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5 "	5 00	8 75	11 00	13 00	26 00	33 00	53 00	80 00
6 "	6 00	10 00	13 00	15 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	90 00
7 "	7 00	11 00	14 00	17 00	34 00	43 00	67 00	100 00
8 "	8 00	12 50	16 00	19 00	38 00	47 00	74 00	110 00
9 "	9 00	13 50	17 00	20 50	41 00	51 00	80 00	120 00
10 "	10 00	15 00	18 50	22 00	44 00	55 00	87 00	130 00
11 "	11 00	16 00	20 00	23 50	47 00	59 00	94 00	140 00
13 "	13 00	19 00	23 00	26 00	52 00	65 00	107 00	160 00
14 "	14 00	20 00	24 00	27 00	54 00	68 00	112 00	168 00
15 "	15 00	21 00	25 00	28 00	56 00	72 00	117 00	176 00
20 "	20 00	26 00	30 00	33 00	66 00	88 00	142 00	214 00
23 "	23 00	29 00	33 00	36 00	72 00	94 00	154 00	232 00
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The subscription price of the **Weekly Star** is as follows:

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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 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.

NOT A GOOD SHOWING.

There are men who succeed in all the industries of life, and there are men who fail. There are men who will succeed in some of the pursuits where a hundred fail, but it will always be found that the men who succeed are men of energy, industry and system, and that they follow methods based on intelligence and good judgment. Of course all business men are dependent more or less for the measure of their success on the conditions that surround them and that affect the current of trade and the business prosperity of their own and other countries, so that there are times when no matter what the energy, industry, judgment or method may be, the reward will be small, or there may be no reward; but even then the man of energy, industry, judgment and method will weather the storm and survive while others succumb and go down with the wreck.

This applies to all the industries, and to the industry of the farm as much so as any, although the farmer of thrift is better able, provided he is not in debt, to stand the shock of industrial upheavals than ninety-nine out of a hundred men, for he lives at home, has an abundance to eat and to wear, has less need for money than others, and can get along with very little of it. But as he works for money, if he doesn't make it his calling as far as he is concerned may be called a failure.

In ordinary years when the prices for farm products are ordinary, that farming is a failure with many if not with a majority of the farmers of the United States is a fact that cannot be denied, for there is not one in five of them who makes as much by his labor and on his investment as he should make, whether prices be high or low. In either event the average farm should yield a better return than it does. If it doesn't it is to a great extent the fault of the farmers themselves, and of systems pursued which make success as a rule simply impossible. We speak thus not in a carping spirit, (it is easy to find fault) but because the facts and figures bear us out in it.

The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the year 1893 gives the acreage of wheat in this country at 34,629,418 acres, yield 393,181,725 bushels; corn 72,036,465 acres, yield 1,619,496,131 bushels; oats 27,273,933 acres, yield 638,854,850 bushels; rye 2,038,485 acres, yield 26,555,446 bushels; barley 3,220,371 acres, yield 69,869,495 bushels; buckwheat 815,614 acres, yield 22,132,311 bushels; potatoes (Irish) 2,605,186 acres, yield 183,034,203 bushels; tobacco 702,952 acres, yield 483,023,964 pounds; hay 49,613,469 acres, yield 65,763,158 tons. Taken in the bulk this is a colossal product for one country for one harvest, but so is the number of acres colossal. In the aggregate the product is great, but in proportion to acreage and the labor required, small.

The average yield of wheat per acre was 11.14 bushels; of corn 22.5 bushelf; of oats 23.4 bushels; of rye 13 bushels; of barley 21.7 bushels; of buckwheat 14.9 bushels; of potatoes 72.2 bushels; of tobacco 687 pounds; of hay 1⅓ tons. The average yield of cotton, according to the last reports we have seen, is about one-third of a bale to the acre.

This is an exceptional year, and with the low prices prevailing for nearly all products it is easy enough

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to account for the hard times among the farmers all over the country. But as a class they have been contending with hard times for a number of years, partially due to circumstances over which they have had directly no control, such as the high tariff which practically confined them to a too limited "home market" and cut them out to a great extent from the great world market which is their best market.

But isn't there an object lesson in these figures which tell a story of their own? Is there nothing in these to account for the unprofitableness of the farming industry as an industry? Prices are very low now, so we will skip these and presume for sake of illustration that the crop of last year brought fair prices. Dollar wheat is the farmer's ideal; fifty cent corn and oats are considered good. With an average yield of less than 12 bushels of wheat to the acre, even at the ideal price, how much clear profit is there to the farmer in wheat unless he cultivates it extensively enough to employ labor-saving machinery to reduce the cost of production? It costs the average farmer more than 50 cents a bushel to produce wheat, which does not include the cost of marketing, waste, &c. The farmer who cultivated 50 acres (and that's a large average for an ordinary farmer), would realize about $250. An acre of corn at 50 cents a bushel, would produce about the same result, and an acre of oats about the same, taking it for granted the farmer got these prices (which he seldom gets), so that the man who cultivates 150 acres, which few do, would get for the these staple crops $750. Put a fair valuation on the land, stock, farm machinery, implements, &c., allow for a reasonable interest on the money invested in these, and how much does it leave him for his year's work? And so with cotton, which even at 10 cents a pound, leaves a very small margin for profit.

There is only one way to change this, and that is by a revolution in methods, to cultivate less land, at less expense, and get from one acre what it now requires two or three to produce. As the cost of production and amount of labor are decreased, the profit on production is increased, and thus the farming which does not pay, may be made to pay.

MINOR MENTION

The efforts the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor are making to have Secretary Carlisle enjoined from issuing bonds may settle one thing, which has been a matter of dispute ever since the specie resumption act went into effect. That act provided for a reserve fund. John Sherman decided when Secretary of the Treasury to make it a *gold* reserve fund, and issued bonds by which a gold fund of $100,000,000 was raised. It has been contended ever since by some and as stoutly denied by others that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority at any time this fund may fall below $100,000,000 to issue bonds to keep it up to that amount. This is the opinion that has been held by all the Secretaries of the Treasury since Sherman, and seems to be held by Secretary Carlisle. But as there was some doubt about it, to clear up the doubt, Secretary Carlisle asked Congress to empower the Secretary to issue bonds when the emergency in his opinion might require it, so that there might be no question about it. As Congress has not acted, the Secretary has exercised his discretionary authority and has accordingly issued a call for $50,000,000. It is to test his right under the law to do this that these proceedings have been instituted, and it is well that they have been, if they result in a judicial decision and settle a point, dispute about which is embarrassing to the Treasury, and has a tendency to throw a cloud upon the bonds he may issue until that point is settled. In matters of this importance the law should be clear, and there should be no doubt as to its interpretation.

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The most interesting item of news that we have had from Europe lately is the reconciliation of the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck, followed by the triumphal entry of the Prince into Berlin Friday. The popular and royal welcome, as shown by the rejoicing, house decorations, &c., shows the importance attached to this closing of the breach between the Emperor and his old Chancellor both by the people of Germany and by the young, headstrong Emperor, who came to the conclusion, and tried it until he probably found out his mistake, that he could run the Empire without the counsel or the assistance of the man who did more than any other living man to build it up. The fact is the Emperor has felt the need of his counsel all along, and it was only the haughty, obstinate disposition of a vain, egotistic man which prevented him from acknowledging it sooner. It is well for him and also for Germany that he has come down from his high perch at last and called into his counsels again the biggest brained, most popular and resourceful man in his empire. It is a significant event and clearly foreshadows the stirring times ahead, for which the young Emperor was getting himself into shape when he invited the man of "blood and iron" back to Berlin and gave him both hands of royal welcome when he came.

⁂

We read occasionally of some remarkable yields of cotton, showing what intelligent and industrious culture will do in that way, but one of the most remarkable that we have yet noted is mentioned by the Augusta *Chronicle*, where Mr. George W. Truitt, of Troup county, Ga., made a record of 104 bales in one year, with two mules. It is called Truitt's prolific, which was developed by his own careful selection of seed and culture, and among hundreds of samples of the finest cotton raised in surrounding States, exhibited at the Augusta fair, took the premium. The noteworthy part about this is not so much the extraordinary yield compared with the labor employed, but that the cotton has been brought to an extraordinary state of perfection not only as to yield but to quality by judicious selection and careful culture, for both of which Mr. Truitt has been amply compensated, and by doing which he has not only profited himself but helped the cotton planters of his State, thousands of whom, the *Chronicle* says, are following his example and are planting seed from his fields. All men like Mr. Truitt should be encouraged and honored, for in the work they do, although they are working for themselves, they are public benefactors.

The Maryland statesman who introduced a bill in the Legislature to tax mortgages, should follow it up by introducing a bill to tax a man on the property his neighbor owns, and on the expenses of his family &c. As revenue raisers this addition to the bill he offers might make it a howling success.

Congress will appropriate $150,000,000 for pensions for the next fiscal year, which is about $30,000,000 less than it was thought would be necessary. The pension agents haven't quite as full a swing in the pension office now as they had under the last administration. But $150,000,000 is about three times as much as it ought to be,

HAVE PLEASED WHOLE FAMILIES.

We feel good! We experience the same pleasurable emotions that come to all who do a good act and carry a ray of sunshine and happiness into any human heart. The success of our grand portfolio of photographs, while not much of a surprise to us, is yet highly gratifying. The demand for Series No. 1 exceeded our highest anticipations, and we confidently expect a large increase in the demand for all the future editions.

Series No. 2 is now ready and contains sixteen more of those superb photographic views taken by John L. Stoddard. They form a grand panorama of famous cities, street scenes from noted places, landmarks in the world's history, views of ancient cities and castles, temples, cathedrals, mosques, paintings and statuary, from all the world's great art centres. As an educational feature, as the popular work of the day, as a matter of interest to family and friends, you cannot afford to be without this grand galaxy of art. The cost is nominal. We practically give these valuable works away, for the charge we make of twelve cents for each series, covers but little more than the expense of mailing, wrapping, etc. Therefore no one need miss this great opportunity to obtain an art collection which outrivals anything ever published. The views are exact reproductions of the photographs taken under Mr. Stoddard's personal supervision. The entire series will constitute a magnificent Art Album.

See our coupon in this paper. Cut one of them out and send or bring them to this office with Twelve Cents and we will send you Series No. 2. Twelve Cents for each Series will in a short time give you the most complete and interesting pictorial history of the world's greatest wonders and beauties ever published.

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Wilmington, N. C.

— The Florida and Georgia troops "fought nobly"—or nobody—don't remember which.

There is a strike among the coal miners in ten of the largest mines of the Des Moines, Iowa, district. The miners agreed to accept a reduction of from 90 to 80 cents a ton, which the operators refused to accept. Eighty cents a ton is just five cents a ton more than the protective tariff, which they still insist on getting. Most of the manufacturers say the protection they ask (but this is a fib) is to cover the difference between the cost of labor in this country and in Europe, but these coal miners want a tariff to cover the entire cost of labor, which is cheeky if not hoggish.

The Government of Belgium is very thoughtful and considerate. When a couple marries in that country they are presented with a little book containing the marriage laws, other information and directions for the feeding and care of infants. This shows not only thoughtful consideration but a commendable disposition to foster infant industries.

Superior Court.

Cases were disposed of in the Superior Court for New Hanouer county yesterday as follows:

S. W. Sanders vs. N. Y. & W. S. S. Co. Continued.

W. E. Worth & Co. vs. Hans A. Kure. Judgment.

Abbie Sampson vs. James Henry Sampson. Judgment for divorce.

Mica Roofing Co. vs. Thos. E. Bagley. Judgment.

Worth & Worth vs. D. J. Clark. Continued.

J. H. Hargrave & Sons vs. Adrian & Vollers. Judgment.

Mrs. H. F. Clowe vs. Imperial Pine Product Co. Judgment for plaintiff; appeal by defendant.

W. E. Worth vs. Carmichael, et al. Receiver appointed.

Alex. Mallett vs. Franscenia Mallett. Decree of divorce.

Court took a recess at one o'clock until 10 a. m. Monday.

State Horticultural Fair.

A letter was received here yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce inquiring whether Wilmington would like to have the Annual State Horticultural Fair here in August next, stating that it would only be necessary for Wilmington to furnish about four or five hundred dollars to help pay the expenses. Of course the proceeds from admission charged for entering the exhibition hall or grounds would go to the permanent Wilmington fair fund, a "W. W. W." or anything designated by the merchants. Col. F. W. Kerchner, President of the Chamber of Commerce, turned the letter over to merchants who were interested, and it is learned from good authority that several business men have been approached and speak very favorably of the project. Some suggest that the committee who have the matter in charge look at Hilton Park for the fair grounds or the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company's building. The letter suggested that a ball be given each night during the fair.

One of the interested parties said that in August the crops were all laid by and farmers and country merchants would come then and spend their money.

DEATH OF JAS. S. BATTLE.

After a Short Illness at Spring Hope, N. C.

ROCKY MOUNT, Jan. 27.—Yesterday at Spring Hope, a sad occurrence took place in the death of James S. Battle, of Warrenton, and eldest son of W. S. Battle of Tarboro. Mr. Battle had a short illness, having been sick about one week, when his complaint went to the brain, bringing on paralysis. His wife, one of his sons and a daughter were with him during his short illness. Also Dr. Westray Battle, of Asheville, and Jno. D. Battle, of the U. S. Coast Survey. The best medical skill was employed, but their attention was of no avail.

Mr. Battle was travelling salesman for Appleby & Helme, snuff manufacturers of New York; and withal a very popular man with everybody that knew him, and among the many salesmen employed by his house he was more successful than any of them. His remains will be taken to Tarboro to-day, and placed in Calvary church-yard, in the family burying-ground. His life was insured in the old Ætna Insurance Company, but for what amount is not known. His oldest son, John, is at West Point Military Academy, and could not be present on this sad occasion.

Wilmington Institute—Forty Years Ago.

One of the students of the above institution (of which Mr. L. Meginney, deceased, was the honored Principal) has in his possession a printed card issued by this school on the 20th of April, 1853, upon the back of which are the names of the scholars. To ascertain the mortality as near as he could, which was rendered difficult by removals to other States, by which some of the old students have been lost sight of, he carefully went over the names with the following results as far as could be ascertained:

Of the Principal and three assistants, all are dead; of the 52 girls, 16 are dead; of the 74 boys, 33 are dead. Of the fifteen young ladies comprising the first class of that year, seven are dead, and of the ten boys of that class, six are dead, and of the four now living, three reside in this city and one at Brunswick, Ga.

TILLMAN'S TROUBLE.

The State Militia of Charleston Ordered to be in Readiness to Protect one of Her Constables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan, 27—J. C. Elliot, the constable for the dispensary, was to-day convicted of assaulting Mrs. Nolte and sentenced to a fine of $50 or 30 days in jail. immediately after the sentence it was announced that Governor Tillman would pardon him, and later orders were received for the State militia to be in readiness. It is thought that the Governor fears an attempt will be made to lynch Elliot as soon as he is pardoned.

MOVEMENT IN FERTILIZERS.

It Has Commenced in Earnest in Georgia But is Backward in North Carolina.

This is the busy season with the fertilizer manufacturers in Georgia, says the Savannah *News*. The shipping season is well under way. The railroads are carrying heavy freights of fertilizers. The manufacturers are as busy as bees attending to orders and arranging for shipments.

The months of January, February and March compose the shipping season with the fertilizer manufacturers, and 95 per cent. of the output of the year is shipped during those months. On account of the general depression of business and the scarcity of money in the country, the season began later this year than usual, and the shipments are just now beginning to get under good headway.

From the reports of travelling salesmen and railroad men, it does not appear that the consumption of fertilizers this year will equal the average of the last several years.

Dealers in Wilmington report that the movement in this section has not yet commenced; that it is backward for the season, but the outlook is good.

There is very little money in the country, and the tendency of the farmers generally is to economize as much as possible. The opinion of the fertilizer manufacturers and dealers is that the consumption this year will about equal that of last year, which was somewhat below the average, The conditions are said to be very much the same as existed last year, both as to output and demand, The prices also are about the same.

FUNERAL OF SISTER CECILIA.

Conducted by Bishop Watson and All the Clergy of the Church in Wilmington.

Despite the inclement weather, a mourning multitude filled St. James' Church yesterday afternoon at the hour set for the burial service.

The services in the Church were conducted by Bishop Watson, assisted by Dr. Carmichael and the Rev. Messrs. Strange, Gibble, Skinner and Wooten—all the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the city. The full surpliced choir of St. James' were in attendance and sang the hymns sweetly and sympathetically.

The pall-bearers were seven of the boys who had been taught by Sister Cecilia; most of them were her God-sons. They were Messrs. Alex. Leslie, George Herlbert, John Hughes, Richard Spooner, Tighlman Howard, William Harker and William Spooner. The vestry of St. James and the vestry of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd were the honorary pall-bearers.

The service at the grave was read by Rev. Robert Strange, the Rector of St. James'. The grave was covered with flowers and floral emblems offerings of affection from the many friends to whom Sister Cecilia had endeared herself by her high character and faithful work.

It was touching to see the humble members of her own Bible class coming forward with their simple tokens of love for her who had been indeed a mother to them.

It Attracted Attention.

The big "scoop" made by the STAR in its Fayetteville letter last Tuesday has attracted attention. All its leading features concerning the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway and the North State Improvement Company were reproduced in the Charlotte *Observer*, Raleigh *News-Observer*, Fayetteville *Observer*, Mount Airy *News* and several other State papers, and all with proper credit. But a curious feature is that a very large portion of the STAR'S letter appears as a special telegram in the Richmond *Times* of yesterday, having been sent by its enterprising correspondent at Winston after the STAR containing it reached Winston "in due course of mail."

TO PREVENT TYPHOID FEVER.

Impure Water and Bad Sanitary Arrangements Must Be Avoided.

Prof. Vaughan, of New York, makes some interesting statements concerning typhoid fever, based upon official reports in this and other countries. In this country there are annually about 500,000 cases of the disease, of which 50,000 terminate fatally. The cost of these cases, estimated in dollars, and not including physicians' fees, is about $64,000,000. All of these great losses of lives and money, Prof. Vaughan says, are caused by a complaint that is very well understood and may be prevented, and he asks why it is not prevented.

Impure water and bad sanitary arrangements are the causes of typhoid, the professor says, and these matters can certainly be attended to by municipalities. As an illustration of what may be done by a city towards preventing disease, he cites the successful efforts of the city of Munich, Bavaria. From 1852 to 1859 the annual death rate from typhoid fever in that city was 24.2 per 1,000. There were no sewers, no public water supply, and the sanitary arrangements of the houses "were almost too disgusting to describe." The consequence was that the place was a very hotbed of typhoid, In 1859 sanitary reforms were introduced; sewers were constructed, a pure water supply provided and the condition of the houses improved. The result of these reforms was that in 1884 the death rate from typhoid fever had dropped to 1.4 per thousand.

Prof. Vaughan thinks that if the towns and cities of the United States would see to it that their supplies of drinking water were pure, the number of deaths from typhoid fever would drop off as much as 40,000 a year, at least. and if house drainage systems were made perfect, the decrease would be even greater.

More About the Farmers.

Mr. W. B. Singletary, one of the STAR'S Daily subscribers at Tar Heel, Bladen county, who called to renew his subscription yesterday, gives a fairly hopeful account of the business outlook in his section. He says the farmers are better off than the merchants, having plenty of corn and meat, and that the experience they have acquired in the school of economy during the past few years is bringing forth good fruit. Mr. Singletary says there is no suffering among the poorer classes in his neighborhood, and while nobody is rich, everybody seems contented.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS AND E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville *Observer*: It is a matter of sincere grief to all our citizens that such honored members of the community as those whose names are given above should ever have cause for any embarrassment. John D. Williams has long been our foremost citizen, as the late E. J. Lilly was before him, and the latter's sons, Mr. E. J. Lilly and Dr. H. W. Lilly (Vice-President of the bank), have years ago given evidence of their inheritance of the sterling qualities of their honored father. Both Mr. Williams and the Messrs. Lilly have been friends to the needy of this community, as well as benefactors of the town in a more public way. As we have suggested elsewhere, nothing could more strongly testify to the hold which they have upon the confidence of the people than the action of the community towards the Bank in which they are so prominently interested; and nothing more so to the affectionate regard in which the venerable Mr. Williams and Mr. E. J. Lilly (the two concerned) are held by all classes, than the expressions of sympathy which have greeted them on every side.

The public will be glad to know that the embarrassment of these gentlemen is but temporary, as their assets considerably exceed their entire liabilities.

THE FARMERS STILL LIVE.

They Have More Meat and as Much Corn as Last Year.

The annexed paragraph from the Maxton department of the *Robesonian*, agrees very closely with reports received by the STAR:

We tried to tell last week of our conclusion obtained from interviews with leading men from different parts of the territory whose people trade regularly and occasionally in Maxton, but it did not appear. Since then we have talked with many others and with the exception of two or three, they agree that the farmers, as a whole, have more meat, about as much corn and more peas and forage than they had last year. Labor is abundant. Guano men do not want to sell the amount they did last year. All this means that the next crop will be raised with much less from the merchant, and if it prove a good one, there will be more reason for rejoicing than there has been for complaining in this year. The merchants are having "harder times" than the farmer now.

CUMBERLAND COURT.

Trial of E. J. Fuller for the Murder of Parker.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Jan. 25.—The jury to try E. J. Fuller was chosen this afternoon. The examination of witnesses will commence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. H. EYE.

[The Fayetteville *Observer* says: "The following lawyers for the defence are present: R. H. Battle, Esq., of Raleigh; Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and J. G. Shaw. U. S. Land Claims Judge, Hon. T. C. Fuller, a cousin of the prisoner, was also present. Solicitor McNeill will be assisted in the prosecution by Col. Thomas Argo. of Raleigh, Judge Womack, of Pittsboro, and F. B. Jones, of Dunn. The battle between these giants of the law is looked forward to with intense interest; and it is thought that the court house will not begin to hold those who wish to be present."]

FAST RAILROAD TIME.

Nearly Sixty Miles an Hour on an Atlantic Coast Line Connection.

The Savannah *News* of the 26th gives the following concerning one of the fastest runs ever made on a Southern railroad:

Before 7 o'clock last night the *Herald* and United Press trains over the Savannah, Florida & Western and Florida & Central Peninsular railroads were in Savannah. The Savannah, Florida & Western special with the *Herald* correspondents, Mr. Edward M. Brandt, Mr. Ingless and Mr. Yard on board, which left Jacksonville at 3.09 arrived in Savannah at 6.54 o'clock, having been delayed forty-three minutes en route, making a running time of three hours and two minutes. The distance is 172 miles, The train, in charge of W. H. Wright. drawn by engine No. 60, with Engineer R. J. Walsh, who made the run, Assistant Master of Transportation H. E. Hutchins and Mr. H. C. McFadden, chief clerk of the passenger department of the Plant system. accompanied the train.

The object of the *Herald* correspondents in taking a special train to reach Savannah was to secure possession of the Cable Postal Company's wires at this point, there being only one office at Jacksonville, that of the Western Union.

COCK FIGHTING AT NICHOLS.

Between Birds from Florence and Wilmington.

Some lively cock-fights took place at Nichols, S. C., on the 24th, 25th and 26th. Many Wilmington admirers of the "birds" were present. It was considered the best fighting ever done in either State. It was Wilmington against Florence. The "main" was won by Florence by one fight.

Nearly all the hack fights were won by Wilmington birds. Out of twenty-five (main and hack) fights Wilmington won fifteen. The most interesting fight in the main was between a Washington City "Easlin muff," and a handsome white game of Uncle Ned Glavin's raising. When the judges inspected and dropped the two birds in the pit, the muff-cock was killed on the first fly by the bird of Ned Glavin's raising. The Wilmington boys pocketed lots of "stuff" on this fight.

The affair was conducted in the best possible manner. Col. James Norwood, of Hillsboro, was judge for Wilmington, and Capt. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., for Florence. Dr. Wallace, of Darlington, S. C., showed some fine birds. The "sports" who went from here report having a big time and are loud in their praise of the hospitable treatment at the hands of the people of Nichols.

Railroad Schedules Changed.

A change of schedule goes into effect on the Carolina Central Railroad to-day. Trains leave here now daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. and arrive at 8.40 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. The Sunday train heretofore leaving Wilmington at 6 p. m. has been discontinued.

There is a slight change of schedule also on the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad; train No. 1 leaving Newbern at 8.40 a. m., and arriving at Wilmington at 11.45 a. m.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Appropriations for Pensions—Bower's Bill for a Public Building at Winston—Hostilities Between Nicaragua and Honduras—The Kearsarge Ordered to Nicaragua.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Pension Appropriation bill, as presented to the House to-day, calls for $151,581,570, against an estimate of $162,631,570 and an appropriation for the current year of $166,531,850.

Mr. Bower, of North Carolinn, to-day introduced in the House a bill appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a public building at Winston, N. C.

Appearances indicate to-day that F. A. Crandall, of Buffalo, will receive the position of public printer.

A cable received at the State Department to-day reported that active hostilities were in progress between Nicaragua and Honduras, and after a conference between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert the latter sent a telegram to Acting Rear Admiral Stanton, ordering him to proceed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with the Kearsarge, "To protect lives and property of American citizens at or in the neighborhood of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and report the condition of affairs."

Subsequent movements are left to Admiral Stanton's discretion. The message telling of the trouble was from the U. S. Consular agent at Cape Gracios a Dios, Nicaragua, and said that Honduras was invading Nicaragua at that point. Bluefield is an important terminal point on the Nicaragua canal and the intention of Secretary Herbert in sending the Kearsarge there was to look after the canal property.

The tariff debate was concluded tonight as far as it relates to the customs schedules. The time for offering amendments ceased at 5.30, when the House took a recess. There was a great deal on demand from both sides of the House during the afternoon for recognition for the purpose of offering amendments, but Mr. Wilson, for the committee, had the floor, and not one of them got in. At least a hundred amendments were shut out by the expiration of the time.

Gen. John B. Gordon to-night delivered his famous address, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," at Convention Hall before an audience of 9,000 persons. Gen. Schofield, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, presided, and half a hundred men of prominence, consisting of Union Generals, Confederate Generals, Senators and Representatives—Republicans and Democrats—acted as vice-presidents. Old war songs of both armies were played and heartily applauded.

The Republican policy of opposition to the Wilson bill when the vote is reached has been fully determined upon. The motion to recommit the bill, which has been relied on by the discontented Democratic elements, will not receive Republican support, and must therefore fail, as the discontented Democrats are not sufficiently numerous to carry their point without Republican support. The Republican leaders take the position that there is nothing to be gained by recommitting this particular bill as they think it might as well go to the Senate in its present form as in any other.

The Republicans will centre their opposition on a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. This differs from the motion to recommit in that it seeks to kill the bill outright Instead of sending it to the committee for repairs. The Republicans feel that this effort to kill the entire bill will permit them to make a consistent record of direct opposition to the measure. This will be followed by a negative vote on the passage of the bill. The leaders regard this as a much more desirable and consistent policy than trading with discontented Democratic factions to help the latter on one item or another. The policy as thus determined is almost certain to result in the passage of the Wilson bill.

STRIKING COAL MINERS.

Robbing and Burning in the Pittsburg Region—The Country in Turmoil and People Under Arms.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, PA, Jan. 27.—Last night a mob of 600 striking coal miners, most of whom were Poles, Belgians and Frenchmen, went to the Federal and Woodville coal mines on the Pittsburg, Charlitiers and Youghiogheni Railroad and made a violent assault upon the miners who were at work. A good deal of damage was done to the mine equipment and some of the miners were beaten, but nobody was killed. The strikers had things their own way.

This morning the mob again formed and made another raid at Federal. Several buildings were damaged, windows smashed, and coal cars and other property destroyed. Every mine in the district was visited, the miners driven from work and many of them beaten. When the mob reached Bridgeville it was 700 strong. They had a systematic plan of operations. They divided into four bands of 150 to 175 in each, burned mine buildings, dumped railroad cars, tore up tracks, robbed stores, and beat everybody who came in their way for several hours. Finally a merchant of Bridgeville, whose store had been robbed, organized a party of twenty, all Americans and mostly miners, well armed, and started in chase of the rioters. The latter were all armed also, but with a miscellaneous assortment of weapons, such as pick-handles, clubs, knives and some pistols. When they found themselves confronted by twenty guns, some of them in the hands of men they had beaten a few hours before they broke and ran. The armed posse captured eighteen of them without firing a shot. A vigorous hunt will be made for the others. The whole country is in turmoil. Those who are not frightened too badly are under arms waiting the renewal of the rioting, which is expected at any moment. The Bridgeville defenders will form the nucleus for an organized posse. At the Beadling mine the supply store had been constructed with a view to defence in cases like the present. It was provided with loopholes in shutters and at the sides of the doors and inside a few men with Winchesters and shot guns gave battle when the mob attempted to capture the place. Three of the rioters were shot, one killed. About one hundred deputy sheriffs went from Pittsburg to the scene this afternoon. There is certain to be more trouble to-morrow and it may result seriously.

Representative Wm. C. Oates, of Alabama, who as a Congressman has become widely known throughout the country, announces himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama. The announcement has more than ordinary interest because of the Kolb fight in Alabama.

A Houna, Lousiana, dispach says a report was received there to the effect that the light house on Limbalier Island had tumbled down, having been undermined by the Gulf current; no particulars, ebruary

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Durham *Globe*: News reached here this morning of the death of Mr. James H. Headen, of Pittsboro. He was about 70 years old.

—Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: The revenue officers, Rousseau, Lewis, McEwen and Warren, made a raid in parts of Wilkes and Iredell last week and succeeded in corralling five coppers, and missed getting others, they say.

— Smithfield *Herald*: Mr. David A. Jernigan, of near Benson, died January 11th. He had been sick about six weeks and was improving, but had a congestive chill which caused his death. He was about thirty-five years old.

— Weldon *News*: We learn with pleasure that in all sections of the county the farmers have killed large quantities of pork this season. Some say that there is enough pork made in the county to feed the entire population with meat for this year.

— Pittsboro *Record*: Mr. S. L Hernden, of Williams township, died quite suddenly on last Friday night, aged about 65 or 70 years. He had a slight stroke of paralysis a few years ago, and on last Friday afternoon after carrying some wood into the house, he fell with another stroke of paralysis, and died in a few hours.

— Rocky Mount *Argonaut*: Developments are being pushed rapidly ahead at the Mann-Arrington mines. The ore continues to show up all right in the upper level and work in the lower level is being rapidly push forward to cut the big, rich vein left in the bottom of upper workings. When this vein is opened up the mill will be started.

— Durham *Globe*: News came to-day of the death of Mr. W. D. Lunsford, one of the most highly respected citizens of Durham county. He died last night of a complication of diseases. He had been in feeble health for several years. He was a citizen of Durham and had many warm friends here. He was between 60 and 70 years of age.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Mr. D. M. Morrison showed us a few days ago some particularly fine specimens of kaolin which came from Mr. Joshua Chapple's place, near Ellerbe Springs. In digging a well the kaolin was struck some two felt beneath the surface and extends to a depth of 30 feet or more. Mr. Morrison says the quantity is practically inexhaustible, while the quality is of the finest.

— Wilson *Advance*: Died at the residence of her son, on Sunday last, Mrs. Sallie Farmer, widow of Mr. Larry Farmer. ——Died on Monday, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Marlow, Mr. Phez. Marlow, after an illness of a few weeks. ——The fire fiend put in some destructive work at Spring Hope last Sunday morning. We understand that one block of buildings was laid in ashes. No particulars have been received at this office and we can, therefore, make no estimate of the losses.

— Hickory *Press and Carolinian*: It becomes our very painful duty to chronicle the death of Prof. R. K. Meade, one of our most useful and valued citizens. He was taken suddenly and violently ill in the forenoon of January 16, while engaged in his duties as instructor at the Hickory Male Academy, and dismissed school and going immediately home called in a physician, who pronounced his malady pluero-pneumonia in a most aggravated form.

— Statesville *Landmark*: There was much surprise and grief in Statesville last Friday morning when it became known thnt Mr. Fred H. Pendleton, for years a resident of this county and town, had committed suicide at his home in Virginia. In the early 70's he came to Statesville and for a time associated with the late Col. Chas. R. Jones in the publication of the *Intelligencer*, a weekly newspaper in Statesville. About 1874 Messrs. Jones and Pendleton went to Charlotte and engaged in the publication of the daily *Observer*.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. John Barden, one of the oldest citizens of Taylor's Bridge township, died on Friday, the 19th inst. He had been in feeble health for some time. ——Our townsman, Mr. F. T. Atkins, who is a lover of fine stock of all kinds, lately killed three pigs that are hard to beat in Sampson county. They were two years old, the first weighing 678 gross and 604 net; the second 630 7ross, and 570 net; the third 520 gross, and 460 net, making in all 1,634 pounds of pork. Mr. Atkins at the same time killed a year old pig that weighed 334 gross, and 290 net.

— Wadesboro *Messenger-Intelligencer*: At his home, near Lilesville, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the 21st inst., Charlie LeeRoy Henry died, aged 24 years. —— Mr. H. B. Billingsley, a well known citizen of the county, died at his home in Peachland, last Saturday, of grip, aged about 75 years. —— The store house of Mr. W. H. Bivens, in Burnsville township, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, last Monday night. Mr. Bivens has no idea how the fire originated. The house was insured for $200 and the stock $500. —— The M. & I's big hog was slaughtered last Friday, and weighed just 706 pounds, dressed. The hog was a Berkshire and Poland China cross and was 23 months old. It was the biggest hog that has been killed in the county in several years, and weighed nearly 200 pounds more than any other hog killed in Anson this season.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* Wheat is reported to be looking remarkably well. A larger acreage was planted last fall than heretofore. —— From nearly every section in the county comes the pleasing report that our farmers are determined to raise more home supplies this year than ever before. In the matter of stock raising, several have been greatly encouraged by experiments of the past year. They turned aside from cotton long enough to improve and care for their stock, and the result is they feel like making something more than an experiment of it this year. —— The jury in the Smith murder trial which begun in Pitt county Superior Court last week, returned a verdict Saturday of not guilt. It will be remembered that Abner Slaughter and J. H. Smith, neighbors, had a dispute about cutting wood on a certain piece of land. Slaughter killed J. H. Smith, and then turned upon his brother, G. T. Smith, the accused, and snapped his pistol at him. Smith then struck Slaughter on the head with an iron rod. Slaughter, who had already been shot by J. H. Smith, fell about that time and died. The jury did not believe that the defendant killed Slaughter, and, even admitting that he did, he only struck after Slaughter had killed his (Smith's) brother, and in self-defence, fearing that he himself would be killed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— With $160,000,000 a year in war pensions to pay, the Democratic Administration cannot be expected to keep expenditures or taxes on a peace basis.—*N. Y. World, Dem.*

—— When the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported that this country had nothing to do with the affairs of Hawaii, and that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider any project of annexation, it performed its duties to the people of the United States, and marked out for the Senate a course of action which is truly conformable to the principles upon which our Government was founded, as it was intended by its framers, and as it has always been understood by the people.—*Richmond Times, Dem.*

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