VOL. XXIII.

one of the objects for which this

great organization was originally

established, would be doing their

duty by it better, and render better

services for the salaries they receive

than by speech-making to array class

against class, inciting antagonisms

as senseless as they are unpatriotic,

which can do no good but are sure

sooner or later to end in disaster.

THE THIRD PARTY BUILDERS

The men who are actively engaged

boosting the third party in this

State, are either Republicans who

hope thus to break up the Dem-

ocratic party, or men who have called

themselves Democrats, but who have

could not gratify in the Democratic

party because they were not "appre-

ciated" at the estimate which they

put upon themselves. At all the

meetings so far the colored brother

seems to have shown up more or

less. At a township meeting in

Wayne county last week the thing

was launched by thirteen white men

and eleven negroes. In referring to

a meeting which was held in Chatham

county last week the Record speaks

of the make-up of those who took an

"Of the four who are reported as hav-

ng made speeches, two have been so-

Legislature (A. W. Wicker in 1882 and

H. C. Farrell in 1888) and one (the ven-

erable W. C. Thomas) is an old "fire

tried" Republican, who was a county

commissioner in 1868-'69. And since

writing the above, we are informed that

several colored men made speeches at

the Moncure meeting, among them be-

ing Bill Bryant, Allen Avent, Allen At-

kins and Archie Marks. Deputy Mar-

shal Joe Smith probably forgot (?) to

"We hear that one of the most promi

nent participants in the meeting at Gulf

master of that place. If any disaffected

Democrats in that section of the country

are following him for financial reform

and relief, may the Lord have mercy on

MINOR MENTION.

Europe be true about the use to

which the Germans are putting bal-

loons in spying out the movements

they have solved the problem of

it in practice. These balloons seem

to be under perfect control, to sail

in any direction desired, with or

against the wind, can be moved

rapidly or slowly, and be brought to

a standstill and kept in stationary

well as by day, hover over the

Russian camps and fortifications and

by use of electric search lights see

everything that is going on below,

and when through with their inspec-

tion sail back across the frontier to

the places whence they came. There

is not one but many of these bal-

loons in daily and nightly active ser-

vice, and as may be inferred they are

giving the Russians no small amount

of trouble, and as one account says

are making them "very angry." So

far the Germans have retained pos-

session of the secret by which the

balloons are propelled and con-

trolled, but, of course, a secret like

world long, for it will be either dis-

amount to with manageable fleets of

balloons in the air above the reach

with bombs to drop upon the forts,

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, third

If the accounts that come from

their misguided souls !"

was Joe Riley Beal, the Republican post-

mention them among the speakers.

called "independent" candidates for the

active part thus:

hankering for office which they

## We find the following four resolutions in this week's issue of the Progressive Farmer :

WHEREAS, our present experience is showing conclusively that it is dangerous in the extreme to rely on the one crop system; therefore be it Resolved. That we will diversify our crops and make our own corn, wheat and forage, and thus make our tobacco

crop our money crop.
2. That we respectfully suggest to our fellow farmers in the bright tobacco belt the necessity of following our example 3. That our State Alliance be requested to set on foot a plan or plans which will induce the farmers of the whole State to keep their cribs and granarie in their own yards instead of in Balti-

more and Chicago. 4. That we will use our best endeavors to raise our own mules and horses, and not have to depend on other sections for them.

There is nothing accompanying these to indicate the particular locality from which they came, but they seem to have come from some sub-Alliance in some of the border tobacco growing counties, probably Rockingham, as they were requested to be published in Webster's Weekly, published at Reidsville.

However well they may apply the particular section from which they emanated, they will apply equally well to every part of the South, whether it be devoted to the culture of tobacco or of cotton. They fit the case to a dot, and ought to be worn in the hat of every farmer in the South. We have said the same thing in a different way so often in these columns that they have a familiar sound.

If the planters of tobacco and the planters of cotton resolutely follow out the suggestions herein contained, the problem as far as the Southern farmer is concerned would soon be solved, and the way our of the wilderness be found. With all due respect to the farmers, Alliance men and non-Alliance men, and to the calamity-shriekers who claw their hair and paw the air in loud lamentation over the rough experience of tillers of the soil (though they themselves till no soil but the Alliance, which they are working for all it is worth), the farmer's redemption is in his own hands, and the plan of redemption will be found substantially in these

few resolutions: This plan means more for the farmers of the South than all the sub-treasury schemes, Government railroad schemes, &c., concocted by all the relief-corps of statesmen in the past decade, for it strikes the root of the trouble and applies the remedy where it should be applied in | in the Russian camps on the frontier, a level-headed, common sense, business like way. If the farmers of the aerial navigation, and have mastered South had all the sub-treasuries possible and all the money they needed at a nominal rate of interest or no interest at all, and all the Government paternalism asked for or conceived of they can never be permanently prosperous as a class until position as long as desired, and all they farm right, and they will never this so far above the range of farm right while they plant at hap- a gun as to be entirely safe. hazard without any regard to the de- They use them by night as mand for or possible consumption of what they plant, depend upon one crop, and look to some other section for what they eat and wear and for the stock to pull their plows and wagons. If they had to-day the money they have paid out for flour, meal, bacon, corn, oats, hay and stock they wouldn't give a snap of the finger for all the sub-treasuries a dog could bark at or for all the governmental paternalism ever invented by cranks or demagogues. They could take care of themselves without the volunteer assistance of the modern Moseses who have risen up to lead them out of the wilderness by the third party

That is a happy and a pertinent | covered, bought or stolen. If all or suggestion contained in the third re- anything like what is said about their solution which it would be well for performances be true, it means a rethe gentlemen who are aspiring to volution in warfare, and perhaps lead the Alliances to ponder seriouseventually the end of war, for what ly, and ask themselves the question whether in doing something of this kind they wouldn't be better fulfilling the purposes of the organization of ball from rifle or cannon, equipped of the order than in rambling over the country making political ships and armies beneath? There is speeches, and trying to persuade no use in fighting when fighting is the farmers of this country that all hopeless and means inevitable annitheir troubles come from political hilation. causes. That some of them do there is no doubt. The monstrous tariff, for instance, has for years robbed the partyite, seems to be aspiring to the farmer out of much of his hard earn- reputation of a funny man, if we are ings, but these evangelists of "re- to judge from his speech on the

## WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

some of them boldly declare that the that in the role of the ridiculous he is tariff is mere moonshine. They know successfully ludicrous, but as a wit that the Southern farmer has to pay or a humorist he is so far below tribute to the manufacturers on nearmediocrity that he ought to reserve ly everything he buys, the aggregate himself for the backwoods where the of which tributes amounts to fifty circus never comes and the clown or sixty dollars a year to every famnever performs. He seems, however, ily and to many millions for the to recognize the principal constituent South, and yet they are silent on this of the party which he represents and and when asked why they are silent the man who on that occasion was they reply that the tariff is moonchosen for that purpose, when he deshine. They don't want to admit clared that although the third

that the tariff hurts the farmer for if party was small "it made up in they did they might be asked why noise what it lacked in numbers, and had selected him to represent it in they do not demand relief from this oppression, and help the Democratic | that capacity." Considering his volume of voice he does pretty well in party in its efforts to secure this rehef, which they might find it awk- this respect, but we would suggest ward to answer. to him that it would help him "powerful" if he practiced some on the To how much better purpose than trombone, and used that instead of political haranguing could they use their talents and their eloquence if as his vocal powers. By frequent practrusted teachers in this great order tice he might become sufficiently exthey would study up some "plan or pert to entertain even the peanut plans which will induce the farmers venders who he says were driven away by the gentlemen who had preof the whole State to keep their ceded him in the tariff discussion. cribs and their granaries in their own He made, however, some good points yards instead of in Baltimore and Chicago." In doing that they would be in his speech, but they were points benefitting not only the farmers who which had been made time and time again by other speakers in discussing belong to the Alliance, but all farmers, not only in this State but in this subject. other States, would be carrying out

When the Sugar Trust took in Claus Spreckels' Philadelphia refinery last week, it got practical control of the sugar business of this country, there being but three other refineries in the country not embraced in the Trust, but these work in harmony with it. These have an aggregate capacity of only 4,600 barrels a day: while the eighteen run by the the Trust, have an aggregate capacity of 44,800 barrels a day. This, of course, gives them a complete monopoly of the sugar business, and enables them to absolutely control the price and

## THE NAVAL STORES TRADE.

Wilmington's Loss and Savannah's Gain-Food for Reflection. The decrease in the naval stores business of Wilmington should arouse her merchants to the importance of supplying this commercial deficiency from other sources. It is true that the decrease mentioned is due to natural causes and can in no way be prevented, but it is none the less incumbent on the business men here to enter new fields the lost ground. The cotton trade of the port can be increased, manufactures can be encouraged and other steps may

be taken to keep Wilmington at the

During the year ending March 31st the falling off in the receipts of naval stores at this port was 82,572 packages net, the only gain being in the receipts of tar, which exceeded those of the previous year 2,447 barrels. In Savannah the gain for the year is about 140,000 packages. Is there not food for reflection in these figures? Of course, this loss on naval stores cannot be regained, as the pine forests in the section tributary to Wilmington are being rapidly exhausted; but a determined effort should be made to make up this loss of business from other sources.

The annexed article from the News will show what Savannah is doing in the naval stores trade :

Yesterday was the closing day of the naval stores season of 1891-'92. The receipts foot up the largest at this port of any year within the history of the trade. The total receipts were 1,103,665 packages, against 954,614 packages the previous season. It is remarkable with such a very heavy production that it should all have gone into consumption except the small stock now held here. It was, however, a bad year for prices, as the immense production, like the cotton, was held over the market to depress prices, although the low valuation of cotton had as much to do with the prices of naval stores as anything else, while the cheapness of the stuff of course induced more buying, which accounts for the small stock of

spirits and rosin now carried over for the new season, which begins with to-day. Nothing very definite can be formed of the outlook as yet for this season. It is believed, however, that prices cannot take on any great spurt in view of the

unsatisfactory condition of cotton.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Gathering at the Court House Yester day-Resolutions Adopted, Etc. The Republicans of New Hanover county met in Convention yesterday in

the Court House. Mr. Fred B. Rice called the meeting to order and Mr. C, P. Lockey was made permanent chairman, with Jno. W. Mosely and E. T. Dickson secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopt-Resolved. That we heartily endorse the administration of President Harrison, and we are rejoiced to see that the indications point unmistakably, not only to his renomination, but certain re-election. Resolved, That we re-affirm our allegiance and devotion to the Republican this cannot be kept from the party, and its time-honored principles and doctrines: and it is the sense of this Convention, that candidates (representing the principles of our party) should be nominated in the State Congressional districts and the several counties; and this Convention repudiates and denounces the ideas entertained and course recommended by the few self-appointed so-called "leading Republicans," who met in "conference" in the United States would tortifications, ships and armies Court room in this city, on the evening of March 29th, 1892. Not to nominate candidates, would in the opinion of this Convention, be a piece of unjustifiable

political cowardice, unworthy of a great Resolved, That we heartily endorse our esteemed young townsman, Mr. C. P. Lockey, for the nomination for Congress in this district, and we also endorse Jas. H. Young, Esq., as a suitable and worthy person to be elected as one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention from this district.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until August 27th, when it is proposed to re-convene and nominate form" studiously ignore this, while tariff, Friday. It must be admitted county and legislative tickets.

THE THRIFTY TRUCKERS.

Season Later Than Last Veer-The

Outlook Near Charleston, The truck season has not yet opened in this immediate section. Mrs. Bowden, Mr. Westbrook and Capt. Manning, of Wrightsville, and possibly one or two others, are shipping some asparagus by Express, but there is not yet any movement of importance. Strawberries are ten days to two weeks later than last year, and the same may be said of other fruits and vegetables.

Further South, it is now remarked that the cold March weather did no lasting injury to fruits and I vegetables further than to retard their growth. The News and Courier says, concerning the crops in the Charleston section:

'At is now apparent that the yield this year will be fully equal to, if it does not surpass that of last. Shipments are beginning, but as yet consignments are in very small lots. Asparagus, strawberries, lettuce and cabbages are the only articles which are moving as yet, the cabbages leading off and the shipments Increasing very rapidly. A few crates of strawberries were seen in the express office yesterday, bound for Northern points, mainly New York. The asparagus of this season is reported especially fine, and it is belived that the shipments, which have just started, will be unusual ly large this season. A consultation with shippers yesterday revealed the fact that prices this year are very good, and indications are that they will equal those of last year, which were entirely satisfac-

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

The Wounded Pickpocket-It Is the Sam Old Harriss.

The Weldon News gives the following details of the shooting of the pickpocket convict Harriss, heretofore mentioned in the STAR. It says:

On Friday at the penitentiary farms near here a very serious affray took place which may result fatally to one of the parties. A number of convicts were at work under supervision of the guards when one of them, a white man, became very slow, and was struck with a brush by one of the guards named Drake. The two men then clinched in a figh and Drake succeeded in getting the convict down and was getting the best of the fight. The convict promised to behave himself if let alone and Drake then released him. No sooner had the convict regained his feet than he seized an axe near by and struck Drake on the head with it, the blade cutting his skull and making a wound about two inches long. As the convict inflicted the blow Mr. J. T. Briggs, another guard, who was a little distance off, shot the convict with a rifle, the ball entering his eft breast and going entirely through the body, passing within about an inch of his heart. The convict at this writing is in a very critical condition, while Drake is up and walking about, appar-

ently not dangerously injured. The convict's name is Harriss, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary from New Hanover county, for stealing \$500 from the Navassa Guano Company. He is of foreign blood.

NAVAL STORES. End of the Crop Year-A Falling Off

in Receipts as Compared With the

The statement of receipts of naval stores at Wilmington, N. C., for the naval stores year ended March 31st, 1892, shows a decrease as compared with re-

ceipts the previous year of 8,786 casks spirits turpentine, 71,988 barrels rosin and 4,277 barrels crude turpentine, and an increase of 2,474 barrels tar. The receipts as posted at the Produce Exchange are as follows: Spirits turpentine, 58,999 casks; last year, 67,-785. Rosin, 294,520 barrels; last year, 866,503. Tar, 68,798 barrels; last

year, 66,324. Crude turpentine, 13,924 barrels, last year, 18,201. Stocks at this port, April 1st, 1892, are reported as follows: Spirits turpentine, 1,904 casks; rosin, 89,917 barrels; tar, 11,-

426 barrels; crude turpentine, 1,245 bar-State Democratic Convention.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets, at reduced rates, on account of the North Carolina State Democratic Convention at Raleigh, N. C. Tickets to be sold May 16th, 17th and 18th, good to return until May 21st, 1892, inclusive. The rate from Wilmington will be \$7.00

The Seaboard Air Line will also sell reduced rate tickets to Raleigh for the above convention. The following will govern from junction points, viz: Charotte, \$7.45; Forest City, \$10.00; Henderson, \$2.45; Maxton, \$5.75; Rutherfordton, \$10.20; Sanford, \$2.45; Shelby, \$9.20; Weldon, \$5.00, and Wilmington \$7.05. Tickets on sale May 16th to 17th, good to return till May 21st.

The Terrapin Route.

One of the many reasons why the present mail route between Wilmington and Southport should be continued, is the fact that vessels can now leave this port early in the morning, taking advantage trequently of favoring tides, before the Custom House is open, and have their clearance papers follow by the regular mail to Southport. But there are so many reasons why the mail should be sent by steamer, instead of on the back of a highland terrapin, that it would require a column of newspaper space to name them. It is not to be supposed for a moment that, after investigation, the Post Office Department will embarrass the business interests of Wilmington and Southport by adopting the terrapin

'Here's Yer Mule." Here is an interesting item clipped from the Marion Free Lance:

There is in this county a terrapin which was picked up in 1840 by Mr. M. S. McCurry, of Golden Valley, and the date cut on the shell. The same terrapin has been found and marked from time to time until now it bears the dates 1840,

1865, 1875, 1876, 1880 and 1891. The bidders for the "overland" mail route between Wilmington and Southport ought to buy that terrapin and break him to harness at once-that is, rapin route.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Claims May Still Be Proven-First Quarterly Statement Nearly Ready-What Oreditors Think They Will Realize. Although the ninety days given by the Comptroller of the Currency to creditors of the First National Bank, of

this city, to prove their claims have expired, no claims are barred, and those who have heretofore neglected this matter will still find Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson at his desk, ready and willing to 'swear" them as soon as their claims are presented and the signatures of the claimants are "thereunto annexed." Receiver Robinson is now at work on

the first quarterly statement of his

work. This statement is very elaborate, and it requires a good deal of time and care for its preparation. It will be completed some time next week, and forwarded to Comptroller Lacey for examination. He will then determine what action shall be taken in the interests of the creditors, and will instruct the Receiver what to do. He may order a dividend declared, or he may wait until additional collections are made. It ought to be understood by this time that a Receiver is not allowed to publish statements showing the condition of a suspended national bank; nor is it cusomary for the Comptroller to do this. The STAR has made a special effort

to ascertain the opinions of creditors as to the probable per centage they will receive on their claims. The estimates range from 50 to 75 per cent. Sixty per cent. is considered a conservative average. It may be recalled that the STAR expressed the opinion, based on trustworthy information, not long since, that creditors would realize not less than 50 per cent. on their claims.

Taken altogether, the indications are that the creditors will fare much better than most of them thought possible, though they may have to wait some time for a final settlement. In the meantime dividends will be declared whenever in the judgment of the Comptroller the amount of money in hand will

College Honors. We understand that Dr. Russell Belmy, son of Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, of this city, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of New York a few days ago. He was also one of the "six Honor men" in a class of over one hundred and eighty students. This grade entitled him, with thirteen other students, to stand a practical examination in the wards of Bellevue Hospital for the appointments upon the house staff. The Doctor came off with flying colors, receiving the first appointment, in the order of merit, thereby entitling him to choose the first place.

He goes on duty to-day, and will remain in that great hospital two years, in the medical and gynælogical wards, with the separate divisions for the treatment of the insane and alcoholic patients respectively. It will be remembered that we chronicled the fact nearly a year ago, of his being the prize man when he obtained his license from the Board of Medical Examiners of this State. We congratulate the young doctor, and bespeak for him a bright future

Justice Bunting's Court. Moses Coachman, the colored man arrested for assault with a deadly weapon and on suspicion of being the incendiary who set fire to a house on Mr. L. Vollers' premises, was arraigned yesterday before Justice R. H. Bunting on the first-named charge-assault with a knife with intent to kill A. W. Cook. After the hearing Coachman was ordered to give bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the May term of the Criminal Court, and in default was committed to jail.

Watch Stolen. Mr. Higgins, a stone-cutter, who works with Mr. H. A. Tucker, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock had a watch stolen from his yest which was hanging in a room where he was working. He left a man in the room who had been loafing around the place begging, and when he returned, man and watch had both disappeared. Mr. Higgins had a warrant issued for the man's arrest, but up to last accounts he had not been

The Watch Thief Caught. The gold watch stolen from Mr. Higgins, the stonecutter, several days ago, as reported in the STAR, was found yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Wm. Sheehan, in the possession of the man suspected, a tramp, who gave his name as Oscar Johnson, and who was captured by the deputy beyond the city limits on the W. & W. railroad. Johnson, when overtaken, was in company with another tramp bound North. He was brought back to the city and lodged in jail.

Death of Mr. William D. Pearsall. Mr. William Dickson Pearsall, father of Mr. Oscar Pearsall and Mr. Philander Pearsall, of this city, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Oscar Pearsall. He was a native of Duplin county, one of its most prominent citizens, and before the war was the county court clerk there for several years. His wife was a Miss Whitaker, of that county, whom he married in 1841. About four years ago he removed to this city and has since resid-

Sunday School Convention. The State Sunday School Convention at Newbern elected Wm. G. Burkhead, president for the ensuing year. W. H. Snow was elected general secretary; E. E. Harper, recording secretary, and W. H. Sprunt, treasurer. The executive committee is to select the next place of meeting, which will probably be Greens-

Evangelist Pearson. Rev. Mr. Pearson is still in Savannah, where he is preaching strong sermons to very large congregations. At the close of the services Friday night, nearly onehalf the congregation remained and a Our opponents, too, have a record on very interesting inquiry meeting was held. The people of Wilmington are the doctrine that the important functions of the government is especially to if they really expect to secure the ter- always glad to hear from Mr. Pearson, aid them in their business; those who and wish him success in his great work. only see in the consumers of our land present.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE CAMPAIGN IN RHODE ISLAND.

Great Confidence Professed by Parties-The Ex-President's Address to a Large Gathering of Democrats. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2,-The poitical temperature of Rhode Island is at fever heat to-night. Both parties proess great confidence. The Democratic campaign reached its climax to-day in ex-President Cleveland's speech and reception. Mr. Cleveland was greeted on his arrival with such a demonstration as Providence has seldom given any public

The party was driven rapidly to the Opera House through a mass of people who blocked the streets and followed them. The Opera House was packed shortly after 8 o'clock, and all the State candidates and almost all the leading Democrats in the State were on the plat-

My fellow-citizens :- I have found it mpossible to decline the invitation you sent me to meet here to-day the Democracy of Rhode Island. I have come to look in the faces of men who have been given the place of honor in advance of the vast army which moves toward the decisive battle-field of next November. I have not come to point the way to consolation in case of your defeat, but have come to share the enthusiasm which presages victory. I have not come to condole with you upon difficulties which confront you, but to suggest that they will only add to the glory of your triumph. I have come to remind you that the intrenchment of spoils and patronage cannot avail against the valor and determination of the right; that corruption and bribery cannot smother and destroy the aroused conscience of our countrymen, and that splendid achievements await those who bravely, honestly and stubbornly fight in the people's cause. Let us not for a moment miss the inspiration of those words-"The people's cause." They signify the defense of the rights of every man, rich or poor, in every corner of our land, who by virtue of simple American manhood lays claim to the promise of our free government, and they mean the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the humblest American citizen who confidently invokes the protection of just and equal laws.

The covenant of our Democratic faith. as I understand it, exacts constant effort in this cause, and its betraval I conceive to be a crime against the creed of true Democracy. The struggle in which you are engaged arrests the attention of your party breihren in every State, and they pause in heir preparation for the general engagement near at hand, in which all will be in the field and look toward Rhode Island with hope and trust. They read the legends on your banner and they hear your rallying cries and know that your fight is in the people's cause, If you should be defeated, there will be no discouragement in this vast waiting army; but you will earn their plaudits and cover yourselves with glory by winning success. Large and bright upon your banners are blazoned the words. 'Tariff Reform," the Shibboleth of true Democracy and the test of loyalty to the people's cause. Those who oppose tariff reform delude themselves, if they suppose it rests wholly upon appeals to advantage, right or wrong, or that our only hope of winning depends upon arousing animosity between the differ-

ent interests among our people. While we do not propose that those whose wellfare we champion shall be blind to the advantages accruing to them from our plan of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to blandishments of greed avarice, we still claim nothing that has not underlying it, word, senti ment and considerations of equity and good conscience. Because our case rests upon such a foundation, sordidness and elfishness cannot destroy it. The fight s for justice and right, a clear and comforting one, and because the American people have justice and right, ours must be the winning fight. "The government of the Union is a government of the people: it eminates from them: its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for this benefit." This is not the language of a political platform; it is the declaration of the highest court in the land, whose mandate all must obey, and whose

definitions all partisans must accept. In the light of this exposition of the duty the government owes to the people, the Democratic party claims that when, through Federal taxation, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the government's economical administration and intended whatever be the pretext, to enrich a few at of the many, the compact is violated. distinguished justice of the Supreme Court, with no Democratic affiliations, but loved and respected when living by every American, and since his death universally lamented, has characterised such proceedings as, "None the less robbery, because it is done under forms of law and is called taxation. Let us then appreciate the fact that we not only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honesty and majority in our championship of the interests of the masses of our people as they are related to tariff taxation, that our mission is invested with the highest patriotism, when we attempt to preserve from perversion, distortion and decay, the justice, equality and moral integrity which are constituent elements of our scheme of popular government. Those who believe in tariff reform for the substantial good it will bring to the multitude who are neglected when selfish greed is in the ascendancy; those who believe that the legitimate motive of our government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people, and grant especial privileges to none; those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundaafford to discard moral sentiment, and those who would save our institutions from undermining, the decay of sordidness and selfishness, can hardly excuse themselves it they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken. Certainly our sincerity cannot be questioned.

In the beginning of the struggle we embarrassed by those in our own ranks | the Norfolk Navy Yard. who had become infected with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment bodily to encounter both. We unified our party, not by any surrender to the half-hearted among our members, but by honest appeal to Democratic sentiment and conscience. We have never lowered our standard. It surely was not policy nor expediency that induced us defiantly to carry the banner of tariff referm as we went forth.

We invite the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with this subject, and we insist that our course is an open, fair and considerate one. I believe this is not now soberly denied in any quarter.

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forced contributors to the artificial benefits permitted by governmental favoritism; those who see in our workingment only tools with which their shops and manufactories are to be supplied at the cheapest possible cost, and those who believe there is no moral question in volved in tariff taxation of the people are probably familiar with this record and abundantly satisfied with it

It may, however, be profitably reviewed by those who believe that integrity and good faith have to do with governmental perations, and who honestly confess that the present tariff burdens are not justly and fairly distributed. Such reviewing also, will be of interest to those who believe that our consumers are entitled to be treated justly and honestly by the government and that the workng man should be allowed to feel in his numble home as he supplies his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly extorted from him for the benefit of favored beneficiaries of unfair tariff laws.

This, then, is the record. When we begin the contest for tariff reform, it was said by our Republican opponents in the face of our avowal and acts, that we were determined on free trade. Along advance was made in their insincerity and impudence when they accused us of acting in the interests of foreigners and when they more than hinted that we had been bought with British gold. Those who distrusted the effectiveness of these senseless appeals insulted the intelligence of our people by claiming that increase in the cost of articles to the consumer caused by the tariff was not a tax paid by him, but that it was paid by foreigners who sent their goods to our market. Sectional prejudice was nvoked in the most outrageous manner and people of the North were asked to condemn the measure of tariff reform proposed by us, because members of ongress from the South had supported it. These are fair samples of arguments

submitted to the American people i

the Presidential campaign of 1888. It will be observed that the purpose of these amazing deliverances was to defeat entirely any reform in the tariff, though t had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war justified the exaction of tribute from the people which in time of peace became a grievous burden, thought it had congested the Federal treasury with a worse than useless surplus, inviting reckless public waste and exaravagance, and though in many of its features the only purpose of its continuation was the bargaining it permitted for party support. There were those, however, in the ranks of our opponents, who recognized the fact that had so arouse the evils and injustice of such a tariff that it might not be safe to rely for success upon bold opposition to its reform. Those were grave and sedate Republican statesmen who declared that they never, never could, consent to subserve the in terests of England at the expense of their own country as wicked Democrats prooosed to do, and that they felt constrained o insist upon tariff protective to the point of prohibition, because they truly loved our workingmen, and were determined that their employment should be constant, and that their wages should never sink to the disgusting level of the pauper labor of Europe, but that in view of the fact that the war in which the tariff then existing originated, had been closed for more than twenty years, and in view of the further fact that the pub-

lic Treasury was over-burdened, they were willing to readjust the tariff, if it could only be done by its friends instead f "rebel brigadiers." I will not refer to all the means by which our opponents succeeded in that contest; suffice it to say they gained complete possession of the government in every branch, and the tariff was reformed by its alleged friends. We must admit, however, that either this was not done by the people's friends or that effort in their behalf sadly miscarried, or was ungratefully remembered for a few weeks; then after relegation to private life among those occupying seats in Congress who had been active in reforming the tariff occurred, which amounted to a practical revolution, these victims claimed that our voters failed to endorse their reform of the tariff, because they did not understand it, It is quite probable however that if they did not understand it they felt it, and that because it made them uncomfortable they emphatically said such reform was not what they wanted. At any rate the consumer has

anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation, h has not yet made himself known. Our opponents must in the coming national canvass settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform. It will not do for them to say to us that this is an old and foolish contention. The Ten Commandments are thousands of years old, but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party

found life harder since this reform than

before, and if there is a working man

shall heed the Injunction, "Thou shall As I leave you, let me say to you that your cause deserves success; and let me express the hope that the close of your canvass will bring you no regrets on account of activity relaxed or opportunities lost. Demonstrate to your people the merits of your cause and trust them. Above all things, banish every personal feeling of discontent and let every personal consideration be merged into determination, pervading your ranks everywhere, to win the victory. With a course so just, and with activity, vigilance, harmony and determination on the part of Rhode Island's staunch Democracy. believe you will not fail.

The audience was evidently thorough y in sympathy with the speaker through out the disscussion of the tariff and the wit and sarcasm which appeared here and there met instant and hearty response in laughter and clapping of

THE CRUISER "RALEIGH" Successfully Launched at the Norfoll Navy Yard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

PORTSMOUTH, March 31 .- Constructor Francis T. Bowles is the recipient to-day of hundreds of congratulations were not only bitterly opposed by the over the complete success of launching great party of avowed enemies, but were the cruiser "Raleigh" this morning at

Fully forty thousand people witnessed the interesting event. The Navy Yard, shores of the river, and dozens of steamers, tugs and yacts were covered with spectators. At twenty-four minutes of twelve o'clock the signal was given, and Mrs. Altred W. Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C., daughter of Gov. Holt, of that State, standing between the Secretary of the Navy and Ensign Hilby P. Jones, broke a bottle of wine on the bow of the cruiser, and she began to move off easily, as if under her own propeller. It was just three quarters of a minute from the time the bottle was broken that the "Raleigh" was stopped by her anchors in mid-stream.

The affair was a marvel of success Shouts of the multitude and the salutes of steamers were deafening for several minutes. Gov. Holt and staff, volunteer soldiery of this section, and many prominent people from a distance were SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Smithfield Herald: There has already been more corn shipped to this place this year than was during the whole of 1891.

- Norwood Vidette: We were misinformed last week about Mr. James McRae, of Montgomery, having his throat cut at Sol. Haywood's still. We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Mc-Rae, in which he says the report is entirely without foundation.

- Salisbury Herald: Mrs. Purity Kirk died last night at her home hear Granite Quarry, in the 77th year of her age —Mr. Moses A. Fultz dred at his home in Brooklyn at 8 o'clock yesterday alternoon. He was about 60 vears old - Washington Gasette: The so-

called People's party enthusiasts led by little Bobby Lane and a few others made an attempt to organize at Aurora last Saturday. We understand it resulted in ridiculous failure. With sensible men like the Aurora people this might have been expected. - Newton Enterprise: We have

talked with a number of Alliance men this week, and have not yet found a Third party man. They say that while the Alliance is all right, the Third party is an entirely different thing, and the attempt to array them against the Democratic party will utterly fail. - Oxford Day: News has reach-

ed here of a fatal accident near Kittrell Sunday. Charles Canthorne, a white boy about eighteen years old, rode in a cart to service at Fairport Church. Returning home his horse ranaway, he lost his seat, got hung in the vehicle in some way and was dragged to his father's door. Here the cart struck a stump and the boy was thrown violently against a tree. His skull was smashed, and he died instantly.

- Greensboro Record: Wash Wright, a bright mulatto, was placed in Surry jail yesterday on the charge of robbing the store of Col. Galloway at Elkin. Wash hails from Reidsville and the police at this place have been watching for him, by request of the Durham authorities, where he is wanted on a similar charge. He broke open the store at Elkin, by boring the lock off the door, and by use of dynamite blew open the safe. He got something over \$100-\$42 of which was recovered. He had a hearing yesterday in Mt. Airy before a

Justice of the Peace, and wes sent to jail. - Concord Standard: Negotiations for the purchase of the Winecoff gold land, adjoining the Montgomery mine have culminated in a trade. We may expect some big developments in gold mining operations at an early day. -Wednesday night Esq. John Rankin and others, armed with a capias from the sheriff, searched Levi Rumple's house in No. 3, and captured Leroy Gray, colored, who escaped from jail here in January. Gray is one of the ringleaders of the cotton stealing club, and there was a reward of \$75 for his capture. He was taken to Salisbury. Levi Rumple is a white man and Gray a negro.

- Washington Progress: Mrs. N. Congleton, who had been ill for a few weeks, died in this town on Thursday last, after reaching the ripe old age of 78 years. - Nathan Coward and John Reed, colored, broke in Mr. D. R. Willis' store on Sunday night last. They were discovered and parties went in upon them. Coward made his escape and the boy, John Reed, was caught. He confessed, and also confessed going into Rumley Bros.' store. The boy says it was Coward with him. Chief Fowler went out early yesterday morning and captured Coward. He tried to resist. They had a hearing before Justice Mayo and upon failure to give bond were lodged in jail.

- Raleigh Chronicle: Mrs. Nancy Gooch, whose age is said to be 100 years, died Sunday night in east Raleigh. -Yesterday Mr. Fred A. Watson presented to Governor Holt a quart bottle, filled with home-grown champagne, the neck of the bottle bright with gold foil and the red, white and blue of the national colors. It is the bottle which Mrs. A. W. Haywood will break when she christens the "Raleigh." On the bottle is a picture of the cruiser and the inscription, "Raleigh Champagne." The wine is from Mr. Watson's vineyard, "Leasburg," near here, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be fine. It is another delvelopment of grape-growing in Wake, as claret, white and other wines are also made by Mr. Watson.

- Scotland Neck Democrat: A steer arrived in town Saturday evening, pulling a long rail body cart, the occupants being two little boys. They had driven from Ayden below Greenville, to Scotland Neck. They were Master Clarence Kitchin, accompanied by a little negro boy. They say they started from Ayden early Friday morning and drove all day. At night being near a church on the side of the road, they stopped and put away their team, and entered the church for a night's abode. Finding a stove and some wood, and making them a fire they set to work to prepare a lunch they had brought for the emergency, and after eating their supper retired, each to a bench. They resumed the journey Saturday morning, and arrived here Saturday evening. The trip was about fifty miles.

- Charlotte News: That jail delivery at Charlotte yesterday was a successful affair in all respects. Usually when a break of this kind occurs the escaped men leave some trail by which they are run down, but the seven men who got out of the Charlotte jail appeared to have vanished in thin air. This morning Sergeant Jetton and Officer Baker camed in on the delayed Air Line train and brought with them a negro named John Graham, one of the escaped prisoners whom they captured at Spartanburg, having tracked him diligently all day yesterday and last night until they ran him down in Spartan-burg. So far he is the only one captured. An officer at Blacksburg telegraphed Sheriff Smith that he had arrested a negro who answered the description of Boyd, the train wrecker. Superintendent John A. Dodson and Sheriff Smith left for Blacksburg in a special car this afternoon to see if they can identify the prisoner held there. - Goldsboro Headlight : The

first People's party in this county was organized Saturday at Providence precinct, Brogden township, with twentyfour members-thirteen white and eleven colored. - Some unknown person waylaid D. Cole, colored, and shot him just as he was leaving a house in the northern city limits on Wednesday night. The ball went into his right arm causing a severe flesh wound. --- After a long and suffering illness, Miss Nettie Sasser, daughter of B. S. Sasser. breathed her last Saturday night at her paternal home near this city, aged 22 years. ----While some of the farmers in the county have decided to plant hardly any cotton this year, others again will plant more than usual in order to "get ahead of his neighbor." From present indications it seems that the cotton acreage will not be decreased, in this county at least. - While transacting some business in the hardware store of Messrs. Smith & Yelverton, in this city, Wednesday evening, Mr. Jos. C. Price, a cabinet-maker of Pine Level, was stricken with apoplexy of the head and died soon after at the residence of his brother, Mr. N. G. Price, whither he was conveyed. -A negro woman, the wife of Sol. Mason, was burned to death Monday in the Dobbersville section. Her husband was at work, and seeing the house was on fire, he ran back to try to save some-thing. He saw his wife lying near the bed, where it is supposed she had fallen in a fit, as she was subject to fits. When gotten out she was burned to a crisp.