HORSE AND FORD GENERAL BOX Entered at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., a

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the Weekly Star is a

#### VERY IMPORTANT.

During the past two months bills have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR. The aggregate amount due on these bills was very large, but the aggregate amount thus far paid is comparatively small.

It is hoped every subscriber in arrears will read this notice, and that he will forward the amount due us at

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it-fully as much so as for the proprietor of the paper to eat the farmer's chickens and eggs and then fail or refuse to remunerate him.

We thank those of our subscribers who have paid us, and trust this appeal will not be lost on those who have not paid.

#### THE TWO MAIN CAUSES.

It is an undisputed and indisputable fact that the agricultural industry of this country has been on the decline for the past twenty years. While there are farmers who have done to their estates within that time the farmers as a mass have not, and are really in a worse condition now than they were twenty years ago. As there is nothing without a cause

there must be a cause or causes for this. There are causes, for there are more than one. There are causes which have their origin on the farm and causes which have their origin in the laws which have been enacted within the past twenty years. In these the trouble chiefly is, and it began when the Government began to fool with the finances, to discriminate between the different kinds of money which bore the stamp of its authority and to thus contract the volume of the currency, which gave the money in favor of which it discriminated an enhanced value, increasing its purchasing power and decreasing the value of "unprowhich Northern and Western farmers had been selling their wheat, corn, oats, beef, pork, &c., and Southern farmers had been selling their cotton, tobacco, &c., was good legal tender money, as good in the eyes of the law as any coin, although it was made out of sheets of paper in nothing, a simple promise to pay

at an indefinite time, without saying

in what, but the presumption was in

coin, as coin had been the only money of the Government up to the time of issuing the greenbacks. The 5 20 bonds issued during the war amounting to \$1,500,000,000, might have been legally redeemed in greenbacks because they were "lawful money," but the bondholders fixed that by getting an act through Congress making the bonds payable in coin, which to a certain extent demonetized greenbacks, making them worthless to pay the bondholder, but still good, lawful money to buy wheat, labor, meat &c., and to pay the debts that one citizen owed another. But they were divested in part of their full money value. The next step was to get an act surreptitiously through Congress demonetizing silver, which made the debts due the bondholder payable in gold. Here then were two kinds of money, the greenbacks first, and silver next, partially demonetized, and gold left money in the country. Then prices progeny of prosperity. of farm products (which were not Wheat, corn, oats, beef, pork, etc., are selling to-day for less than half what they sold for twenty years ago. and the farmer who owed \$1,000 then (leaving the interest out of question) would have to sell \$2,000

sold under execution. declined?

worth of the products of his labor to

pay that debt now, and so he has in

the meantime been forced to sell a

largely increased amount, if not

double, of the products of his labor

to pay the interest due to prevent

the mortgage from being foreclosed

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

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financial manipulating, the manufac- sion which has been going on for turers and their tools in the Con- twenty-five years, until the farmer gress of the United States were manipulating the so-called protective not seem possible that he could be tariff-a legislative monstrosity-to levy tribute on the farmer and other toilers of the country to foster favored industries while their own languished and they had all they could do to keep their heads above water, or the the sheriff away from their doors. And they didn't all succeed, either, this Union, and so great is the agfor thousands of farms have gone under the sheriff's hammer, and thouthat if every farm in the United States were sold for cash to-day it would sands of men who once owned homes not cancel the indebtedness on the are now the tenants of the men who mortgaged farms. held the mortgages upon them. As the prices of farm products

under the financial manipulation declined the duties on manufactured articles increased with each succeeding revision until the duty on many articles exceeded the value of the article, the result of which was that the manufacturer protected against foreign competition, had a monopoly at home, and the farmer deprived, to a great extent, of a foreign market by the tariff which cut off much trade with European countries, was compelled to sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest market, while at the same time from these two causes the prices of the products of the farm were steadily declining and the farmer, although he worked hard, and struggled hard, and lived hard, got deeper and deeper in the mire.

Is it any wonder that the Agricultural industry has been depressed?

### IS THIS PROSPERITY?

Hon. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, and other Republican speakers in both wings of the Capitol in discussing the silver purchase repeal bill have with astonishing effrontry declared that when the Democratic party came into power the country was prosperhave since befallen it are the result well, made some money and added of lack of confidence in the Democratic party, and fear of damaging this was not true, for every man who is able to understand what has been going on around him, or has sense enough to distinguish , between ad-

Do a people who are prosperous arise and overthrow the party and the polices which made them prosperous? Do people who have employed agents to attend to their business for them discharge them after many years faithful service and employ others about whose ability they know nothing, simply on the strength of what the others promise to do? People with their senses about them don't do that way. If they did they would very soon lose their reputation for sense. That is precisely what the American people did, actected" things put upon the market. | cording to T. B. Reed, and those Up to 1869 the greenbacks for other Republican statesmen and organs who have been playing on the "prosperity" string. In 1890 they bounced as many of the Republican agents as they could get rid of and in 1892 they bounced the balance of the lot, with the overseer, and this after they had peformed their duty so faithfully that they left the counintrinsically valueless. It was try in a most prosperous condition money, absolute money, redeemable If this were so then Mr. Edison might have ante-dated his remark about this country resolving itself into a lunatic asylum.

But they were probably judging the prosperity of the country by the prosperity of the manufacturers. who were reaping the benefit of the Republican high protective tariff, which had been touched up and in creased from ten to fifteen per cent by McKinley, Reed & Co.

These favored manufacturers pros pered because they gathered in the enormous tribute laid upon the people, a tribute which constantly increased while the ability of the people to pay it annually de-

They certainly didn't find the prosperity among the wage-earners, for if these were prosperous how will the numerous, great, protracted and wide-spread strikes that have become a part of the history of the Southport is one of the most delightful times be accounted for? and how will the nomadic band of 300,000 it will not be many years before her poptramps footing it on nearly all the highways of the country be accounted as the only true, fully recognized for? Strikes and tramps are not the

They didn't find it among the farprotected by a tariff) began to de- mers, the workers in the greatest of cline and the purchasing power all our industries and the one upon of gold began to increase which the prosperity of the country until it is to-day from forty to fifty as a whole depends. When agriculper cent. greater than it was in 1873. ture languishes then all the industries save those which live by plunder or favoritism, (which are sometimes convertible terms), languish.

It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the population of this country live by the plow, and a large per cent. of the remainder are in one way or another dependent upon it. Our railroads, steamboats, and the ships that plow the main are mainly dependent upon it, for it is the products of the farms that constitute the bulk of our internal and external and his farm from being put up and commerce.

A few days ago we published an editorial on the depression in this declined?

A few days ago we published an editorial on the depression in this great industry, and some of the And then, coincident with this causes which produced it a depression in favor of early and complete re-A few days ago we published an And then, coincident with this causes which produced it, a depres- covery.

has been brought so low that it does brought any lower, and yet if the policies which have brought him to what he is be persisted in, he will be brought still lower. he felt a stinging sensation the unmortgaged one the exception. in a large number of the States of gregate amount of these mortgages,

As showing how the agricultural industry has declined between 1866 and 1893, we reproduce the following tabulated statement which appeared in the New York Sun\_several days ago, giving the decline in prices for periods of four years-

Totals	Corn W.heat Oats Hay Cotton	
\$78 21 \$15 64	\$12 84 18 16 18 18 18 18 28 01	Value of an arre's product. 1866-70.
	\$11 90 11 90 28 55	Value of an acre's pro- duct, 1871-775.
\$50 40 \$11 88	31288 87588	Value of an acre's pro- duct, 1876-'80.
\$11 28 856 46		Value of an acre's pro- duct, 1881-'85.
\$49 44 \$9 80	18 07 07 1 18 07 07 1 19 08 1	Value of an acre's pro- duct, 1886-'90.
\$40 75 \$8 15	88688	Value of an acre's product, 1898.

Look at these figures and compare the \$78.21 an acre (value of products between '66 and '70), and the average of \$15.66 an acre with the total of \$40 an acre (for all products), and the \$8.15 average pe acre in 1893, and then talk about "prosperity." Out on such shameless effrontery or arrant stupidity. tariff legislation. They knew that The man who cultivated a 100-acre farm between 1866 and 1870 got \$1,564 for the products of his labor and his land; the man who cultivated the same 100 acres in 1893 gets versity and prosperity, knows it is not \$815. The man who got \$1,564 for his produce bought goods with a 19 per cent. tariff on them, while the man who gets \$815 for the product of the same acres in 1893 buys goods with a 60 per cent, tariff on them. Here is an illustration of Republican statesmanship, and a striking exhibit of what T. B. Reed and other triflers with the truth call "prosperity."

Last week the North Carolina Gazette closed its first volume and entered on its second year with bright prospects. The Gazette is an excellent paper, and there are few harder or more vigilant workers on the press of the State than editor Whitehead, who is always wide awake for news, and always writes forcibly and inter-

NAVAL STORES PROSPECT.

A naval stores factor in Savannah thus

the damage done by the storm, and the general action of the producers in curtailing their product by shutting off old boxes last month will have the effect of causing better prices for spirits and rosin from now on. The improved conditions of business in this country will revive the domestic market and assist in the improvement of prices. The result will be that the producers will net something on the remainder of their crops and will find themselves in a much better condition at the end of the season than they are now. They will be able to square their accounts with the factors. settle up with the merchants and have something left in pocket besides. All of which will be a great help to trade in

A few days ago an inquiry was made at this office as to the population of Southport. Yesterday, Mr. C. L. Stevens, of the Leader, called, and the STAR confesses its surprise when he stated that the population was 1,200 by the census of 1890, and fully 1,890 now. We had not thought it so large, and take pleasure now in giving the figures. places on the South Atlantic coast, and

ulation is doubled.

The Freshet Did no Damage. There is plenty of water in the Upper Cape Fear river, but it is falling rapidly, and the freshet, so far as can be learned. caused no damage to crops on the lowlands. Advices received from Fayette-89 feet at that place the water began falling, and at 8 o'clock a. m. Friday had fallen to 35 feet. The farmers along the Cape Fear made splendid crops this year, and the chances now are that they will be harvested without loss.

The young man (son of Mr. Columbus Williamson) who was bitten by a "ground-rattler" a few days ago, and who came up to the city for treatment, as heretofore stated in the STAR, came to town to consult his physician again yesterday. Dr. Shepard found his right hand considerably swollen, especially the

Bitten by a Rattlesnake,

The 12-year old son of Mr. Columbu Williamson, living at the Morris place, in Harnett township, was bitten by a rattlesnake yesterday morning. The boy was engaged in gathering wood, and reaching around a tree for a stick lying on the ground, The mortgaged farm is now the rule, his hand. Looking around the tree he saw the snake, and his father, Mr. Williamson, coming up, killed the reptile, which proved to be a "ground-rattle snake."

The boy was brought up to the city vesterday afternoon on the Seacoast railroad train, and taken to Dr. Shepard for treatment. His hand and arm were much swollen and he came near fainting while in the Doctor's office. Dr. Shepard gave the boy internal remedies to counteract the effects of the poison, and made local applications to the hand to reduce the swelling. The Doctor thinks the boy will soon recover. The ground-rattlesnake is not so large nor so venomous as the rattle snake proper.

THE CAPE FEAR RISING.

Prospects of a Big Freshet and Conseque Damage to Crops.

The Cape Fear river is rising at Fayetteville and serious apprehensions of big freshet are entertained. Advices to the Weather Bureau in Wilmington vesterday were that the stage of water at Fayetteville was 39.0 feet; a rise of 26.5 feat in the previous 48 hours.

The Cotton Region bulletin issued last night reports 2.05 inches of rain yesterday at Greensboro, in the Haw river section, and this will undoubtedly swell the freshet in the Cape Fear, and may result in great damage to the luxuriant crops of corn on the bottom lands in Bladen county. Timely warning of the disaster impending may, however, enable some of the farmers to save a portion of their crops.

A most artfully packed bale of cotton was discovered at the Champion Compress yesterday. The bale bore the mark "A. G. T.," and was shipped from Society Hill, S. C. The usual inspection was made and it passed to the press, where it was discovered that some foreign substance prevented the cotton from yielding to the pressure. The bale was removed from the press and opened when there was found in the centre

Sand-Packed Cotton.

about fifty pounds of white sand, showing clearly that it was placed there with the intention to defraud. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

There has been an advance from 10 to 50 cents a barrel in the price of rosins during the past week, says the Savannah of the storm in damaging the rosin so badly on the wharves that they were tied up by the railroads until the owners would make some arrangement by which the railroads were not to be held responsible for any losses. With the increase in price there has been a heavy demand for all the new crop brought in.

Southport Notes Gathered From th Leader.

When coming in Sunday night the Blanche caught her propeller in the outer red buoy at the bar. By whistling, the Jones was signaled and went to her assistance, bringing in the Blanche, buoy and anchor. The Blanche was grounded at Battery Island and released from the

Capt. John W. Harper, as boatswain of the Naval Reserves, went on duty uesday p. m., placing the Wilmington n charge of O. D. Burriss during his absence.

Capt. Babbidge, wife and crew of the schooner Wm. Smith, the vessel towed nto this harbor on last Thursday, were safely landed in Baltimore on the 3rd inst., having been taken off the Smith by the barque Syra.

A Singular and Fatal Accident.

A singular accident occurred yesterday at Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. on the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Mr. A. J. Goldston, a merchant of that place, having learned that a dog that had been killing his sheep belonged to a colored man in the neighborhood, took his gun and went over to the negroe's place with the intention of shooting the log. An altercation ensued between the negro and Mr. Goldston, and the latter striking at the man with the but of the gun the weapon was discharged, the whole load lodging in Mr. Goldston's body, killing him instantly.

Intelligence of the unfortunate affair was brought to Wilmington last evening by persons arriving on the C. F. & Y. V

Wm. Shepard and Geo. Shepard, from the Sound, were brought before U. S. charged with plundering the Norwegian barque Najaden. They waived examination and gave bond in the sum of \$200 each for appearance at the next term of the U.S. District Court Anthony Ballard, colored, arrested on the same charge (violation of section 5,358 Revised Statutes of the United States, was sent to jail in default of bond for his appearance before the commis-

Over a Hundred. The Laurinburg Exchange says that Mrs. Mary McLauchlin, of Laurel Hill township, was born in the year 1792 and is in good health. She is a little absent minded, but is otherwise mentally vigorno doubt about it whatever. She belongs to one of the best families of Richmember of the Presbyterian church for the best part of a century.

Col. Hall's Address; On the third page of the STAR today will be found an extract from the North Carolina.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New White House Baby to ned Esher-Official Notification the Bombardment at Rio by Revolu-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14-The new White House baby will be known hereafter as "Esther." This old-fashionad name has been selected for the child by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. It is stated that the selection of this name has no significance other than the partiality of the parents for scriptural de-nominations and that it means "a star" and "good fortune."

g cable from Minister Thompling the entrance to the harbor; also the arsenal on the wharf in the center of the city. A few shells were fired into the city and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The Charles-

ton has not yet arrived." The Navy Department received cablegram this afternoon reporting the arrival of the cruiser Charleston at Montevideo to-day. The cruiser will pro-ceed immediately to Rio Janeiro to proect American interests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15,-It is understood that Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, the present Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department, has been tendered the position of Chief Clerk of the Department.

Commander Crowningshield, of United States Steamer Kearsarge, reported to the Navy Department this afernoon that his vessel left Wilmington to-day for New York with the sailors of the old monitor Nantucket on Board. The Nantucket has been turned over to the North Carolina State authorities for use by the Naval Reserves as a practive vessel. It is not unlikely that the Kearsarge will be ordered to Nicaragua as a precautionary measure in anticipation of another revolution there.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic cotton from the United States during the month of August, 1893, were \$3,433,481, and during the twelve months ended Angust 31, 1893, \$189,-118,216. In August. 1892, \$2,543,235. August 31, 1892, \$257,044,546.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Collectors of Internal Revenue-P. B. Trammell, District of Georgia; R. O. Randall, District of Alabama; J. T. Essary, second Tennessee: F. P. Bond, fifth Tennessee.

A series of embarrassing and provoking incidents is preventing the United States from furnishing speedy protection outbreak, The cruiser Charleston is de ayed in sailing from Montevideo by an accident to her steering gear; the cruiser Detroit has been stopped in her voyage to Brazilian water on account of the discovery that it was necessary for her to comply with certain conditions preliminary to her final acceptance by the Government, and the cruiser Newark cannot leave Norfolk for Rio until Sunday or Monday. These delays under existing circumstances are decidedly embarrass

The Charleston arrived at Montevideo vesterday and her commander found orders there directing him "To proceed with dispatch" to Rio. This morning a dispatch was received at the Navy d F. Picking, stating that the Charleston's steering gear had broken down and that would be necessary to coal before

leaving for Brazilian waters. It is probable that nothing will be accomplished in the House before next Tuesday. This is the view of the situation taken by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who has charge of the bill to repeal the Federal election laws. After the House adjourned to-day he said to a reporter "We shall endeavor again to-morrow to get the election law repeal bil before the House, but our

expectation is that nothing -accomplished before Tuesday. It looks now as if we should be unable to secure a quorum this week, and as Monday has been declared a holiday nothing can be done then. Col. Ike Hill, the deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, has reported that most of the answers to his telegraphic summons read: "Will Monday do? As the senders in all probability won't come earlier, the colonel says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Treasury Department has made public the exact facts in relation to the reported loss of gold bullion from the mint at Philadelphia as follows: "On account of the demand for coin a vault in which some sixteen million dollars was stored in 1887 by Mr. Preston during the term of Mr. Fox, as snperintendent, and which was receipted for by Mr. O. C. Cosbyshell, without weighing, was opened on the 8th inst, and the bullion reweighed by Mr. Morgan, and was found to be thirty bars short, valued at about \$134,000. Mr. Morgan immediately reported to the mint bureau the results, when he was directed to return to Philadelphia at once and re-weigh the bullion. On the second weighing it was still found to be short. Since this bullion was stored in the vault the weigh clerk, an old employe of the mint, had sole custody of it, and circumstances indicated that he knew what had become of the missing bullion. He was charged with its embezzlement and he finally admitted it. He furnished information as o where over \$100,000 of it was secreted, which was recovered vesterday, and more will be recovered later, as he has exstated, but probably between \$6,000 and \$7,000. It is believed at the Treasury Department that nothing will be lost. all sensational news." The name of the implicated official is

Henry S. Cochren. He had been in the employ of the mint over forty years. His salary was \$2,000.

Among the many stories that have gotten afloat concerning this robbery, is ous. Her age is recorded and there is one to the effect that Cochren used a common iron garden rake, which he-inserted between the bars of the vault doors and raked out the gold; he has mond county and has been a sonstant | been at work doing this for a number of years, but, fortunately for the Govern-ment and Mr. Bosbyshell's bondsmen. the fellow hoarded up his ill-gotton gold, and upon being discovered turned it over to the officials.

hand considerably swollen, especially the middle finger, which was also very much discolored. The wound was dressed and the young man returned home in good spirits. The Doctor thinks there is a possibility that blood-poisoning may least of Gen. M. W. Penson now the store of the store. A quarrel ensued, during which the former three a knife at the latter, who retains the store of the store of

THE STORM SUFFERERS. No Serious Sickness on the Sea-Islands Abundant Supplies of Food and Clothing

Received By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, September 14.-A special to the News and Courier from Beaufort says: With regard to the condition

of the storm sufferers, I am rejoiced to say that as far as can be learned everything is getting along very nicely. The immediate suffering is being relieved. No serious sickness has been reported. The work of distribution seems to be ominations and that it means "a star" well organized. The people are getting into their normal good and happy spirits secretary Gresham has received the and all Beaufort is getting along very well. The worst is perhaps over. With the work of charity well systematized "At 11 o'clock this morning the revo-lutionary forces bombarded the forts ple of the United States, there is no ground for apprehension that there will not be a supply of food. The Beaufort committee, I learn, has received \$22,664. In addition to this supplies of food and clothing have been received from every part of the country. The committee holds nightly meetings and a system of distribution has been adopted. The Douglass fund is being turned over to the general fund.

Col. J. G. White is chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee, through which the New York Evening Post fund is being carefully distributed among the needy. The matter was brought to the special attention of the Post through Mrs. G. F. Lawrence. In addition to the fund of \$1,396.50 through the Post, there have been immense packages of clothing, evidently from the best class of New Yorkers, Although fifty packages of clothing goods have been distributed to whites and colored, I found quantity of really fine clothing on hand, so good that the committee think it best to sell the articles and use the money for food. There were almost new plush dolmans from Emil Pasquier, Paris; Moscowitz, Fifth avenue, New York; brocade silk wrappers, tailor-made business suits, French shoes, etc. There will be Parisian style among the negroes of the Sea Islands for once.

# WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

wo Men and Two Women the Victime in Monroe County, Mississippi,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 14-In the ine of lynching business, Monroe county comes to the front with a case in which ur negroes, two men and two wer were victims near Quincy. 15 miles from Aberdeen. Two weeks Thomas Woodruff and five chill dren were taken violently ill and two children died. He and the others still linger with little hope of recovery. A number of neighbors also became very sick while attending the sick. Examinations of the well on th premises disclosed three packages of rough on rats" in it, and suspicion pointed to a negro, Ben Jackson, who was arrested and taken by a crowd o anmasked men from the officers during the inquest trial and hung. The next day the jury examined Mahaley Jackson, Ben's wife, and Lou Carter, his mother-in-law, who testified to a knowl. edge of Ben's intention to buy poison for that purpose, but the jury dis charged them. A crowd of armed mer also took them out and hung them a participants in the conspiracy. Mehale ackson also testified that Rufu Broyles, a well-known negro man o the neighborhood, had furnished th noney to buy the poison and after the first lynching he hid away and eluded discovery until yesterday. He was seen at Wood Mill, a few miles from the scenes of the other tragedies, and this morning his dead body was found hanging to a limb in that vicinity. No par ties have vet been arrested, but the grand jury now in session is thor oughly investigating the case. Judge Cayes, of the Circuit Court, gave the grand jury a forcible and emptory charge to ferret out the lyncher and return indictments against them Ben Jackson had an altercation last Fall with Woodruff, in which he entered Woodruff's house violently, and so excited his wife, who was in a delicate condition from child-birth that she died in few hours. Ben was under bond t appear at the present term of the circuit court with Woodruff as witness again nim, which is escribed as a motive for his poisoning the well.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

to be Held at Birmingham, Ala. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16 .- General Orders No. 108, United Confederate

First. The General commanding deeply egrets that an almost universal request or the postponement of the United Conederate Veterans' reunion, which was to have been held at Birmingham, Ala, on the second and third days of October next, compels him, very reluctantly, to issue this order. It was sincerely hoped by him, and it was his earnest wish, that no impediment would arise which would hinder the Veterans from meeting upon that date, but the increasing demand for ostponement, based upon the extreme depression and poverty in the country makes the postponement imperative the

date of the reunion to be fixed hereafter Second. The General commanding an nounces with pride and congratulates the United Confederate Veterans that No. 406 has been reached in the enrollment of camps in our benevolent and noble federation, and that application has been made to these header necessary forms and blanks for member ship of over one hundred more. The temporary disappointment of the postponement, as it appears, may result great good to the organization. bama, North and South Carolina and in Georgia. Lieutenant General W. L

Cabell, commanding the trans-Missis sippi department, is pushing organizations in Texas and Arkansas, also in Missouri, the heroic veterans of that grand old commonwealth having forwarded resolutions of sympathy and willingness to co-operate with the United Contederate Veterans, so that by the date the reunion is held, it is believed that all of the States will be fully organized and that the hearts of the old veterans will be gladdened at their next meeting by the sight of a full representation of their surviving commanders from every Southern State, so that they can all unite in measures "for the benefit of the living and to care for the graves and memory of our dead."

By order of JOHN B. GORDON,

General Commanding. GEORGE MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

A dispatch from Davis, I. T., says that A. Baldwin, a prominent young physi-cian, son of a member of the Georgia State Legislature, was shot and killed by Jesse Bowden, at Palmer, on Rock creek, Thursday. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel over the hand of a young woman who lived at the house where Baldwin and Bowden boarded.

MISCELLANEA.

The Experiment in South Carolina EDITOR STAR:-The most interesting liquor law in this country is now on trial in our sister State, and as I have recently spent several weeks over there, and have studied the subject some little, I propose to give your readers my conclusions. The law now in force there is in many of its features similar to one-which has been tried in Sweden for seventeen years, and has been an eminent success; something like it, I am told, has also done well in Atlanta, Ga. The adoption of this law was due to a singular combination of political circumstances, which led to the election of a Legislature pledged to some form of prohibition, without really being in favor of prohibition. When the attempt was made to redeem these pledges, a number of bills were defeated by one or the other branch of the Legislature, and the bill finally adopted, known as the "Dispensary Law," was in the nature of a compromise.

The chief feature of the law is that all private sale of spirits is made illegal. Liquors can only be sold by the State, which guarantees both purity and good measure. None can be sold to be drunk on the premises. Distilled spirits are to be sold in quanti ties of not less than half a pint, and beer only by the bottle. Railway companies are forbidden to deliver iquors to any one except the keepers of dispensaries. If I understand the matter correctly, prices are a little above those at which liquors have heretofore been retailed, and all the profits go to the State.

What now, is claimed for this law as a promoter of temperance? First, that there can be no dispensary in any county or community, where a majority of the free-holders do not vote for it. It is, therefore, definite local option law. As a matter of fact, it is said that only some

far opened dispensaries. Next, it is claimed that it will sweep away at one blow the saloon. Nor can clubs, nor restaurants, nor drug stores, nor hotels sell or give away liquors. It is also claimed by the advocates of this law that it will bring large revenues into the Treasury of the State by which the taxes of the people will be reduced, and as the interest of the tax-payer was thus directy concerned, it is hoped that he will aid in the enforcement of the

From what I saw and heard of its practical operation I am disposed to think it a good law, but the bitter feeling against Gov. Tillman, whose pet this law seems to be, makes many good people take but little interest n it. In their indifference and even opposition to it, I do not think they are acting patriotically or wisely. STATE REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG

Is not our good old State greatly behind the times in having no institution of this kind? All the States North, and many in the South, have such places for the improvement of this interesting but unfortunate class of our population. When a pastor in Baltimore used to preach, once a month, to large numbers of young people gathered into an institution of this kind. called "The House of Refuge." Not long since I read a report of the Reformatory of New York, the same that the World has been making such an ado about, because of its mismanagement, and yet badly as it affirms Mr. Brockaway's administration has been, the proportion of [reformed criminals is most encouraging. Mark you, they take them in there as old as 25 and 30, and yet it is claimed that as many as 32 per cent. are reformed and become good citizens. Chief Justice Noah Davis, of New York, gives the history of one orphan girl, who was allowed to grow ip in vice, and who cost the State over a hundred thousand dollars. Eighty-three of her descendants became criminals. If an institution such as I am calling for, should cost the State a half million of dollars, it would pay for itself, in lessening the number of violators of the law, besides doing immense good in many

other ways. MR. MOODY AT CHICAGO, I regard Mr. Moody as the most iseful man in America, and he never did a better work than he is now doing in Chicago. He has about 36 of the best evangelistic preachers of this country and Europe at work under his direction. He has thir teen churches, four theatres, five large tents and four Gospel wagons filled with worshippers twice a day. He affirms that many of the strang ers who come to the great Fair are on the eve of a great national revival, such as has not been seen in this country during this century. And his spiritual blessing, he thinks, will be the out-come of the financial distress of the people. God grant that his prophecy may prove true!

CURRENT COMMENT.

tion to require by law that members of Congress shall listen to each other's speeches. That is too much like requiring the directors of a railroad to ride on the cowcatcher to prevent accidents .- Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

Cholera cases are getting to be widespread, but it is especially worthy of note that cholera spreads and becomes epidemic only in those one of the clerks suggested that he m-places which are not vigilantly struct his correspondents to direct letguarded by the resources of sanitary science. It is as good a demonstration as one could ask, that the disease may be held under control, and that it is not likely any longer to become a scourge in any community that chooses to protect itself .- Phil. Ledger, Ind.

the Cherokee Strip. It is not a dress affair.—Picayune.

Sing on, as if in pain;
And dreaming through the twilight
That doth not rise or set, Haply I may remember.
And haply may forget.
Christian Rosette. BY T. H. PRITCHARD.

> SUNDAY SELECTONS. - He that rebukes a private fault openly, betrays it rather than reproves it.
>
> —Quarles.

When I am dead, my deares Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head

I shall not see the shadows, I shall not feel the rain;

shall not hear the nightingale

Nor shady cypress tree;
Be the green grass above me
With showers and dewdrops wet;
And if thou wilt, remember,
And if thou wilt, forget.

- A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace. - Emerson.

- The great hold the Sunday School has on the people is shown by the large number of schools and atten-dants reported for the United States and British America. There are 180,000 schools, attended by over 10,000,000

- Happiness is a sunbeam which may pass through a thousand bosoms without losing a particle of its original ray; nay, when it strikes on a kindred heart, like the converging light on a mirror, it reflects itself with double brightness. Happiness is not perfect till it is should be a source.

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

it is shared .- Porter.

- Clinton Democrat: Mrs. J. M. Spell, wife of our esteemed sheriff, died at her home Monday night, after a very brief illness, at the age of forty years.

-Weldon News: Mr. H. L. Joyner, dealer in general merchandise at Seaboard, made an assignment last Saturday for the benefit of his creditors. We are unable to learn the amount of assets

or liabilities. - Goldsboro Argus: In the case of young Mangum formerly of the Caucasian office, who was indicted by the management for the larceny of two postal notes, and which came up in the Superior Court yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," after a short

- Kinston Free Press: The late rains have damaged cotton badly. Cotton is sprouting some in the bolls, caused by the damp, warm weather, and if the weather continues so much longer the damage will be very great. There is also some complaint of rust. Some of the cotton on the ground is rotting. There is also complaint of corn rotting.

- Newbern Journal: Native hay is coming in and judging from appearances the crop will be abundant. The growth is luxuriant, and near the cit more land on almost every farm has "gone to grass" than ever before. If farms more remote have done equally as well the spectacle of a Craven county farmer buying forage this year will be a rare one.

- Fayetteville Gasette: At or near Hope Mills, this county, on last Satur-Coast Line Railway, ran over and killed It is stated that Mr. Faircloth was under the influence of strong drink, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that he came to his death by his own careless-

- Wadesboro Messengr-Intelligencer: We have interviewed a number or the largest and most conservative farmers of the country as to the probable damage the cotton crop has sustained on account of the recent great storm and mous opinion is that the crop has been damaged from 20 to 25 per cent. up to this time, and every day of wet weather increases the injury. The cotton that is open is sprouting in the bur and numbers of grown bolls are rotting before There is no doubt about it: the crop has sustained serious injury Corn has also suffered greatly. Most of the corn on the low lands was covered with water twice and ruined, and much of that on the uplands was blown on the

ground and has since rotted. - Chatham Record: The many friends of Mr. Mark Bynum, of Gulf township, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred very suddenly on last Saturday. While in his usual health he was taken sick at the breakfast table on Saturday and died in less than an hour. day Mr. Sidney S. Strowd, of Baldwin township, met with a horrible and probably fatal accident. By some mischance he fell from his tobacco barn and as he struck the ground, face downwards, the short stump of a bush bierced his left eye to the depth of three inches. His son, who was with him, pulled the piece of wood out, and Mr. Strowd walked to the house, a short distance off, but soon became unconscious and at last accounts vesterday was still unconscious and it was thought he would soon die.

- Monroe Enquirer: Monday aflittle son of Mr. Johua Whitley on the foot. Dr. Ashcraft attended the little remedy. His suffering was intense, but he is getting well now. Mr. Whitley's mother, who is about eighty years old, Beaver Dam, Walter Stegall lentally shot and killed his couisn, Thos. Stegall. The particulars of the sad affair as near as we can get them are how the cylinder worked and while Walter was showing him and explaining the workings of it the pistol fired and the bullet struck Thomas in the breast. The wounded man lived about six hours after he was shot. Thomas was about twenty-two years old and Walter is about sixteen. - Creensboro Record: Passengers

on the train from the east last night brought up a story that at Burlington vesterday a white man by the name of Woods and a colored boy, both inmates Woods had thrown the boy in the first trial, at which the same result followed Woods got up and rubbed the side of his face and at once fell dead in his tracks. An autopsy showed that he had ruptured one of the years leading to the "bursted his heart strings" by the violent exertion. Of course the boy with whom he was wrestling was exonerated.

There is a gentleman living in Greensboro by the name of Wm. A. Brown. There is also a colored individual by the same name. The first is well known to the postoffice officials, while the latter is not, in consequence of which Mr. Brown, white, often gets the letters belonging to Mr. Brown, colored. He kicked about it. Finally ters to W. A. Brown, colored. Said he

"Let it go; I had rather miss all my
letters than have 'colored' stuck on to
them," and he is black as coal dust.

Telegrams were sent Senators Call and come a scourge in any community that chooses to protect itself.—Phil.

Ledger, Ind.

— All sorts of people are ready for the Cherokee Strip. It is not a dress affair.—Picayune.

Telegrams were sent senators can and Pasco, of Florida, yesterday, urging their support of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill, signed by every business man of prominence in the city, who was seen. No one refused. The Chamber of Commerce has unanimously endorsed unconditional repeal.