

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
10 Months
6 Months
3 Months
1 Month
1 Week
1 Day
1 Hour
1 Minute
1 Second

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**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**  
The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 cent, postage paid, \$1.00 per year, 6 months, 50 cents, 3 months, 30 cents, 1 month, 10 cents.

**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 once.

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it—fully as much so for the proprietor of the paper to eat the subscriber'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 well, made some money and added 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 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. It is 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 "unprotected" things put upon the market.

Up to 1869 the greenbacks for which 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 intrinsically valueless. It was money, absolute money, redeemable 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 \$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 demoralized greenbacks, making them worthless to pay the bondholder, but still good, and able to pay wheat, labor, meat &c., and to pay the debts that one citizen owed another. But they were divested in another way 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 as the only true, fully recognized money in the country. Then prices of farm products (which were not protected by a tariff) began to decline and the purchasing power of gold began to increase until it is to-day from forty to fifty per cent. greater than it was in 1873. 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 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 and his farm from being put up and sold under execution.

Is it a wonder that agriculture has declined?

And then, coincident with this

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financial manipulating, the manufacturers and their tools in the Congress of the United States were manipulating the so-called protective 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 sheriff away from their doors. And they didn't all succeed, either, for thousands of farms have gone under the sheriff's hammer, and thousands of men who once owned homes are now the tenants of the men who 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 with astonishng effrontery declared that when the Democratic party came into power the country was prosperous and that the misfortunes which have since befallen it are the result of lack of confidence in the Democratic party, and fear of damaging tariff legislation. They knew that 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 adversity and prosperity, knows it is not true.

Do a people who are prosperous arise and overthrow the party and the policies 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 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, according to T. B. Reed, and those 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 performed their duty so faithfully that they left the country in a most prosperous condition. 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 increased from ten to fifteen per cent. by McKinley, Reed & Co.

These favored manufacturers prospered 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 decreased.

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 times be accounted for? and how will the nomadic band of 300,000 tramps footing it on nearly all the highways of the country be accounted for? Strikes and tramps are not the progeny of prosperity.

They didn't find it among the farmers, the workers in the greatest of all our industries and the one upon which the prosperity of the country as a whole depends. When agriculture 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 other 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 commerce.

A few days ago we published an editorial on the depression in this great industry, and some of the causes which produced it, a depression

which has been going on for twenty-five years, until the farmer has been brought so low that it does not seem possible that he could be brought any lower, and yet if the policies which have brought him to what he is persisted in, he will be brought still lower. The mortgaged farm is now the rule, the unmortgaged one the exception, in a large number of the States of this Union, and so great is the aggregate amount of these mortgages, that if every farm in the United States were sold for cash to-day it would not cancel the indebtedness on the mortgaged farms.

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—

Year	Value of an acre's product, 1866-70	Value of an acre's product, 1871-75	Value of an acre's product, 1876-80	Value of an acre's product, 1881-85	Value of an acre's product, 1886-90
Wheat	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Corn	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Oats	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Barley	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Rye	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Timothy	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Hay	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Wool	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Butter	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Cheese	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Eggs	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Poultry	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Swine	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Cattle	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50
Horses	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50

Look at these figures and compare the \$73.21 an acre (value of products between '66 and '70), and the average of \$15.06 an acre with the total of \$40 an acre (for all products), and the \$8.15 average per acre in 1893, and then talk about "prosperity." Out on such shameful effrontery or arrant stupidity. 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 \$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 interestingly.

**NAVAL STORES PROSPECT.**

The Production Lessened—Better Prices Expected.

A naval stores factor in Savannah thus unburdens himself to a reporter of the News:

"The decrease in the output caused by the damage done by the storm, and the general action of the producers in curtailing their production 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 not 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 this section."

**Population of Southport.**

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 1,800 now. We had not thought it so large, and take pleasure now in giving the figures. Southport is one of the most delightful places on the South Atlantic coast, and it will not be many years before her population 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. Advice received from Fayetteville yesterday were that after a rise of 39 feet at that place the water began falling, and at 8 o'clock a. m. Friday had fallen to 85 feet. The farmers along the Cape Fear made splendid crops this year, and the chances now are that they will be harvested without loss.

**Young Williamson.**

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 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 ensue, but considers the chances very largely in favor of early and complete recovery.

**Bitten by a Rattlesnake.**

The 12-year old son of Mr. Columbus 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, he felt a stinging sensation in 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-rattler."

The boy was brought up to the city yesterday afternoon on the Seacoast railroad train, and taken to Dr. Shepard for treatment. His hand and arm were much swollen, and he came ranting 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 rattlesnake proper.

**THE CAPE FEAR RISING.**

Prospects of a Big Freshet and Consequent Damage to Crops.

The Cape Fear river is rising at Fayetteville and serious apprehensions of a big freshet are entertained. Advice to the Weather Bureau in Wilmington yesterday were that the stage of water at Fayetteville was 30.0 feet; a rise of 26.5 feet in the previous 48 hours.

The Cotton Region bulletin issued last night reports 9.05 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.

**Sand-Packed Cotton.**

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

**Roast in Savannah.**

There has been an advance from 10 to 50 cents a barrel in the price of rosin during the past week, says the Savannah News. This was the result of the work of the storm in damaging the rosin so badly on the wharves that they were tied up by the railroad 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 the Leader.**

When coming in Sunday night the *Blanche* caught her propeller in the outer reef 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 buoy.

Capt. John W. Harper, as boatswain of the Naval Reserve, went on duty Tuesday p. m. placing the *Wilmington* in charge of O. D. Burris during his absence.

Capt. Babidge, wife and crew of the schooner *Wm. Smith*, the vessel towed into 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 negro's place with the intention of shooting the dog. An altercation ensued between the negro and Mr. Goldston, and the latter striking the man with the butt 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. train.

**U. S. Commissioners' Court.**

Wm. Shepard and Geo. Shepard, of the Sound, were brought before U. S. Commissioner R. H. Bunting yesterday charged with plundering the Norwegian barque *Najaden*. They waived examination and gave bond in the sum of \$800 each for appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court. The barque was seized by the U. S. cutter *Albatross* and taken to the Sound. The barque was found to be a Norwegian barque, and the cargo was found to be stolen goods.

**Over a Hundred.**

The Laurinburg Exchange says that Mary Mouchman, of Laurel Hill township, was born in the year 1799 and is in good health. She is a little absent minded, but is otherwise mentally vigorous. Her age is recorded and there is no doubt about it whatever. She belongs to one of the best families of Richmond county and has been a constant member of the Presbyterian church for the best part of a century.

**Col. Hall's Address.**

On the third page of the STAR to-day will be found an extract from the address of Col. E. D. Hall, delivered at the reunion of the 37th Regiment N. C. S. T., held at LaGrange August 27th. He pays a merited tribute to the gallantry of Gen. M. W. Ransom, now the distinguished senior U. S. Senator from North Carolina.

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

**The New White House Baby to be Named Baber—Official Notification of the Bombardment at Rio by Revolutionaries.**

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The new White House baby will be known hereafter as "Baber." This old-fashioned 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 denominations and that it means "a star" and "good fortune."

Secretary Gresham has received the following cable from Minister Thompson, at Rio:

"At 11 o'clock this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding 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 *Charleston* has not yet arrived."

Navy Department received a cablegram from the *Charleston* at Montevideo to-day. The cruiser will proceed immediately to Rio Janeiro to protect American interests.

Joseph Daniels, of North Carolina, the present Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, has been tendered the position of Chief Clerk of the Department.

Commander Crowningshield, of the United States Steamer Kearsarge, reported to the Navy Department this afternoon 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 practice 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 products from the United States during the month of August, 1893, were \$3,438,481, and during the two months ended August 31, 1893, \$3,704,546.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments: Collector of Internal Revenue—P. B. Trammell, District of Georgia; R. O. Randall, District of Alabama; J. T. Essary, second Tennessee. Two women, sick Thomas Woodruff and five children were taken violently ill and two children died. He and the others will linger a little longer before recovery. A number of neighbors also became very sick while attending the sick. Examinations of the well on the premises of the two women, and suspicion pointed to a negro, Ben Jackson, who was arrested and taken by a crowd of uneducated 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 knowledge of Ben's intention to buy poison for that purpose, but the jury discharged them. A crowd of armed men also testified to a knowledge of the conspiracy. Mahaley Jackson also testified that Rufus Broyles, a well-known negro man of the neighborhood, had furnished the money to buy the poison and after the first lynching he hid away and eluded discovery until yesterday. He was seen by Woodruff 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 party of the grand jury now in session is thoroughly investigating the case. Judge Cayes, of the Circuit Court, gave the grand jury a forcible and an empty charge to ferret out the lynchings and return indictments against them. Ben Jackson had an altercation last Fall with Woodruff, and was expelled from Woodruff's house violently, and so excited his wife, who was in a delicate condition from child-birth that she died in a few hours. Ben was under bond to appear at the present term of the circuit court with Woodruff as witness against him, which is ascribed as a motive for his poisoning the well.

**AGAIN POSTPONED.**

**The Reunion of the Confederate Veterans to be Held at Birmingham, Ala.**

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—General Orders No. 108, United Confederate Veterans, says:

First. The General commanding deeply regrets that an almost universal request for the postponement of the United Confederate 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 is sincerely hoped that no impediment would arise which would prevent the reunion from taking place on that date, but the increasing demand for postponement, based upon the extreme depression and poverty in the country, has made it imperative to postpone the date of the reunion to be fixed hereafter.

Second. The General commanding announces with pride and congratulation the fact that the United Confederate Veterans of the South have reached the enrollment of camps in our benevolent and noble federation, and that applications have been made to these headquarters for necessary forms and blanks for membership of over one hundred more. The temporary disappointment of the postponement as it appears, may result in great good to the organization.

Enthusiasm is now aroused in Alabama, North and South Carolina and in Georgia. The commanding General, W. L. Cabell, commanding the trans-Mississippi department, is pushing organizations in Texas and Arkansas, also in Missouri, the heroic veterans of the grand old commonwealth having just forwarded resolutions of sympathy and willingness to cooperate with the United Confederate 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 physician, 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.

**THE STORM SUFFERERS.**

**No Serious Sickness on the Sea—Landed—Abundant Supplies of Food and Clothing Received.**

By Telegram 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 well organized. The people are getting into their normal good and happy spirits and all Beaufort is getting along very well. The worst is perhaps over. With the work of charity well systematized and a generous response from the people 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 \$23,664. 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 Douglas land 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* is being carefully distributed among the needy. The matter was brought to the special attention of the *Post* through Mrs. G. G. White, who has received the fund of \$1,398.50 through the *Post*, there have been immense packages of clothing, evidently from the best class at New York. Although the packages of clothing goods have been distributed to whites and colored, I found a quantity of really fine clothing on board, so good that the committee decided to best to sell the articles and use the money for food. There were almost new plush dresses from Emil Pasquier, Paris. Macowits, 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.**

**Two Men and Two Women the Victims in Monroe County, Mississippi.**

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 14.—In the line of lynching business, Monroe county comes to the front with a case in which four negroes, two men and two women were victimized near January, 15 miles from Aberdeen. Two women, sick Thomas Woodruff and five children were taken violently ill and two children died. He and the others will linger a little longer before recovery. A number of neighbors also became very sick while attending the sick. Examinations of the well on the premises of the two women, and suspicion pointed to a negro, Ben Jackson, who was arrested and taken by a crowd of uneducated 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 knowledge of Ben's intention to buy poison for that purpose, but the jury discharged them. A crowd of armed men also testified to a knowledge of the conspiracy. Mahaley Jackson also testified that Rufus Broyles, a well-known negro man of the neighborhood, had furnished the money to buy the poison and after the first lynching he hid away and eluded discovery until yesterday. He was seen by Woodruff 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 party of the grand jury now in session is thoroughly investigating the case. Judge Cayes, of the Circuit Court, gave the grand jury a forcible and an empty charge to ferret out the lynchings and return indictments against them. Ben Jackson had an altercation last Fall with Woodruff, and was expelled from Woodruff's house violently, and so excited his wife, who was in a delicate condition from child-birth that she died in a few hours. Ben was under bond to appear at the present term of the circuit court with Woodruff as witness against him, which is ascribed as a motive for his poisoning the well.

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 in it. In their indifference and even opposition to it, I do not think they are acting patriotically or wisely.

**STATE REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.**

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. Brockway'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 criminals. If an institution, Chief Justice Noah Davis, of New York, gives the history of one orphan girl, who was allowed to grow up 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 useful man in America, and he never did a better work than he is now doing in Chicago. He has about 30 of the best evangelistic preachers of this country and Europe at work under his direction. He has thirteen churches, four theatres, five large tents and four Gospel wagons filled with worshippers twice a day. He affirms that many of the strangers who come to the great Fair are on the eve of great national revival, such as has not been seen in this country during this century. And this 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.**

We do not approve of the suggestion 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 places which are not vigilantly guarded 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 to any community that endeavours to protect itself.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

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

**MISCELLANEA.**

BY T. H. FRITCHARD.

**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 quantities of not less than half a pint, and beer only by the bottle. Railway companies are forbidden to deliver liquors 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, a definite local option law. As a matter of fact, it is said that only some thirty counties in the State have thus far opened dispensaries.

Next