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As far as the tariff is concerned the American people are divided into two classes—the manufacturer or producer of articles upon which duty is levied, and the consumer—the recipient of tribute and the payer of tribute.

The former is to the latter in the proportion of one to twenty.

The former has a personal interest in keeping the tariff duties up and making them higher if he can; the latter has a personal interest in putting them down.

It is a matter of personal interest with both, but with the latter personal interest based on right and principle, with the former based on wrong and robbery.

Stripped of disguising verbiage and reduced to a plain statement of fact, this is the essence of the contention between the advocates of tariff reform and the advocates and defenders of a high so-called protective tariff, for protection simply, for which there is no authority found in good morals nor in the fundamental law of the Republic.

The high tariffs may pretend that there is no ground for complaint, declare that the tariff is not a tax, and that it is a small matter to be making so much fuss about, and keeping up this constant agitation. They may figure up in their cunning, deceptive way, that the tax on wool, for instance, would be a trifling sum on each individual, and so it would be if that were the only thing taxed, but with the three thousand articles, embracing nearly every thing in common use, covered by the McKinley bill, it is very far from being a trifling matter, but becomes a very serious one, and makes a heavy draw on the pocket of every purchaser in the land.

Some of these same high tariff advocates are censuring the present Congress for appropriating \$21,000,000 for river and harbor improvements (less than was appropriated by the last Congress), but this would be only about thirty cents a head, and according to their style of reasoning they have no right to growl over this little matter of thirty cents. It is by little things Government taxes are imposed, but it is these little things when squeezed from the people and bulked that make up the thousand millions of dollars expended by the Billion Dollar Congress. It is not the tax on one article which the people complain of, for they could stand one or a few good-naturedly, and might not consider it worth while to find fault, but it is the money in the aggregate amounting to a sum that justifies not only fault-finding, but very emphatic protest.

Let us look at it from a business stand-point, and see how much personal interest every one who belongs to the unfavored, unprotected class has in securing a reasonably low rate of duty on the things which he buys and must have, whether they are manufactured at home or abroad. It has been estimated by tariff experts, who are familiar with trade and the prices prevailing in the country at different periods under low tariff and high tariff, that it now costs the American people \$600,000,000 a year more to buy the things which they need, than they would have to pay for them were there no such thing as a protective tariff, but simply a tariff for revenue—a Democratic tariff. The proportion that the Southern people pay of this, if it were distributed alike, would be in round numbers about \$300,000,000. Isn't this something worth talking about? Divided out this would be about \$10 to every man, woman and child in the South, or \$50 to the average family. Demand \$50 of the head of the average Southern family to-day and wouldn't it take some hustling and scuffling and some sacrificing of something to get it? Hasn't this man a personal interest in a reduction of tariff taxation? Hasn't the man, white or black, who earns his living by his daily labor, and who has about all he can do to scuffle along under the most favorable circumstances, a personal interest in it?

And yet, strange to say, the so-called People's Party which claims to be the party of the toiling masses, championed in the South by the man who professes to be the particular friend of the farmer and laborer, is as dumb as a clam on this monstrous

imposition; not only dumb, but gives its tacit consent to it by failing to protest against it. It is to be feared some of the elements which constituted that motley assemblage at St. Louis. The framers of its platform could find language to demand a number of things reasonable and unreasonable, but not a word in behalf of tariff reform, which in importance to the people for whom these "reformers" profess to speak towers mountain high above any demand that was made. There can be no relief to the overburdened people, and no real and abiding prosperity can come to them while this sapping, exhausting system of siphoning from them their hard earnings continues. Every one who desires relief and hopes for it has a personal interest in helping along the work of tariff reform in which the Democratic party, which these third party missionaries are trying to destroy, is now and has been for years honestly and earnestly engaged.

Several subscribers who have been reading this paper for ten years without paying one cent for it, and to whom we recently sent bills, have coolly informed us that they never subscribed for it. May the Lord have mercy on their souls.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMANDS.

Mr. Marion Butler, President of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, has issued a call for a conference of Alliance men, to meet him in Raleigh, on the 17th of May, which is one day before the meeting of the State Democratic Convention. The purpose of this conference is at least partially explained in the following circular, issued from his office at Clinton:

(Official Circular No. 5.) President's Office, N. C. F. S. A., Clinton, N. C., March 18, 1892.

DEAR BRETHREN:—We are nearing the time when important action in the battle for reform must be taken. We are nearing the time when we and our principles will be put to the highest test. At such a time and in matters of such grave importance to the cause and to each of us personally, I desire the benefit of your counsel. Assist me, therefore, with one true Allianceman or more from each county in the State. Therefore I ask you at your April county meeting to elect one man to be in Raleigh on Tuesday, May 17th, to meet with me in conference. Elect your best and truest member and empower him to act for you in a representative capacity in any emergency that may arise. Instruct him to use his best judgment for the good of the organization and the cause of reform, and put on him one restriction and one only—that he must not, under any circumstances, compromise or back down from the St. Louis demands.

The conference will convene at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. See that your representative is furnished with a certificate of his election under seal of your county lodge and on hand on the day named. If he is not able to bear his own expenses, assist him so that he will be sure to go. Have your county secretary to furnish me at once with his name and address.

Fraternally, President N. C. F. S. A.

"Have the above communication read and acted on at your county meeting."

The meaning of this circular is so plain that no one can mistake it. It is that these representatives who meet Mr. Butler in conference must be instructed to insist on the endorsement by the Democratic State Convention of the platform of the third party as a condition of the affiliation of the men whom they represent. With all due respect to Mr. Butler and the men who go thus instructed into conference with him we have never seen a more glaring exhibition of colossal cheek.

Is Mr. Butler vested with the supreme authority to tell the Alliances of North Carolina how they must instruct their representatives, that they must give them only one instruction and what that instruction shall be, and that one in a matter of politics, too? We have been assured and believe that the Alliance is not a political organization. President Butler says it is not, and yet he issues his circular to the county Alliances instructing them as to what they shall do in a matter purely political.

The sum and substance of this whole business is that the Democratic party if it wants to retain the adhesion of the President of the Alliance must surrender to the People's Party by adopting the platform of the People's Party, which the third party advocates prefer to call "the St. Louis demands."

Our impression is that if this be the line of action that Mr. Butler intends to pursue as a condition of his going into the Democratic convention, his conference will be entirely unnecessary, for we are far from believing that there is a Democrat in North Carolina, inside or outside of the Alliance, who goes to that convention as delegate who would for one moment entertain such an absurd and stultifying proposition, one who would go there calling himself a Democrat and voluntarily surrender himself and his party to that hybrid progeny of the St. Louis "conference," against what Marion Butler and other Southern Alliance men protested.

The Democratic convention which would entertain such a proposition as that and adopt it would forfeit all respect and all claim to the name of Democrat, and should at once accept the name of the party to which

FUNERAL OF DR. MORAN.

Impressive Services Conducted by Dr. Wilson, Dr. Deems and Dr. Swindell.

Funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Grace M. E. Church. The church was crowded long before the services began. At the hour appointed Rev. Dr. Deems and Rev. Dr. Jos. R. Wilson entered the Church arm in arm, and together ascended to the pulpit. They were followed by Rev. Dr. Swindell, Rev. Mr. Norman, Rev. Mr. Nash and other ministers. The pulpit and other parts of the church were appropriately draped in emblems of mourning, and the casket containing the remains was covered with floral tributes.

After an anthem by the choir, the solemn services were opened by Dr. Deems who read a passage from the Scriptures. Dr. Wilson then addressed the congregation and in the course of his remarks said that some years ago himself and Dr. Moran had made an agreement, the survivor to attend the funeral of the other. Rev. Dr. Deems followed Dr. Wilson in a short address in eulogy of the deceased, and he in turn was followed by Rev. Dr. Swindell, who said the grave was conducted by Dr. Deems. While they were covering the vault the hymn "God be with you till we meet again" was sung. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Wilson.

A FATAL FIRE.

Colored Woman and Her Two Children Burned to Death.

A colored woman and two children were burned to death last Thursday night near Harrell's Store, in Sampson county. Capt. Ward, of the Black River steamer W. T. Daggett, which arrived here yesterday, says the woman was employed as a field hand by Mr. J. F. Caldwell. She and her two children, six and eight years old, lived in a small house just outside the village. About 11 o'clock Thursday night the house was discovered to be in flames, and people who were aroused and went to the place said they could hear screams from the inmates of the house, but were unable to render any assistance or to stop the progress of the fire. After the house was burned down the charred bones of the woman and two children were found in the ashes.

TO IMPROVE OUR ROADS.

The Plan Adopted in France—Is not the Experiment Worth Trying Here?

The value of good roads to a country has been a matter about which there never has existed a difference of opinion, and yet we know of but one county in North Carolina, and that is Mecklenburg, that has been wide-awake enough to her interest to adopt a good system of roads, and good laws to perpetuate them. As no county in the State is lacking in good roads more than New Hanover, it is well for our county agents to adopt some system that will give us better roads, and has cause our valuable trucking lands in the vicinity of Wilmington to come into immediate use and value. In the Century Magazine for April is an article on "Our County Roads" which every intelligent citizen should read, and from it we subjoin the following extract from the Commercial Agent of the United States in France to our Department of State, which every citizen who owns a country road cart or wagon should heed:

"The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands, and of putting the small peasant proprietors in easy communication with their markets, than have the railways. It is the opinion of well informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic problems, that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity, and the ensuing distribution of wealth, lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation.

"Every freighting and market cart here is a road-maker. Its tire is from three to ten inches in width, usually from four to six, and so rolls the road. With the few four-wheeled vehicles used, the tires are rarely less than six inches, and the rear axle is about fourteen inches longer than the fore, so that the rear or hind wheels run in a line about an inch outside of the line rolled by the fore wheels, thus, with a six-inch tire, two feet of road width are gained by every passing wagon. The carted goods are observed by cabs, hacks, and other four-wheeled vehicles, so that they become road-makers instead of rut-makers, as in our country. The result is that the roads of France are over the properly built roads of France do not exceed one-third the like expense in the United States, it being common to find the districts of France to have three to five, and in the cities from three to five tons freight with one horse.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, who came from his home in Tennessee to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. Moran, was the guest while here of Mr. Charles H. Robinson. Dr. Wilson received many visitors yesterday. He had recently recovered from a severe illness and is not yet fully restored to his accustomed health and strength. Dr. Wilson has a strong hold on the affections of many in Wilmington—of all classes and all denominations—who will be glad to know that he contemplates visiting this city some time next summer.

Wilmington Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Wilmington, in session at Burgaw this week, closed its sessions yesterday. Rev. Mr. McClure, of St. Andrew's Church, was made Moderator. A pleasant and profitable meeting was held. Delegates to the General Assembly, at Hot Springs, Ark., were appointed as follows: Rev. Peter McClure, principal; Rev. P. H. Howe, D. D., alternate; Ruling Elder I. R. Faison, principal; W. H. Sprunt, alternate.

THE LATE REV. R. S. MORAN, D. D.

Arrival of the Remains in Wilmington—Funeral this Morning From Grace Church.

The remains of Rev. Dr. Robt. S. Moran arrived last evening and were accompanied by Revs. Dr. Deems and Dr. Kennedy, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, nephew of Dr. Moran, from the depot by Rev. W. F. Korney, E. B. Borden and Chas. Dewey, of Goldsboro, N. C. The remains were met at the depot by Rev. Dr. Norman, Rev. Dr. Swindell, Rev. Dr. Nash, and the Boards of Stewards and Trustees of Grace Church, together with a large number of the members of the church. They were escorted to Grace Church where a large number had assembled to show their respect for their beloved and deceased pastor. The body was enclosed in a handsome metallic open-faced casket. It was placed in the auditorium of the church, directly in front of the pulpit.

The funeral services will be conducted at the church this morning at 10.30 o'clock. The following will act as pallbearers, viz: Rev. F. D. Swindell, D.D., Rev. W. C. Norman, Rev. L. M. Nash, D. D., and Messrs. C. W. Smith, E. C. Sell, W. M. Poisson, H. P. West, W. M. Hankins, Geo. G. Lewis, W. H. Hodges, D. H. Walsh, R. J. Jones, T. B. Kingsbury and Col. Roger Moore.

RIVER AND MARINE.

The Port and Harbor of Wilmington as Compared with Other Southern Ports.

The Southport Leader, in an article on the subject, says:

Capt. E. W. Manning was safely crossed at all times, day or night. The protection afforded by the Fryer Pan Shoals prevents the filling in at the bar from north or east storms, as well as making smooth sailing over the bar during stormy weather, which is an obstacle at other Southern ports. As to the water on the bar, vessels can cross drawing sixteen and a half feet at low water, and twenty-one feet at high water. Anchorage inside is as safe as any perfectly land-locked harbor can be, and in connection with this fact, it is mentioned that every vessel entering or leaving the port of Wilmington anchors in the harbor here, coming or going. Comparing the bar depth with other Southern ports, Charleston cannot do better than seventeen feet, high water, a vessel drawing that amount touching several times when leaving that port, recently. Twelve feet and six inches is the best anchorage will undertake to carry out, Savannah has more water on her bar, but has no harbor, the anchorage ground at Tybee being a house of cards, where vessels will pitch and roll from every ocean swell. Vessels must go up the river nearly twenty miles to reach the city.

LIQUOR DEALER'S LIABILITY.

A Supreme Court Decision of Interest to Saloon Keepers.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina rendered a decision in a "whiskey" case from Charlotte that is of interest.

The case was tried in the Criminal Court at Charlotte.

It was proved that one of Mr. Kittelle's clerks sold whiskey on Sunday and to minors. Judge Meares ruled that Mr. Kittelle was responsible for the act of his clerk, although he had given orders that no whiskey should be sold on Sunday nor to minors. The charge of Judge Meares was against Mr. Kittelle and he was fined \$50. His lawyers took an appeal, and were confident that Judge Meares' charging would be overruled. The decision was "no error," the court sustaining Judge Meares.

The Supreme Court held that under our statute which permits license to sell liquors to be issued only to persons of good moral character, that such license is a personal trust and the licensee is indictable for sales to minors or on Sundays, whether made by him or his clerks. It is held that the licensee is held responsible for the criminal negligence in not preventing illegal sales by clerks and that in employing them the licensee becomes guarantor of their observance of the law, and that if this were not so it would be a virtual repeal of the license law, since a licensee can employ as clerk one to whom the commissioners may have refused license to retail as unfit for the trust and if the employer is not responsible for such clerk the public receive no protection from the commissioners having examined into the character of such applicant and having refused him license. The opinion is fortified by many similar decisions cited from other States.

ROCKY MOUNT'S BOOM.

Large Land Purchases by the Atlantic Coast Line—Extensive Buildings to be Erected for Shops, Etc.—The Central Point on the Line.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 7.—Maj. Kenly was here yesterday, looking after the interest of the W. & W. R. R. The land donated to the company a short time ago was found to be not sufficient for the necessary extension of the proposed shops, and he bought seven and a half acres more, of Mr. W. D. Danbridge, on the Edgecombe side of the road 180 feet wide, running south parallel with the main line three-quarters of a mile, and taking in Mr. Joe Lancaster's dwelling.

It is a fixed and settled fact that the railroad company means business, and will soon begin work preparing the way for the tracks and shop buildings. This is the central point of the Atlantic Coast Line from Richmond to Florence, in making up passenger and freight trains North, South, East and West. The arrangements of the yard system will be the most complete in the United States.

It is such a big thing our people can't conceive of its magnitude, nor the amount of revenue that will be derived from three to four hundred hands employed by the company.

Other developments will be made later on.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Governor Holt and Party Visit Wrightsville and the New Encampment Grounds—Vital Questions Discussed—Wilmington Does the Honors and Gives the Party a Royal Time—The Governor's Speech—Informal Reception.

According to announcement in yesterday's paper, Governor Thomas M. Holt and party, accompanied by some of our interested citizens, left Wilmington in President Warren G. Elliott's private car at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to visit the new encampment grounds at Wrightsville for the purpose of ascertaining if the grounds will be sufficient to accommodate the whole State guard, or whether it will have to be divided into two encampments.

The following composed the party: Governor Thos. M. Holt, Adjutant-General James G. Glenn, Quartermaster Col. E. G. Harrell, Surgeon-General Hubert Hayward, Col. J. T. Anthony of the Fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. F. Burton of the Second Regiment, Gen. W. G. Lewis, T. P. Jerman, Special Private Secretary to the Governor, W. E. Shipp, Lieut. U. S. A., Col. W. H. Strange, Col. J. L. Cantwell, Col. W. C. Jones, Maj. Walker Taylor, Capt. W. R. Kenan, Capt. J. H. Daniel, Col. F. W. Kerchner, Judge O. P. Meares, A. J. Marshall, Esq., Messrs. Geo. R. French, J. R. Nolan, A. H. Neff, W. H. Bernard and T. W. Clawson in fitting terms.

Upon arriving at Wrightsville, the party was met with carriages and drove over to the new grounds.

A discussion was had in regard to sufficiency of the grounds, and what would be required to put them in order for use by the boys in July next; Water supply, officers quarters, parade ground, &c., &c. After going over the entire ground, the party was taken back to the depot, then to the Beach and Haranocks, spending a short time at each place and then to Capt. E. W. Manning's, where a delicious oyster-rob was served in splendid style. Then the party took the train for Wilmington, and on the way the coming campaign was the topic of conversation. Short speeches were made by Col. Strange, Col. Kerchner, Gen. Lewis, Judge Meares and others, and a vote was taken as to the personal preference of the party between Cleveland and Hill, which resulted in a count of twenty-one to four in favor of Cleveland.

One of the features of the afternoon was the presentation of a bunch of asparagus by Col. Strange to Gov. Holt for his wife, as a gift from Mrs. E. W. Manning. Col. Strange made an appropriate little speech in presenting the same, which was responded to by Gov. Holt in fitting terms.

Upon arrival in the city the party repaired to the Orton, where a sumptuous repast was spread in honor of the distinguished visitors.

After tea the Governor held an informal reception in the Orton parlors, when a large number of the citizens, including many ladies, called upon him. There were probably 200 present and many were doubtless kept away by the wind-storm and rain that began about half-past eight o'clock.

The Governor addressed his visitors in a short, but appropriate, and well-timed speech, saying among other things, that he came to Wilmington on business and on a matter which seemed to be a difficulty between the State and the citizens of Wilmington, which would be decided according to business principles only; but from present indications they would be decided satisfactorily to the citizens of Wilmington. He said that he had not expected any such demonstrations like those that he and his party of officers had greeted with; that he was surprised when upon arriving at the depot he saw such a large gathering to meet them with music and military honors; and that the further arrangements which had been carried out so successfully were to him flattering indeed, all of which had taken deep root in his affections and would doubtless grow and flourish in time to come.

He touched slightly on politics, and said that he was a Democrat to the bone; that he loved his God first, his family next, and his country next; that he was a white man, and would forever stand to the principles of justice, mercy and honesty. That he had seen the time when, just after the war, he was imprisoned for his principles, and when he sought the Executive chamber it was at the point of a dozen bayonets that he reached it; but was now, and should ever be, as long as he remained executive officer, free to any man, be he white or black, rich or poor, to gain admission, unmolested and have his cause investigated and decided according to law and the principles of justice. That when he was given the office of Lieutenant Governor it was not by his solicitation, and since, by the hand of providence, he had been exalted to the supreme office of the State, he had ever strove to do his duty fairly and impartially. That now the condition of the country was in an uncertain state, and he had been forced to announce himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He did not want to be Governor and wished that he was out of it, but as his country had called, he expected to go forward to the battle to win. He paid a beautiful tribute to the State Guard, and closed by thanking the citizens of Wilmington for their extreme hospitality and wishing them much prosperity and happiness.

Governor Holt is truly a sincere and honest man, a staunch Democrat, and it is useless to say that New Hanover will stand by him in the coming campaign, let the result be what it may.

The Governor and party leave for their homes to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, very favorably impressed, and with much love for dear old Wilmington.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the German brig Dr. Witte yesterday for Bremen, with a cargo of 1,077 bales cotton, valued at \$38,400.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

"Congressional Tipplers" as Shown Up by a Newspaper Correspondent.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the House to-day Mr. Funston, of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article published in the New York Voice, which for ten minutes kept the House in a whirlwind of laughter and merriment. The article, which is headed "a fun of the Congression tipplers," goes on to mention the names of a dozen or more Senators, and an equal number of Representatives, who at the Senate and House restaurants have been seen indulging in intoxicating liquors. His (Funston's) name was one of those mentioned and he believed the article was intended to affect the primaries in his district. (Laughter.) He denied that he had ever drunk intoxicants within the capital, and produced the affidavit of the proprietors of the House restaurant to that effect, and a check for the correspondent of the Voice as a liar.

Mr. Cummings of New York, whose name was also published, said that at the time the article was written he was sick in his room; undoubtedly, at the same time the correspondent had seen him drinking a decoction known as "cold tea," which had been introduced by Senator Edmonds.

Mr. Scott of Illinois, whose name was on the black list, denounced the author of the article as a language more forcible than polite, he denounced the correspondent of the Voice, and called upon other correspondents to kick him out of town.

Mr. Burrows of Mich., moved to expunge the whole letter from the Record and designs Mr. Funston's protest, this motion was carried.

Then Mr. Funston, rising to a question of privilege, said that this action of the House left his remarks without any effect, and he proposed to pay attention to the subject, and the matter should be allowed to drop into the oblivion to which it belonged.

Mr. Wheeler of Ala., made a point of order that gentlemen should not use such language upon the floor of this House.

Mr. Funston said that he was informed that the correspondent was not a member of the House, and that the man who wrote the article Mr. Funston then took his seat amid more hisses.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution declaring that it was due to the dignity and good name of the House of Representatives that the remarks made by Mr. Funston should be expunged from the Record.

Mr. Burrows asked the gentleman to withdraw his resolution. He was assured by the gentleman from Maine that anything that could be criticized would be eliminated from the Record.

Mr. Wheeler said that with that assurance he would allow the resolution to lie upon the table for the present.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Proceedings in the Convention at New Orleans.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9.—The United Confederate Convention, which adjourned yesterday, was called to order by Gen. Stephen D. Lee. Gen. Gordon's voice not being able to stand the strain of making itself heard in the large hall, Gen. Lee announced that members of the Confederate Navy were also part and parcel of the association. A resolution in reference to the badge worn by the association was reported by substitute as follows: "Resolved, That if by so doing a copyright can be secured, the letters A. C. V. be placed on badges, and that the Quartermaster-General be authorized to make changes; if no copyright can be secured, that there be no change in the badge."

A resolution by Col. Price Williams, in reference to medals, offered to Raphael Semmes, was reported by substitute, which was adopted as follows: "The committee has considered the resolution, and while they are in hearty sympathy with any project that would honor the memory of a man who so gallantly carried the flag of the Confederacy on the high seas to a morning star, the opinion of the Association as such should not select one hero, to the exclusion of others, for monumental honors."

Surgeon General Joseph Jones submitted a report on the medical and surgical staff who served in the army and navy of the Confederate States. He had statistics of the number of killed and wounded, and also had data relative to the way in which the several Southern States were taking care of their sick and disabled veterans. The report was received and a vote of thanks tendered to Gen. Jones.

ACQUITTAL.

Of a Naval Officer who Killed an Englishman.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—News was received at the Navy Department this morning, that Lieut. H. Hetherington, U. S. N., had been acquitted on a charge of killing James Robinson, an Englishman, at Yokohama, about two months ago. Lieut. Hetherington's commander Jno. R. Bartlett, of the Marion, gave briefly the information that Hetherington had been acquitted by the Court at Yokohama, and that he was a free man. Hetherington's case finally, as there is no other tribunal than the Consul Court, has jurisdiction in such a matter. Hetherington, it will be remembered, is the lieutenant in the navy who shot and killed Robinson, a prominent member of the English colony, on the ground that the latter had been unduly intimate with Mrs. Hetherington, who was living at the time at Yokohama, her husband being attached to the Asiatic Squadron.

Mr. Robinson made what a practically announced a confession to a Rear Admiral Belknap, and Hetherington's act was approved by the foreign residents who were familiar with the circumstances.

Greensboro Record: The report from all sections of Piedmont Carolina give promise of a fine yield of wheat, oats and rye, should no disaster befall the crops between this time and harvest.

Thos. O'Connor, mayor of the city, has rye two feet high and in head.

— Raleigh News and Observer: At the State Treasury yesterday \$344,800 of old bonds were burned at the State Treasury, leaving about \$1,350,000 still outstanding. The amount of the loss of the death of Miss Emily White of Gulf, Chatham county, which occurred at 3 p. m. April 6th.

— Rocky Mount Argonaut: The Atlantic Coast Line people have made another purchase of land for the railroad shops site. They will have their main yard for the whole system at Rocky Mount, as well as the shops.

— Negotiations between the American Tobacco Company are progressing rapidly. It is settled that Rocky Mount is to be the site of purchasing point for Eastern Carolina.

— Statesville Landmark: Last Sunday afternoon a little son of Mr. J. Chapp. Turner, of Chambersburg township, who was playing close to the house of his uncle, who lives about a mile from the place, got into a cornfield and climbed on a chair and got some matches off the mantelpiece while no one was noticing what he was up to, went out and struck one of the matches on the new stack. The result was two stacks of straw burned, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the barn was saved. The burning was so close to the barn and the end of the building was charred and the forage inside caught fire, but was finally extinguished. The little boy who did not think the straw would burn.

— Asheboro Courier: One of the large saw mills belonging to Dr. Worth was burned last Sunday afternoon. The boilers and engine were very much injured. There is on the lumber yard of the mill more than 300,000 feet of dry pine lumber, all of which would have been consumed by the wild flames had it not been for the heroic efforts of a lady, Mrs. Avant Williams, who happened to be present. Mrs. W., seeing a pile of brush burning near the lumber yard, she immediately ran the flames and succeeded in removing the leaves, brush, etc., which connected the burning brush with the lumber. Had it not been for the heroic efforts of the woman the owner would have sustained a heavy loss. The mill was twelve miles south of Asheboro from the property recently purchased by Dr. Worth from Mrs. Hancock.

— Raleigh Chronicle: There was a report yesterday that on the railway west of and near here a negro man had made a desperate attempt to cut the throats of the passengers. Cleveland A. Wound, though bad, was not serious. Mr. Council, one of the best farmers in west Wake, says the farmers are planting corn, but the planting of corn is going on, even on lands of land near dwellings being used.

— Mr. G. B. Alford, gives a bad account of politics in the Holly Springs section, declaring that the negroes are plentiful there. He knows of 45 in his immediate section. — Gov. Holt yesterday commuted the sentence of Gilbert Dunlap, sentenced to the penitentiary for the murder of Robert Hoover, August 14th, 1891. The sentence is commuted to five years in the penitentiary.

— Maxton Union and Scottish Chief: Mr. Calhoun, a colored man, who lives about a mile from town, was assaulted and severely and painfully injured by Mose McLaurin, colored, last Saturday morning. Mr. Patterson, who was present, was engaged in carrying a mule when Mose came up, and was in a stooping posture, rubbing the mule's legs. Supposing that Mose was going to go to work, Mr. Patterson spoke to him, and he was out rising from his position, and was felled by a blow from a 2x4 scantling in the hands of the negro. He was struck just below the ears, and was captured. The blow rendered him unconscious for about three hours. — There seems to have been no real cause for the assault. — Mr. Patterson says that the negro were ploughing together in the field the day before Mr. P. said something to him about his work, but there was no quarrel or harsh words. The negro escaped and has not been captured. It is said that he came very near killing his father some two years ago by cutting him with a pocket knife.

— Mr. J. S. W. Woodard, died at his home at Birdville, Columbus county, on the 14th inst.

— Weldon News: Mr. R. J. Boyd, an aged and respected citizen of the Aulick Springs section, died Wednesday day of last week, aged about seventy-five years. — Willie Thomas, who killed a young girl near Aulick Springs last year, has been sentenced to jail by Gov. Holt. The killing was accidental. He was arrested and taken to jail and was tried at the November term of the Superior court. In view of the facts he was sentenced to the penitentiary in the county jail. — Saturday a colored convict escaped from the guards at Great Falls. He was at work with the negroes in the vicinity of Great Falls and taking advantage of the fact he jumped into the river, swam some distance down the stream and disappeared. Two convicts also escaped from the State farm at Birdville. In the near future we have learned