

Month	Price
Jan.	10
Feb.	10
Mar.	10
Apr.	10
May	10
June	10
July	10
Aug.	10
Sept.	10
Oct.	10
Nov.	10
Dec.	10
Total	120

Month	Price
Jan.	10
Feb.	10
Mar.	10
Apr.	10
May	10
June	10
July	10
Aug.	10
Sept.	10
Oct.	10
Nov.	10
Dec.	10
Total	120

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: One year, postage paid, \$1.00 in advance. Six months, 50 cents. Three months, 25 cents. Single copies, 5 cents.

TORPEDO VS. IRON CLAD.
The sinking of the two iron-clad warships in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, by the torpedo gunboat Albatross, is an event in which our maritime nations are interested as well as Chile. The two ships that were sunk were fine vessels, one of them, the Huascar, ranking among the most formidable iron-clads in the world. She was captured by the Chileans in the war with Peru and has since been the pride of the Chilean navy. These vessels both went over to the insurgents and they carried terror into the coast towns because there was nothing which the government could command that dared to meet them until that 750-ton torpedo gunboat went out, threw some torpedoes under them and sent them both to the bottom, and not only them but a couple hundred men who were on board of them.

There has been a good deal of experimenting done with torpedoes and a good deal of speculation as to their powers of destruction on an iron fleet, but this is the first practical demonstration in actual warfare of the power of the torpedo versus the iron-clad.

There has also been a great deal of experimenting to compound explosives that would cause the greatest amount of destruction, with some remarkable results. Dynamite is the ordinary explosive used in the torpedo in the tests so far made, but other explosives have been invented in this country and abroad to which in destructive power it is said dynamite bears no comparison.

Inventors have also been at work on torpedo guns. The most terrific thing of this kind so far tested is the one invented by an army officer, a lieutenant, of which two or three remarkable tests were made at Fort Hamilton, on Long Island. With this gun he threw tubes charged with dynamite a distance of a mile at floating objects placed in the water as targets with marvelous results. He not only dropped his tubes close enough to the target for all practical purposes, but the explosion beneath the surface threw columns of water a hundred feet into the air and actually threw the mud and stones from the bottom of the bay high up into the air. No vessel at which one of these tubes was thrown could possibly stay on top of the water.

Inventors have also been at work on submarine torpedo boats with such results as to give ground for the belief that the torpedo submarine boat problem will be successfully mastered. Boats have been constructed that could remain under the water for several hours and be guided at the will of those in charge (two or three men), raised to the surface, lowered to any depth, or propelled in any direction. A Spanish captain constructed one of these boats with the idea that he could stay under the water ten or twelve hours.

With the practical demonstration of the power of this Chilean torpedo gun-boat, in blowing up two formidable iron-clad ships, with the progress made in the construction of gun throwing dynamite tubes a long distance with the accuracy of ordinary balls, and with the progress that has been made in the construction of an effective submarine torpedo boat, it may be asked, what do the great iron-clads with their monster guns amount to, when they can be blown out of the water as easily as a wooden tub could be. How long would a fleet of that kind stay afloat in American waters? Not forty-eight hours. Not one ship would ever get close enough to one of our towns to throw a shot into it.

Other nations so far have been doing the experimenting with costly heavy armored ships, (floating fortresses) and this Government has been looking on and getting the benefit of their experience without costing much. The probabilities are that the fate of those two iron-clads in Chile will lead to another departure in naval architecture, from which as a feature the monster heavy-gun iron-clad will be omitted, as useless and entirely too expensive for a mere ornament. The warship of the future is to be the ship that the Government of the United States is building, the swift-

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running, iron-clad cruiser, armored to resist the ordinary missiles of war, with speed enough to run down anything it wants to run down or run away from anything it can't handle. These are to be the war ships of the future. The Chilean torpedo incident will relegate the iron-clad floating fortresses.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

The campaign of education has been progressing in this country, and the people have learned much about the things they didn't know, and many of them have been educated out of the errors into which they had been led by the quack statesmen in whom they trusted. In the West this educating process has been carried on to a more extensive scale than in other sections of the country, and with very notable results, one evidence of which is the phenomenal Democratic majority that will sit in the lower House of the 58th Congress.

But while the educational work has been carried on more earnestly and systematically in the West than in other sections, this is not the only section where its effects have been felt, for in all sections its influence has been felt more or less. Even New England which was at one time such a worshiper at the shrine of the protection idoll, has learned something from it, but learned something, too, in the instructive but costly school of experience. There for many years the protective tariff was an accepted dogma of political faith by an overwhelming majority of the people, and they had no patience with and questioned the patriotism of the man who differed from them and refused to accept that dogma. The manufacturers who were benefited by it were its zealous advocates and defenders, and the farmers upon whom it levied tribute were persuaded to believe, and in their unsophisticated innocence did believe, that the tribute they paid would result in building up their home markets, creating a demand for the products of their farms, giving them better prices and also enhancing the value of their farms, thus not only returning them the tribute they paid but enriching them. They believed this and year after year unquestioningly marched to the ballot boxes and deposited their ballots for the men who advocated a high protective tariff and more of it, and felt that they were doing themselves and their country good service.

For a time the manufacturers flourished, but the farmers in the midst of all these "home markets" from which they were led to expect so much, did not flourish. They not only did not flourish but they did the very reverse, they got poorer, and grew poorer, until they by tens and hundreds and thousands had to abandon the farms which they could not sell and seek a livelihood at other callings. To-day in that highly protected section of the country there are thousands of abandoned farms almost within sight of the "home markets." Some of them have found tenants in the Canadian immigrants who have been enticed by the low rental or low purchase price asked, while ineffectual attempts have been made to colonize with imported Poles.

So much for protection to the farmer. But the farmer is not the only sufferer. Even the manufacturers who for awhile flourished, when they had no competition at home have since begun to reap the results of too much protection. They are suffering now for the want of free raw material to enable them to hold their own with manufacturers which are more favorably situated, and as they can't get the free raw material which they need, many factories are closing their doors, or moving to more favored sections.

The Boston Advertiser, an organ of the protectionists, takes occasion from time to time to lecture the farmers of New England on the decay of agriculture in that section, assuming that it is to be attributed to the bad methods among the farmers. The Massachusetts Plowman resents the assumption of the protection organ, and while admitting the fact, that the farming interest in New England is in decay, as evidenced by the number of abandoned farms, reminds the Advertiser that the percentage of abandoned manufacturing establishments is greater than the percentage of abandoned farms, and this not only among the cotton and woolen mills but in other industries. In three towns, it says, within twenty miles of Worcester where twenty years ago there were eighteen boot and shoe factories the Advertiser could now find but four.

Scores of cotton and woolen mills have been closed, the result of competition with the mills which have sprung up in the South, and the high tariff on raw materials which they can't afford to pay but which they could before they had Southern competition to contend with.

So also does the iron industry suffer from the same cause, and many of them will have to close their

doors in the near future unless they can get free raw materials. New England has learned something about the tariff but she has learned it after many years and in the costly school of bitter experience.

MINOR MENTION.

The position of Secretary Foster is not an enviable one. With available funds in the Treasury amounting to about \$12,000,000, he has to meet the current expenses of the Government, pensions and other maturing obligations. He professes not to feel uneasy and hopes to make arrangements to meet all claims as they are presented, but how he is going to do this he has not yet revealed. The customs receipts have fallen off to the amount of several millions in the past quarter and the Government will lose about \$16,000,000 by the repeal of the tobacco dealers' license tax, which went into effect Friday last. He intimates that "on a pinch," as he expresses it, he could draw on the \$100,000,000 reserve fund for the redemption of Government Treasury notes, but he has no more right to tamper with that trust fund than he has to take the money appropriated to run the Post-office Department, or to maintain the Army and the Navy. There is no law to authorize the use of that fund for any other purpose than the purpose for which it was intended and he has no right to touch a dollar of it. By doing so to save the Government's credit, as he expresses it, he would injure its credit more than he would help it by destroying public confidence in the Government's trust funds to meet the bonds it puts upon the market. Secretary Foster may have succeeded pretty well as a country storekeeper before he launched out into politics, in which he succeeded pretty well, too, but in tackling such a big job as running the financial Department of this Government, right on the heels of Tom Reed's Billion dollar Congress he ought to go slow and seek counsel of the wise.

B. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," as he was familiarly known in Chicago, where for years he had been the king of the grain market, is king no more. He has got to the end of his rope and may possibly end his days in an insane asylum. A short while ago he was rated to be worth all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but for some time he has been investing so recklessly and losing so heavily that his friends began to fear that he was becoming mentally unbalanced and he was persuaded to make over some of his property to his family. This he did out of the million or so that hadn't gone by the board. A few days ago he suddenly left the city, without any previous intimation, when inquiry developed the fact that he had bought a ticket for Pensacola Fla. He was found at Evansville, Ind. His case is another striking illustration of the reverses of fortune and how quickly the man of millions may tumble from his height to the level of the scrambling crowd below, whose fortunes it was once in his power to make and unmake.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, which is partly owned and editorially controlled by Russell B. Harrison, son of Benjamin, has been for some time engaged in the interesting occupation of booming (indirectly) President Harrison for a second term, and relegating Mr. Blaine as a possible candidate for the Presidency. A short while ago it published an article "on the best authority" giving President Harrison credit for the firm stand which this Government had taken in the affair with Italy, which was a backhanded swipe at Blaine, to whom the public was giving the credit in that matter. This it followed up a few days ago with another article asserting that Mr. Blaine could not possibly become a candidate for the nomination and could not consent to the use of his name in that connection, plainly intimating that when Mr. Blaine accepted a place in the Cabinet that he thereby obligated himself to play second fiddle to Mr. Harrison, and under no circumstances come in the way of that gentleman's ambition. Perhaps this article is inspired by the "best authority," too. But whether or not it is evident that Harrison & Son intend to run Blaine off the track if they can do it.

Senator Butler, backed by the South Carolina Press Association, has started a movement to erect a monument to the women of the Confederacy. If any women in the world deserve a monument it is the women of the Confederacy, who in that memorable struggle showed a devotion, a self-sacrificing unselfishness and heroic pluck never before equaled by any women on the face of the earth.

Brayer Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, may live to attain a great age. La Nature records the case of an ass in France which lived to the age of 106 years.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Southern Troops Wore Blue Uniforms at the Beginning of the War.

Two gentlemen, conversing yesterday about the State Guard's adoption of the regulation blue uniform and the feeling evoked thereat in some quarters, one of them remarked: "It's a fact, nevertheless, that when the war began most of the Southern troops wore the blue and the Yankees wore the gray. At the first fight in Virginia—the battle of Bethel, on the 10th day of June, 1861, when the Federal General Butler with about 5,000 troops attacked and was signally defeated by the First North Carolina infantry, the Richmond Howitzers and one or two local militia companies, numbering altogether about 1,500 men under command of Gen. Magruder—very near all of the ten companies of the North Carolina regiment were uniformed in blue; the two Fayetteville companies were, certainly." And Col. D. H. Hill, commanding the regiment, acting under the impression that the Federal troops were also dressed in blue, caused strips of white cloth to be issued to the men of his command, with instructions that they were to be tied on the left arms of the men as a mark to distinguish them from the soldiers of the enemy. When the affair was over and Butler was in rapid retreat toward Hampton, Va., the North Carolina boys found much to their astonishment that all the dead of the enemy in their front wore light gray uniforms, with the exception of a red-legged zouave and an officer, Maj. Winthrop, whose body was dressed in blue."

DEEP SEA FISHING.
Pointers for Our Local Fishermen That May Bring Wealth to Their Coasts.
The Fish Commission avers that the great shell of the Atlantic from the northern limits of the States southward to and beyond the cape of Virginia are aswarm with fishes, excellent for food, that are unknown to our domestic markets, simply for the reason that no practicable method has hitherto been applied for their capture.

British fishermen engaged in deep sea fishing have for some time been using what is called a "beam trawl." By means of it not only is a large catch of fish secured, but also a great variety. The trawl is merely an immense net in the shape of a pocket, seventy-five feet long, spread under by a stick of wood, which goes on runners like a sled in order that the net can be hauled over the bottom easily. It is weighted with lead, and being dragged close to or on the bottom of the sea, it scoops in all that class of fish like soles and flounders, that hug the bottom. The schooner Mary F. Chisholm, 76 tons, of Gloucester, Capt. Bedford, made the first experiment with a beam trawl imported from England. She returned to Gloucester on March 30 with an immense catch of cod, haddock and halibut captured in the trawl, besides 5,000 lemon sole, which sold for four cents apiece wholesale. The captain threw overboard an immense quantity of soles because he did not know that they were salable. His trawl net came up time after time so overloaded with fish that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting them to the surface. So great were the catches that it took as much as nine hours to fetch the trawl on board, so that most of the fish were too badly injured to be saved.

THE RICE CROP.
Planters Say Everything is in Good Shape.
Rice planters along the Cape Fear speak encouragingly of the outlook for the coming season, and if they are as fortunate as they were last year will be very well satisfied.

Reports from South Carolina are that the recent cold spell has somewhat retarded the growth of the rice crop, but it is looking every way well, yet they are a little late. The farmers along the Combahee did not plant their rice until about the 25th. It takes from a week to twelve days for the rice to come up.

The Colored Orator on Temperance.
The Greenville, S. C. News says: The Rev. J. C. Price lectured at Ferguson's hall last Thursday night on "Temperance." The reputation of the orator and his lecture Tuesday night, need to draw a large audience, which followed the speaker's every word with interest. In his two lectures the speaker has given his race some wholesome advice. He has told them not to be ashamed that they are negroes and the negro orator yesterday were by the white people. They listened to him with wrapt attention.

The Pension Board.
Under an amendment to the Pension law made by the recent Legislature an advisory board was created in each county, to consist of five ex-Confederates who served in the war between the States, to act in connection with the county board—which consists of the commissioners and the clerk of the Superior Court—in determining the merits of applicants for pensions. The following are the advisory board as appointed for this county: Col. E. D. Hall, chairman, Col. W. L. DeRosier, Capt. T. C. Lewis, Capt. Chas. L. Cowles and Lieut. T. A. Shepard.

Wilmington and the G. O. & N. E. R.
The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad is now open for business to Elberton, Ga., which place is now in direct connection with Wilmington via the Carolina Central railroad from Monroe, N. C. The following new stations on the G. O. & N. E. have been established: Watts, S. C., 141 miles from Monroe; Hardmont, Ga., 155 miles; Middleton, Ga., 159 miles; Elberton is 165 miles from Monroe.

NOTICE.

This is intended only for subscribers whose subscriptions have expired. It is not a dun, but a simple request that all who are in arrears for the STAR will favor us with a prompt remittance.

We are sending out bills now (a few each week), and if you receive one please give it your attention.

Bishop Watson at Fayetteville.
The Fayetteville Observer says: "Right Rev. Thos. Watson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina, made his annual visitation here last week. He addressed a large congregation at St. John's Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, and at the conclusion of the services 38 novitiates grouped themselves about the chancel rail for confirmation. There were 72 confirmations at Rockfish; and 8 at St. Joseph's Church (colored) in this city—43 in all, which gratifyingly shows the progress and vitality of the Church."

"The Best Judge in the State."
The Mecklenburg Times says: "Talking Judge Meares up one side and down the other, he is about the best judge in the State. As often as he has held court in this county, we have never heard an adverse criticism passed upon him by a citizen or member of the bar. The man who does any mischief and gets cleared in Judge Meares' court has to hoe a rough row of stumps."

Death of Mr. Henry W. Bradley.
Mr. Henry W. Bradley, whose death in Alameda, California, is announced elsewhere in the STAR, was formerly a citizen of Wilmington—brother of Messrs. James, Charles and Richard Bradley. He removed to California some forty years ago, and has since resided in that State. His wife—a sister of Mr. DuBruz Cutler, of this city—and three sons and a daughter survive him.

Receipts of Naval Stores at this port for the first month of the present crop year as compared with receipts for the same month last year are as follows: Spirits turpentine, 2,061 casks; last year, 2,817. Rosin, 2,817 barrels; last year, 2,437. Tar, 7,148 barrels; last year, 8,182. Crude turpentine, 1,107 barrels; last year, 749.

Cotton Movement at Wilmington.
Receipts of cotton for the crop year to May 1st, at this port, amount to 185,966 bales, against 132,502 to same date last year—an increase of 53,464 bales. The receipts for the month of April were 3,818 bales, against 127 the same month last year.

The stock at this port is, 7,610 bales, against 3,768 at same date last year.

John Neely, Samuel Sands and Wm. Curtis, all colored, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Friday night. The men are from the abandoned three-masted schooner Myer G. Sergeant, of down East. They say the Sergeant, which was bound from Laguna, Mexico, to New York with a cargo of mahogany, became water-logged off Hatteras, March 31st, and was abandoned. The crew of five, consisting of Frederick A. Davis, master, John Neely, Samuel Sands, Geo. W. Topping and William Curtis, were rescued by the schooner H. E. Thompson and carried to Newverton, Cu from whence they were taken to Fortress Monroe, landing there Thursday. The captain and one, Topping, went direct to New York.

Union School House to be Rebuilt.
The School Committee of District No. 2, met yesterday and awarded the contract for building the new Union School house to Mr. James F. Post, who will begin work to-morrow. The new building will be substantially like the one recently burned, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of next September.

Fayetteville to Have Water-Works.
The Fayetteville Observer says "that at a special meeting of the town commissioners last Friday night the proposition of the National Supply and Guarantee Company—an English syndicate—to put in water-works at Fayetteville, was accepted, the same to cost between forty and fifty thousand dollars."

GOLD AND SILVER.
Exports and Imports at New York the Past Week.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.
NEW YORK, April 2.—Exports of specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to \$4,683,639, of which \$4,570,770 was gold and \$88,869 silver. Of the total exports, \$4,350,000 in gold and \$62,869 in silver went to Europe, and \$228,777 in gold and \$26,091 in silver to South American and West Indian ports.

Imports of specie for the past week amounted to \$18,000, of which \$7,043 was gold and \$11,007 silver.

Salisbury Truth: The Dunn's Mountain Granite Quarry, owned by a corps of engineers in Salisbury, is about to be sold to a Washington syndicate. Another quarry on the same mountain has been leased by the company to a syndicate to be worked at the sum of \$5,000 per year. We regret to state that Mr. John I. Shaver met with a serious accident on last Saturday, getting his leg broken in two places. Mr. Shaver was doing a humane act of helping a man and his horses out of a hard pull, when the accident occurred.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Foreign Newspapers with Lottery Advertisements—The Public Debt.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Some time ago the postal authorities caused the *Freit Journal* and other French journals to be excluded from the United States on the ground that they contained lottery advertisements. Minister Roustan called the matter to the attention of the Department of State, and after hearing his presentation, Secretary Blaine took the necessary steps, and to-day advised the French Minister as follows: "The Postmaster General has given instructions to postmasters at all export cities to deliver all foreign newspapers (including French, of course) that do not contain advertisements of any regularly organized and well known lottery schemes. Newspapers containing advertisements of premium government and municipal bonds are not disturbed."

The reservation above noted, will, it is believed, meet the case of the complaining newspapers. There will be no change made by the Treasury Department to-day concerning the form in which the public debt statement is issued, nor of the statement showing the assets and liabilities of the government. Secretary Foster said this afternoon that the whole financial question will be held in abeyance until President Harrison's return to the city. It is expected that the public debt statement to be issued to-morrow will show a decrease in the public debt of somewhat over a million dollars. This small decrease is said at the Department to be due in part to large payments made by the Treasury to the public, which have been made on account of the direct tax fund, the tobacco tax rebate and other matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The Treasury Department to-day made the first purchase of silver for the present month. The amount offered was 729,000 ounces, of which 175,000 ounces were purchased at 97.6@98.4.

Secretary Foster, in speaking to an Association Press reporter to-day concerning financial matters, said that in his opinion the Government would be able to take care of all its obligations, and that in addition to \$300,000,000 of bonds already retired by its administration, it would, in his opinion, add a considerable amount in the two years ending March 31, 1900, to the \$100,000,000 tender redemption fund in the Treasury. The Secretary said he did not expect that any condition of affairs would arise which would make it necessary for the Government to touch the fund. He intimated, however, that this fund might be used without legislative action in case of absolute necessity, to prevent any discredit to Government obligations.

The first of the steps contemplated by Secretary Foster for getting the subsidiary coin now in the Treasury into circulation was taken to-day, when the following notice, signed by United States Treasurer Nebeker, was prepared at the Treasury Department and will be sent to banks throughout the country to-morrow: "The coinage of standard silver dollars, authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, having been discontinued by the act of July 14th, 1890, the Treasurer is inconvenient to furnish them otherwise than in the redemption of silver certificates or Treasury notes, but will forward silver half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dimes to the banks on cost for transportation by express, in sums of \$300 or more, or by registered mail in packages of \$70, in exchange for any other kind of money deposited in the Treasury or any sub-treasury or depository bank. Remittances for this purpose will be received by the Treasurer and assistant treasurer in banks of drafts on and payable to order of Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or San Francisco."

MILLIONS OF CATERPILLARS.
Along the Line of the Carolina Central Near Lumberton—Balls and Cross-ties Covered, and Difficulty Experienced in Getting Trains Through.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 2.—The Carolina Central trainmen have been having a peculiar experience with caterpillars for four or five days past, and it is something unheard of in the railroad history of this State. The east end of Lumberton, which is known as the Big Swamp, and the railroad goes through it on trestle work, broken here and there in solid portions of the swamp by embankments of earth. Last Tuesday an army of caterpillars began moving out of the swamp, and when they reached the streams over which the trestles carry the rails they massed on the railroad and proceeded to cross on the trestle. The rails and ties were covered inches deep with the moving mass and the first train that encountered them found them a dead stand-still, the driving-wheels of the engine slipping around as if they had been thoroughly oiled. The engineer exhausted the contents of his sand-box before he got through the swamp and reached a clear stretch of track.

It was thought that this trip would be the end of the caterpillar trouble, but the very next day the train encountered another army of caterpillars crossing the ties and had the same difficulty. Charlotte-bound passenger trains yesterday had a similar experience, and a passenger says the scene was something truly wonderful. Rails and cross-ties of the trestle were actually covered from sight by the mass of caterpillars, and the ground and swamp on each side of the track were littered with matted fragments of millions of caterpillars from the wheels of passing trains, and from this mass an unendurable stench arose.

Where the caterpillars came from is not known. Farmers on this side of the swamp express no concern for the safety of their crops so long as the advancing army persists in using the trestles as its means of getting across streams, for none of them have got half way across before a train would come along and convert them into fertilizer.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LONG.
At Charlottesville, Virginia, Attended by Thousands.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, May 2.—The funeral of Gen. A. L. Long was held at 11 o'clock to-day. All business was suspended. The funeral was attended by thousands. John Bowie Camp of Confederate Veterans and the Monticello Guards conducted the obsequies. The funeral discourse was delivered by Dr. Hanked of Christ Church. Gen. Long was given a military burial, with a salute of eleven guns by the artillery, in honor of his rank of Brigadier-General, and three volleys over his grave by the Monticello Guard. Many distinguished persons attended.

"JACK THE RIPPER."

"FRENCH NO. 1" BELIEVED TO BE THE CRIMINAL.

The New York Police Claim to Have the Murderer of the Woman Carrie Brown in October.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Inspector Byrnes has at last fastened the crime for the murder of Carrie Brown. The murderer is "Frenchy No. 1," who was arrested Friday night, less than twenty-four hours after committing the crime, and who has been under lock and key ever since. On the night the murder was committed "Frenchy No. 1" occupied room 33 in the Fourth Ward hotel, with a woman by the name of Mary Ann Lopez. The room across the hall from this was occupied by the woman Brown and her unknown companion. From information in possession of the police, it appears that the murdered woman's companion had left her some time before 1 o'clock Friday morning. Frenchy No. 1 had been at one time a lover of the old woman, but for some reason had become insanely jealous of her. He heard her companion leave the room, and shortly afterwards he got up and leaving his room-mate, Mary Ann Lopez, asleep, crossed the hall and deliberately strangled and then disemboweled his victim.

This is the story of the police. It is substantiated by the following facts: When "Frenchy No. 1" had completed his murderous work he recrossed the hall and entered room 38, and in that room he let his victim's body lie. When the police made their investigation, traces of blood were to be found on every side. The only chair the room contained was covered with blood, smeared over it from the clothes of the murderer wore, he having sat down upon it when he entered the room. The bed-clothes were found to be covered with blood, the murderer some time during the night having thrown himself upon the bed. His stockings (he having removed his shoes to do his bloody work) were soaked with blood, and his clothing was also covered with blood. On the walls and curtains of the little room many small spots of blood were found, the man having evidently entered the room with his hands reeking with blood and in his desire to remove it he had shaken and snatched his hands and fingers, thus liberally distributing it around the room. When the fellow was arrested and Inspector Byrnes examined his hands and finger nails, the latter he carefully scraped and found plain and distinct traces of human blood. To positively establish the fact, the scrapings and dirt found under the nails were submitted to chemical analysis. From the time the man was arrested, but little could be learned from him. He has made a few statements, but all have been so very contradictory, that little the police have been able to make but use of them.

TENNESSEE LYNNING.
A Negro Who Shot a Policeman Hanged by a Mob.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.

FRANKLIN, April 30.—The city was crowded with negroes yesterday, the occasion being the performance of a ten-cent circus. One of the negroes—Jim Taylor—became very troublesome and shot a policeman, Charles Cook, who was trying to arrest him. He was afterwards lodged in jail. About 10 o'clock last night a mob of negroes, of men attacked the jail, overpowered the sheriff, took the keys from him and quietly carried the negro down a side street to a cow barn. He was then hung him up to a cross-beam. All was done in an orderly manner under a recognized leader. The negro's body was then riddled with bullets and left hanging. The mob then quietly dispersed. Most of them were on horseback, and no one knows who they were.

It has been learned that in the fight the negro also shot one of the circus men. The negro's attack on policeman Cook was peculiarly atrocious as he had him by the throat, and then caught hold of his shoulder and shot him in the back of the neck. It was a miracle that the negro happened to miss a vital artery. The negro was found when caught to have two pistols and a large dirk on his person.

AN OLD CITIZEN.
Archibald Andrews Aged 107 Years, Died Near Hillsboro Yesterday.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 30.—Archibald Andrews, the oldest man in North Carolina, died near Hillsboro, Wednesday, April 27, at the age of 107 years. He was born near Hillsboro over 100 years ago. They were born near Hillsboro; were farmers and temperate; both were great shipwreck survivors. He was ninety years old caught in a winter season when nearly possums by night hunting. Archibald walked seven miles to vote for Cleveland.

A GOODWYN CAUGHT.
Dr. B. C. Goodwyn, Alias R. C. Hoston, Arrested at Cincinnati.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Dr. R. C. Goodwyn, alias R. C. Hoston, was arrested yesterday by two private detectives. They had suspected the man and had followed him to the railroad office and were outside watching when he reached up to adjust a window hanging and thus exposed his tattooed wrist. He sternly resented the insult of arrest, but when he was taken to the office by the detectives he confessed that he was the man whom they were seeking. The charge made against him is that of forging checks. A request to look out for him came April 27th, from A. M. Brownwell, Richmond, Va. The specific charge against him is forging a check for \$1,000, payable to Mrs. J. P. Rickard of Hendersonville, N. C., which was cashed by the State Bank of Commerce at that place.

Dr. Goodwyn is an Englishman, 25 years old, fine appearance and well educated. His bogus checks were discovered in February last, and he fled, being traced to many points from which it is inferred that he must have obtained thousands of dollars in this way. He admitted the Rickard forgery, and said in explanation that his allowance from England had been cut off by his mother when she heard of his marriage to Miss Babcock, of Syracuse, N. Y. In signing his name to an agreement to waive requisition, he wrote Royston C. H. Goodwyn and said that it was the first time he had signed his right name since February 14, 1891.

A Cleburne, Texas, special says a cotton compress was burned yesterday together with 700 bales of cotton. The fire was started by a spark from a passing locomotive. Loss \$60,000; partly insured.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

Morganton Herald: On Tuesday evening the steam shingle mill of Mr. T. A. Seals at Bridgewater were completely destroyed by fire. About \$500 worth of shingles and blocks were destroyed and the entire loss was understood, between \$1,500 and \$3,000.

Salisbury Watchman: In 1886 only 77,559 pounds of manufactured cotton goods were shipped from Salisbury. Last year 948,885, about thirteen times more than in 1886. This is a gratifying statement, and better still the fact that by next year more than two millions pounds of goods will be shipped by the several cotton mills here.

Asheville Citizen: The large granite slab to be used as a mail platform in rear of the Government building was brought up to town last night by a freight car over the Great Smoky Mountains Railroad. The slab came from Willsboro, S. C., 11 1/2 feet in length, 6 feet 8 inches in width, and weighs 9,000 pounds. Edgar Freeman, who was for a long time employed in the Western Union office in Asheville was brought home last night from Knoxville, where he had been employed for several months. Freeman is suffering from insanity, caused, it is said, by the excessive use of cigarettes. He will probably be sent to the Morganton Asylum.

Raleigh News and Observer: Gov. Holt yesterday appointed L. R. Hays a notary public in Chatham county. Yesterday Mr. E. B. Engelhard and Mr. Alex. McPheeters, Jr., were out on Walnut creek, and as they were walking along the creek, a large hard discovered a rattlesnake in the middle of the path, all coiled up and ready to strike, and within a foot of them. The man who was with them jumped he jumped, and so did Mr. McPheeters, while the snake sprung his rattle. Having gotten out of the way they shot ten times and killed the reptile. It was a rattlesnake, five feet and a half long. Near by they found a snake nest with eggs in it, which they destroyed. It was a narrow escape for one of the young men, at least.

Weldon News.—Ex-Governor P. H. Bell, of Texas, now living at Littleton, was very recently pensioned by the State of Texas and granted twelve hundred and eighty dollars a year, in recognition of his services to that State in its war of independence. He was the first governor of Texas after it became a member of the American Union, and he was now now received at San Jacinto and other hard fought battles. He is now about seventy years of age, but of good health and likes to talk about his success in the war. The Rev. W. B. Morton, who sometime since tendered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church here to take effect the first of June, has been the unanimous solicitation of his congregation has reconsidered his resignation and will remain here.

Statesville Landmark: Probably the finest cow in Dr. J. Mott's herd of Jerseys, a Spotted Jersey, at present, got to a lot of water and one day last week, ate it and died. Mr. J. C. Frost now has his newly patented tobacco case ready for use and tobacco men throughout the State are looking for a good disaster overtake it yet, the apple crop this year will be a full one. There will be a good many peaches, though probably not as many nor as good ones as some people expect. A monster rock, of Willsboro, S. C., granite has been laid down this week in the rear of the new United States courthouse and post office building. The building platform, upon which the mails are to be loaded and unloaded to and from the mail wagon, and is 12 feet 8 inches long, 8 feet 8 inches wide, 8 inches thick, measures 68 3/8 cubic feet and weighs 11,264 5/16 pounds.

Asheville Citizen: Bill Barnett, who was shot by