coming sure enough? The Plant is in position to state that Sam Jones is coming. He will begin a series of meetings in Parrish's warehouse, Wednesday, Octo-ber 17th. October promises to be of unusual interest to Durham. - The Exposition on October 10th, 11th and 12th promises to be a grand affair. Big show, big speaking, big parade, big fireworks, big crowd, big time—"Immense."

- Died, on the 1st of September, at the residence of his brother, in Petersburg, Va., Joseph Jones, late captain of Co. K (Raleigh Rifles), 14th N. C. Troops. Capt. Jones was as brave a soldier as ever carried a sword. The last two years of the war he commanded the corps of sharp shooters of Cox's brigade and was conspifought battle field, and it was his corps that led the advance in the last memorable charge at Appomattox. Many an old soldier will read the announcement with a sad heart. Peace to his ashes. (He was a son of the late Col. Benson Jones, an old citizen of Raleigh, and a native of Virginia. -STAR.)

- Alamance Gleaner: Alamance county has suffered heavily by the recent freshet. Bridges were washed away wholly or partially Tuesday morning at Ireland's Mill, Glencoe, Big Falls, Haw River, on Haw river; at Alamance factory, on Big Alamance, and one on Stinking Quarter. The bridge and saw mill at Ioia, and the bridge at Ossipee on Reedy Fork, and the bridge at the Widow Summer's mill in Guilford are gone. A great deal of fencing has also been washed away. The bridge at Altamahaw and Cedar Cliff, also George Sutton's saw mill below the former, are all gone. Mill dams have been damaged, but to what extent is not known. Besides, much damage has been caused by overflowing crops along the streams.

- Charlotte Chronicle: William

Lowe, a young man employed in the finish-

ing department of the furniture factory, had his leg so badly lacerated by a piece of flying machinery yesterday afternoon, that amputation was necessary. — The damage done to the railroads leading into Charotte, by the recent floods, has been repaired with the exception of the wrecked trestle work at Augusta, and it will be a week yet before trains can enter Augusta. — The mining column of the Salisbury Herald this week gives some interesting points in regard so the gold mines of Union county. That paper says that arrangements are being made with some Northern parties to with some Northern parties to open and prospect the Ray, Stewart and Fox Hill mines. These mines been worked since 1859. have - A Charlotte man who came in yesterday from Blowing Rock gives a gloomy account of the effects of the flood on the bottom land corn. "All along the road between Blowing Rock and Charlotte," he says, "the effects of the high waters are to seen. In almost every piece of bottom land the corn is prostrate, and in many cases covered up with mud." -- The colored people had an entertainment at the Odd Fellows Hall, on Third street last night, and at 12 o'clock the exercises came to a close with a shooting scrape. John Hoskins had a guitar which John Franklin wanted to play. Hoskins refused to let Franklin have the instrument and shoved him off, whereupon Franklin drew s pistol and made a target of Hoskins. Alhough he only fired twice, he wounded Hoskins three times. One bullet lodged in Hoskins' shoulder. Hoskins threw his hand to his forehead and as he did so Franklin fired again. This shot cut off one of Hos kins' fingers and plowed a furrow in his forehead, but did not penetrate the skull.

- Raleigh News Observer: There has been a decided religious interest at work in Central Church, this city, for some time. Rev. L. L. Nash, the pastor, has been conducting protracted services for three weeks, and there has been up to date thirty-two conversions and twelve accessions, with several more to join. — It is stated that the repairing of the washout on the R. & D. north of Greensboro was attended with a good deal of difficulty. The railroad has been very considerate of the welfare of passengers who were detained by the washout, paying their board at reensboro, or transporting them free to other points, at the option of the passengers. The damage is now repaired and trains are running regularly. — Henry and Jennie Adcock were removed from the Oxford jail and brought here last night for safe keeping. The case against the Adcocks was to have come up for trial at Oxford to-day, where Court is at present in session, Judge W. M. Shipp, presiding. Judge Shipp knowing that the feeling was very high and that there was imminent danger to the prisoners gave an order for their removal here to be kept till the fall term of Vance Superior Court which convenes on the third Monday in October.

— Gen. W. P. Roberts yesterday received a letter from Gates county, in which it was stated that on Monday a terrific cy-clone swept over the southern part of the county, leaving wholesale destruction in its path. A church was blown down and lemolished, a number of houses were completely destroyed and several people seri-ously if not fatally injured. Forest trees were felled to the ground and incalculable damage was done to crops. The letter stated that in one part of the path of the cyclone where it passed through a populous neighborhood not a house was left stand-

WASHINGTON.

Hitch Distillers Pardoned. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, Sept. 15.—The President to-day directed a pardon to issue in the case of Frank P. Harper and Robert Harper, convicted in the Eastern District of North Carolina in April last of illicit distilling, and sentenced to seventeen months' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

-Capt. Tom Evans declines to run on the Third ticket for the Legislature in Rockingham county,