Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, . - - February 2, 1894.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmas-ters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

## 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.

## A GOOD THING IF IT DOES.

A dispatch has been sent out from Cincinnati which states that there had met in that city a number of men who had formed two companies with a capital stock of \$600,000 each to work coal mines and establish lumber camps in West Virginia. But after talking the matter over, in view of the possible passage of the Wilson bill, they concluded to indefinitely postpone investing and hold on to their cash until they saw how things were going to pan out, and thus, according to the builder of this dispotch, Mr. Wilson with his little bill has, even before it has passed, already snatched more than \$1,000,000 out of his little State.

This does look rather rough, that's a fact, but there is a bare possibility that this dispatch may have been put up like a good many of those petitions of the workmen against this same bill, by some one who has a pecuniary interest in defeating the Wilson bill. As the manufacturers who draft the workmen's petitions and require them to sign them are more interested in the tariff on their own account than on account of the workmen, so probably is this dispatch sender more interested in pro tection to coal and lumber than he is in the prosperity of West Virginia.

But presuming all this to be literally true, and that the Wilson bill did scare of these two companies in definitely, (they will come back after the scare is over) it may not be an unmitigated evil to West Virginia, and on the whole we don't know but it would be in the long run a decidedly good thing. One of these companies, it is stated, was going to put \$600,000 in "lumber camps," which means that it had bought or was going to buy for as near nothing as it could, as many acres as it could of the best and most valuable timber in that State, put squads of men into it, erect saw mills, cut down and saw up all that was worth sawing and shipping, ship it out of the State, and pocket the profits to invest elsewhere. The State of West Virginia, or the owners of the timber get twenty-five or fifty cents, or perhaps a dollar an acre for the trees, while the men who buy convert them into lumber and make a hundred foldinvestment, and leave in place of a forest which would be a treasure to coming generations, a waste as an inheritance. We do not want to be suspected of a lack of liberality or of progressive spirit, but at the risk of this we express the conviction that one of the greatest blunders our Southern people have fallen into has been the bartering away of such princely domains of valuable timber for the trifling price they as a rule get for them.

There is hardly a State in the North or West now which is not passing laws to prevent the needless destruction of timber, to encourage the planting of trees and to preserve the forest growth where the States own forest lands. The Secretary of the Interior asks for special legislation by Congress for the preservation of the forests on the lands belonging to the United States. There is a bill before the Legislature of New York calling for an appropriation of several millions of dollars to buy land for the purpose of adding to the forest acreage of that State. This shows the value set upon trees by States which have few trees and by States which had them but permitted them to be destroyed before

they realized what they were doing. The forest acreage of the North and West has been so exhausted that the lumber men are now and have been for some years turning their attention to the South where they are getting possession of vast areas at merely nominal prices, which they will strip of timber and leave barren wastes, as they have done in Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which have been stripped almost completely of white pine. For the few hundreds of dollars which they invest in the timber lands of the South they take out thousands on the | speak.

lumber they do or will market, for much of what is bought is being held until timber is even scarcer than it is now and prices will be higher. The cutting of this timber may put a few dollars into the pockets of the people who sell it at a ridiculously low price, may distribute a little in the way of wages to the men who chop and saw it, and put some into the hands of the railroad companies which haul it to market, but outside of this we fail to see where the business does any good to the States in which the destroyed timber lands lie. But, on the contrary, we see where it does a vast amount of harm in depriving the children who would inherit these properties of something which would be an inheritance of great value to them, and in destroying the barriers against Winter's blasts and Summer's heat.

The South has the most even temperatured climate, with fewer extremes of either heat or cold, and more uniformity of weather in all the seasons, than any portion of the United States, with the exception of the Pacific States, which are also heavily timbered, and this is due in a great measure to her protecting forests. If the slaughter of these forests be encouraged, we will in time, to our sorrow, learn the value of what we have lost, as some of the Northern States have learned to their

Any legislation which has for its object, or the effect of which will be to restrain the wholesale cutting of our timber, is good legislation, for while it may prevent lumber men from making big piles of money on small investments, it will save a property which will be immensely valuable in time to come, even from a money standpoint, without considering its value in other respects. If the Wilson vill does this it will do something that ought to commend it to every thoughtful Southern man.

## A SPLENDID OFFER'

All readers of THE WEEKLY STAR

should avail themselves of the splendid opportunity offered them of securing the Stoddard Art Album at a purely nominal price. Each series, containing sixteen magnificent photo-

graphs of noted scenes and places, may be obtained by sending one coupon, cut from this paper, and twelve cents in money or stamps, There will be sixteen series in all and when completed they will form one of the most beautiful and instructive works of art that ever adorned a parlor or library.

Read advertisement in this paper for full particulars, showing how this beautiful work can be had for less than one-tenth its value.

Vaillant, the condemned anarchist who threw that bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies, after his bravado is now pleading for his life. The fiend who would mercilessly and savagely destroy the lives of scores of people against whom he had no cause of grievance, is too cowardly to die when he realizes that death is confronting him. What has such a fiend to live for, anyway?

When the denizens of Duluth, who believe in a protective Tariff on iron ore burned their representative in Congress in effigy because he voted for free ore, they thought they were making it hot for him, but he was taking it cool in Washington and enjoying his meals as usual. The American ass has the freedom of Duluth as well as of other towns.

Russia doesn't pay the Czar a sal ary, but as he owns about a million square miles of lands, for which he gets rents amounting to about \$1, 000,000 a month, he manages to worry along, hopeful that history will reward him for his sacrifice by writ him down the "Peasant Emperor."

The situation is becoming inte esting down at Rio Janeiro, where Uncle Sam, in the person of Admiral Benham, is playing a conspicuous role. Da Gama has doubtless come to the conclusion by this time that there isn't much gamin in our seafaring man.

The sea has an insatiate maw and swallows annually about 2,000 ships and 12,000 people. Tom Reed was a paymaster in the Navy once, but he didn't go out enough to get into

A Maryland man has been fined \$5 for shelling corn on Sunday. The law of that State demands shell for shell and insists on the man who shells his corn on Sunday shelling out his cash.

They Are Gems of Art. If you have not already done so, order Series 1 and 2 of the Stoddard Portfolios of Photographs. They are gems of art. Series 3 will soon be announced. and you will want that, too. There will be sixteen of these Series in all, and each one will cost you twelve cents, and one crowd of people at little or no expense. coupon cut from this paper. When completed the sixteen Series will make an Album worth many times the cost.

## THE FULLER TRIAL.

Argument by Counsel Continued-Will Probably be Concluded Thursday Af-

[Special Star Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Jan. 31-The sick juror was able to be in his place to-day, and argument pro and con was continued, Messrs. H. McD. Robinson, F. P. Jones and John G. Shaw making able speeches. The argument of counsel will probably be concluded to-morrow afternoon. Messrs. Geo. M. Rose, C. W. ily on a broken and distocated stock and can recommend it to any one as a good Broadfoot and T. W. Argo are yet to liniment. Mrs. William Tolly, Joplin, H. EYE. | Mo."

PEANUT POSSIBILITIES.

A Letter from the Noted Economist, Edward Atkinson, on the Possible Future

of the Southern Peanut, The following letter from Mr. Edward Atkinson to the Secretary of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce should attract the attention of peanut growers in North Carolina:

BOSTON, November 25th, 1893. Samuel R Borum, Esq., Secretary Cham-

ber of Commerce, Norfolk, Va. DEAR SIR-I wonder if it will fall to me again to open a new source of wealth to the knowledge of the people of this country? In my pamphlet upon "Cheap Cotton by Free Labor," published in 1861, or more than thirty years since, at the beginning of the war, I laid the foundation of the cotton seed oil industry, pointing out in detail every direction in which it has since been developed. The true start was given later in my address at Atlanta, in 1880, when I told the Southern people, greatly to their amazement, that "if there were a variety of the cotton plant which would grow in the North producing no lint and nothing but seed, it would long since have become one of our most valuable of crops."

I now say that if there were a variety of the peanat which would grow in the North and which could be applied to no other purpose than the production of oil, and of meal to be used either as lodder or for a fertilizer, it would be one of the most widely cultivated and valuable crops within our control.

There is, as you are aware, a great variety of pea and bean vines or leguminous plants, which are made use of in a crude, and one may say uninstructed manner in the Southern States for renovating the soil, also for todder and to some limited extent for tood. These plants vary immensely in their proportions of starch, oil and nitrogeneous material; the latter being the most costly and the most necessary element in renovating exhausted soil. Among all these plants there is not one equal to the eanut in albuminoid.

In India and China the peanut is cultivated more intelligently and applied more completely than it is in the Southern States. The Indian variety is called the 'Munghulle" or "Bue-mong." Each nut contains two or three seeds, seventyfive of which weigh one ounce. The

Chemical anai	yata ia aa toi	iows.
	IN 100 PA	RTS, IN 1 LB
Water	75	1 oz. 87 gr.
Albuminoid	24 5	8 oz. 408 gr.
Starch	11.7	1 oz. 382 gr.
O:1	50.	8 oz.
Fibre	4.5	215 gr
Ash	18	126 gr.

You will observe that the oil is carbonaceous material drawn mainly from the atmosphere. It may be expressed and made use of for a great variety of purposes, yet what is left will be more nutritious as a food for beasts or a renovator of the soil than it was with the oil in after the oil has been expressed, would known in any vegetable product vet dealt with as a source of pitrogen among plants that draw nitrogen from the air. Yet the people of your State, in which this crop can be produced in endless abundance, appear to be totally ignorant of its value and of its properties. Every part of the plant, stalk, leaf, hull and meal worked up together or separately may be utilized as cattle food or for the nutrition of the Please let me know what you do With it now and how many bushels of peanuts you make in a year in Virginia. It may happen that if you print this letter a development of peanut oil and meal may begin, which will presently equal in its importance and in its magseed oil industry. If I were a younger man, eager to make a fortune, I know of no enterprise on which I would enter with more complete confidence of success than in the development of the pea nut to the full measure of its import-

I wish you would print this letter so as to give it a start. What a commentary on the intelligence of the people of tions of this country that it is probable that I must send to India to get a true sample of peanut oil and of peanut meal We boast of our intelligence as a peo ple and we waste our substance for lack of elementary knowledge of our own resources. You are at liberty to add two or three swear words to this communication, if you think that the impression which I intend to make would thereby be strengthened. Yours very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON. [Though practically abandoned now, the manufacture of peanut oil is not an unknown industry in the South. During the late war it was carried on quite extensively both in Wilmington and Fayetteville, the oil being used almost exclusively for lubricating purposes-EDITOR STAR ]

THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

Shall it be Held in Wilmington This Yest -A Question for Rusiness Men to An-

A well attended meeting of business men and merchants was held at The Orton yesterday morning. Col. F. W. Kerchner was elected chairman and Mr. Philip Heinsberger, Jr., secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the chairman, who stated that it was for the purpose of holding the State Horticultural Fair here next August, and in his opinion it would be one of the best moves for Wilmington, as the farmers at that time had their crops laid by and the country merchants would come to purchase their Fall stocks. Out of nine of these fairs held in this State eyery one has paid expenses, and cost the citizens nothing. It was decided to ask every merchant to subscribe to a fair fund, so that if needed

they may be called upon, and if not they will have to pay nothing. Col. E. D. Hall almost as sured those present that he could get Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, of Georgia who has been delivering his address. "The Last Days of the Confederacy," to audiences of ten and fifteen thousand to speak one night of the Fair, which would attract veterans from every South ern State, and insure Wilmington a

After other encouraging and flattering speeches by many present, the meeting adjourned until Thursday night at 8 o'clock, when every business man is re-

- Judging from its cash receipts on subscription account from the counforced to conclude that business is improving. The amount received from this source is more than twice as large as it was in January, 1898.

"I have tried Salvation Oil in my fam-

SUPERIOR COURT.

Decree of Sale of Property of the Southport Steemboat Company and Property of the New Hanover Transit Company -Petition of Receiver for the Bank of New Hanover.

In the case of Junius Davis, receiver of the Bank of New Hanover vs. the Southport Steamboat Company, the Court ordered sale of the steamboats Clarence and Wilmington, by Mr. Sol. C. Weill, commissioner appointed by the Court, thirty days after notice of sale is given. The Company is indebted to the Bank of New Hanover in the sum of \$58 686 62 on three promissory notes—one for \$6,831 50 (principal and interest) secured by mortgage on the steamer Clarence, one for \$24,426 67 (principal and interest) secured by mortgage on the steamer Wilmington, and another promissory note for \$27,429,46 (principal and interest). The sale is to be made at the wharf of the company at the foot of Water street, and the commissioner is authorized to advertise said sale in newspapers of Charleston, S. C., and Savannah. Ga., as well as Wilmington. A decree of sale was ordered in the

case of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, vs. the New Hanover Transit Company of all the property. tranchises and effects of the defendant company, conveyed by a deed trust to plaintiff to secure a loan made by the Bank of New Hanover. The complaint sets forth that the defendant company executed and issued one hundred bonds, each for the sum of five hundred dollars-aggregating the sum of \$50,000-and the interest coupons attached to said bonds, and that no part of the interest or principal of any of said bonds has been paid, and there is now due and owing the whole of the amount named; that on the 21 of March, 1889, the defendant corporation executed a deed of trust to the plaintiff, conveying all and singular, the property, rights and franchises set forth in the said deed of trust or mortgage, to secure payment of said bonds and interest, and that Junius Davis, receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, is the owner and holder of the said bonds. The sale is to be made at public auction at the Court House door in Wilmington, at the earliest day after thirty days' notice of said

A petition was received by the Court from Mr. Junius Davis, receiver of The Bank of New Hanover, which recited That since his appointment as receiver, on the 19th of June, 1893, he has devoted his whole time and attention to the administration of the duties of his trust; that he has received in cash the sum of \$63 235 08 and has settled other debts owing to the bank, amounting to \$36 686 30, by offsets against them of debts of a like amount owing by said bank and said debtors; that of the liabilities of said bank as endorser upon notes and drafts made to it and discounted by it with other banks, there has been paid and discharged the sum of \$200 009.21 hereby relieving the funds in his bands rom all liability therefor, and that the discharge of a large part of said sum was largely due to his active efforts; that a very large of the assets of the bank consists of real estate, which must be managed and controlled by him until it can be sold. That said bank did business with a large number of banks and business houses throughout the country, and did an enormous business in the way of collecting for other banks, and that to adjust and straighten the accounts has entailed arduous, constant and laborious work. That he has been compelled to bring many suits and will be compelled to bring more, in the settlement of the trust; and many suits have been brought against him, involving large amounts, which he will have to defend, and as vet the court has fixed no compensation for said receivership and in his opinion commission of five per cent. on all amounts of cash received and disbursed by him would be a fair and reasonable compensation for his services

The Court issued an order directing that \$3,000 be paid the receiver of the Bank of New Hanover on account of compensation, to be fixed hereafter by the Court; empowering the receiver to s:ll all lands belonging to the bank; authorizing the receiver to employ an expert accountant; extending the time to file claims until April 1st, 1894; allowing \$850 each to E S. Martin, E.q., and George Rountree, E.q., as counsel in the case of Holmes & Watters vs. the Bank

Mr. Jas. A. Leak, receiver of the branch Bank of New Hanover, at Wadesboro was allowed \$3,000 on account of compensation and \$1,000 for counsel

Judge Brown left for home vesterday He will hold court in Clinton next week. The members of the bar of Wilmington speaks in terms of highest praise of his ability and courtesy.

'HONEST JOHN'S" STORY.

He Says That Corbett Fought Like Demon and Mitchell is a Courageou

Although interest in the recent figh has almost subsided, true "sports" will be glad to read the following opin ion of Referee Kelly:

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- "Honest John Kelly, who officiated as referee in the recent Corbett Mitchell fight, got back to | 16.216; timber and lumber, 80.595,930 town from Jacksonville late Saturday night. He was very enthusiastic over the contest, and was not at all averse in

expressing himself about the result.

"In certain respects it was the great est encounter that it has been my good fortune to witness," he said, "and I have seen them all. Corbett fought like demon, but at no time was he unfair. The talk of a foul being committed -1s | the present month, January, 1894: absurd. I watched the man closely. and before I made up my mind to accept the thankless position of referee. I determined that I would judge the atfair to the best of my ability, and see | Bible supplied, 80; number of books sold, that each man had fair play. Corbett is 119; number of books donated, 29; numa great fighter. He lost his head in the | ber of miles travelled, 650; freight paid he did not do anything contrary to the from churches as follows: Bethany quested to meet at the City Hall court | rules. It he had, you can gamble on it | Methodist \$2.15; Masonboro Baptist that I would have dealt harshly with \$200; Prospect Methodist 90 cents; him. The talk about Mitchell being a bluffer is all rot. I never saw a more courageous fellow in all my life. He was up against it from the start. It was the try during the past month, the STAR is case of a heavy-weight against a middleweight; a repetition of the Dempsey-Firzsimmons contest. I saw that he did not have a chance when he put up his credit, and I think he has more triends in this country than ever before.'

> Men are made manly, the old made young and vigorous by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by JNO. H. HARDIN, drug-

NORTH STATE IMPROVEMENT CO.

Assignment of J. Turner Morehead and B. K. Terry.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.] RALEIGH, N. C., January 28 .- | Turner Morehead, owner of the large cotton mills at Leaksville, and also of works for making aluminum, has assigned. His liabilities aggregate \$115,000. Preferred. debts of the first class are: John L. Morehead, of Charlotte, \$18,000; Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, \$5,000; Mrs. L. H. Walker, \$5 000; Cone Express Company, \$6,000; Mercantile National Bank of New York, \$11,000. Among the second class are: Chemical National Bank, New York, \$600; First National of Baltimore, \$9 000; National of Cambridge, Md, \$2,500; People's National of Lynchburg, \$5,000; National of Greensboro, N. C., \$7,500; Bank of Reidsville, \$5,500; Commercial of High Point, \$8.000; Citizens' National of Raleigh, \$5,000; Bank of Leaksville, \$1,200, G. W. Willfams, \$10,000; Conway & Co., \$3,000. There are other creditors for amounts under \$1,000. Mr. Morehead, who is

one of the most prominent men in the State, claims that the assets exceed the liabilities. He reserves no exemptions and his wife joins him in assignment. B K Terry, an officer of the Bank of Leaksville, has also assigned, with \$22. 000 habilities. He hopes his assets will reach this amount. These failures, like many others, are directly due to that of the North State Improvement Company of Greensboro. If the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is consummated Mr. Morehead will be able to pay his debts and have a balance.

A MAXTON INVENTOR. An Improved Flanged Point for Driver

Wells, Mr. C. A. Holland, a tormer Fayetteville boy, but for a number of years a progressive citizen of Maxton, has recently invented and patented an improvement on points for driven wells

which is briefly described as follows: "The flanged point is a decided improvement over the plain points now in use, as it drills out a water space around the strainer, insuring a full flow of water to the pump. It can be sunk in half the time and with less pipe than with the plain point, thereby saving the extra expense of pipe and labor. It also drives more easily than the plain point, as the side flanges cut straight through the earth, preventing the point packing.

The point has been thoroughly tested and in every case where a pump was working hard, and the point replaced with the flanged point, a full flow of water was procured.

Mr. Holland has sold the right to Chicago house to manufacture not less than two thousand of the improved points per month, on which he receives a handsome rovalty.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Last Day of the Term-A Mistrial in the Case of Lockhart vs. Bear-New Han-

over Bank Cases In the Superior Court yesterday in the case of J. L. Lockhart vs. Sol. Bear, arguments were made by counsel and the case was given to the jury at one o'clock

The case of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Junius Davis, receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, et al, was taken up at the afternoon session of the Court. Jury trial was waived by consent of both parties and the case submitted to Judge Brown to find the

facts, after argument by counsel. Mr. Davis, receiver for the Bank of New Hanover, in answer to a question by the Court, said that the collections amounted to between \$150,000 and \$175,000-nearer the latter than the former sum; and in answer to another question, said that the interest deposits amounted to about \$418,000, and deposits on open account, about \$266,000. Hon. R. T. Bennett, Mr. Jas. A. Lockhart and Mr. Jas. A. Leak, representing the Wadesboro branch of the Bank of New Hanover were present in court. Counsel in the case are, Mr. Thos. W. Strange for plaintiff, and Messrs. Geo. Davis, Geo. Rountree and E. S. Martin for de

In the matter of the Bank of New Hanover, it was ordered by the Court that the receiver invest the lunds in hand in North Carolina 4 per cent bonds. It was stated as a reason why a dividend should not be paid to deposi tors, that there were suits against the bank amounting to about \$200 000 by parties who claimed priority for their claims, and also re-discounted notes amounting to a large sum, which it was hoped would be adjusted

I: was also ordered by the Court, upon application by counsel, that the receiver of the branch bank of New Hanover a Wadesboro, be authorized to loan \$25, 000 of the amount of money in his hands, in such sums as he may choose at not less than 8 per cent. interest per annum. Said loans to be approved by the Special Master, and not to extend beyond the first day of December, 1894 It was stated that the Wadesboro branch had \$75,000 cash on hand.

The jury in the case of Lockhart, vs Sol Bear came into court about 10 o'clock and being unable to agree, were dis

Court adjourned for the term shortly after 11 p. m.

Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores, The compilation of exports from the port of Wilmington for the year 1893. made by Col. J. L. Cantwell, secretary of the Produce Exchange, are of interest. The exports of cotton for the year were 194,179 bales, against 15,152 for the year 1892; of spirits turpentine, 47.228 casks, against 58,034; rosin, 224,070 barrels, against 373,291; tar. 52,541 barrels and 2,009 cases against 69 091 barrels; crude trpentine, 6.331 barrels, against feet, against 25,874.331; pitch, 3,294 barrels, against 5,203 barrels; shingles, 8,167,500, against 18 274 829.

Colporteur's Report. Rev. Thad, C. Troy, Colporteur for the American Bible Society, who has been laboring in New Hanover county, has submitted the following report for

Number of families visited 424; number of families found with a Bible 110; families without a Bible supplied by sale or gift 43; other individuals who had no early part of the struggle, but, mind you, on books, \$5 05. Collections received Acorn Branch Methodist 50 cents.

Cure for Headache. As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We hands. Mitchell deserves considerable urge all who are affi cted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cares long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT AT RIO JA-

NEIRO. nsurgents Capture Works Held by Gov ernment Troops-Discourteus Treatmen of Admiral Benham by the Perxotto Government. By Cable to the Morning Star.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29 .- The Government forces are engaged in mounting heavy cannon on the Coffee docks. It is highly probable that this action may provoke the insurgents to again bombard There is no basis whatever for the re-

ports that Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron here, is acting in an official capacity in the attempt to bring about a settlement of the troubles by arbitration. That he is seeking to bring the troubles to an end is true, but he is simply acting as a private citizen in the negotiations. The frequent musketry fire around

when some poor fellow is killed. The insurgents say that the Govern ment victory at Bage, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where the insurgents were forced to retreat after beleging the city for a long time, cost 80 ives among the loval forces.

There is an average of 17 cases of yel ow teyer daily in Rio. A fair amount of business is being lone. The rate of exchange is the low st ever known.

The Minister of Justice, representing Peixotto, engaged to meet Admiral Benham officially at noon yesterday at the American consulate. The Admira in full uniform was at the appointed time, but the Minister of Justice did not appear. Admiral Benhan waited for an hour, and, as the Minister had not then appeared, he left. An hour later an orderly from the Ministry went to the Consulate and said that the Minister of Justice was engaged elsewhere that day but did not tender an apology for his absence. All the officers and men of the American fleet are lairly wild over the discourteous treatment accorded Ad miral Benham by the Minister.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29 .- Copyright .-This has been one of the most exciting days that Rio has experienced since the commencement of nostilities between the insurgents and the Brazilian Govern ment. The U. S. navai fleet stationed in inis narbor has lurnished the excitement. The three American barks, Amy, Good News and Julia Rollins were endangered on Saturday by the firing from Da Gama's ship Aquidaban. Their captains protested to Admiral Benham and asked that their vessels be escorted to the wharves. Admiral Benham sent one of his officers to the Aquidaban with orders to acquaint Admiral Da Gama with the facis in the case and to ask him to put an end to the reckless

Da Gama was apparently in a very bad humor when the American officer arived aboard the Aquidaban, and with many exclamations of impatience—he listened to the American captains' grievances. When the American officer had his statement. Da Gama, with a shrug of his shoulders, said in a very sharp tone: "It is not my fauit. The American ship captains should and their vessels out of the range of our guns. I shall not take any notice of message aroused the ire of Admiral Benham and he determined to make such a showing that it would produce a strong effect upon the insurgents. He allowed Sunday to pass quietly and without any appearance that he intended to take any

lurther notice of the affair. Early this morning, however, the greatest activity prevailed on board the fleet. Shortly after daybreak the decks of the flagship New York, of the Newark and San Francisco, Detroit and other United States war vessels here, were cleared for action and their anchors

Admiral Benham then sent word to the Captains of the Good News, Julia Rollins, and Amy, that as soon as they were ready to proceed he would escort them to the At this moment Captain Kiehn, of the Julia Rollins and Myrick of the Good News weakened and despite their vigorous protestations and urgent demands of Saturday they returned word they did not care to embitter insurgent admiral by putting themselves under the escort of United States naval fleet. Capt. Blackford of the Amy, lowever showed h.mself made of sterner stuff, and announced that he would get eady at once and accept the protection which Admiral Benham had offered him. Accordingly the Amy took her position in the ranks of the United States war vessels and the formidable procession started on its way to harbor. The news that something im portant was taken place aboard the American warships rapidly spread both on snore and aboard the ships of all the for ign fleets represented at this port. The streets of Rio fronting the bay were crowded with people and every vessel in the harbor presented an animated scene as its crew rushed up on deck and the men settled themselves to witness what

cession. The fleet as it approached nearer to Rio came quite close to the shore, causing intense excitement among both the soldiers and civilians on land. and the sailors on board the various ves-

The Amy proceeded on her way to the wharf and was safely moored there. Not until the Captain had reported that he was fully satisfied, did this powerful escort leave him.

Throughout the whole affair not a single shot was fired but the scene was nute as impressive as if this had been lone. After passing along Rio's water front the fleet returned out into the bay and anchored in nearly the same position as it had occupied previous to the demonstration. The affair is the sole absorbing topic of conversation afloat and ashore to-night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Imporant news contained in Admiral Benham's dispatch to Secretary Herbert, received to-day, is to the following effect: It seems that Admiral Benham lost patience with the insurpent forces for hei careless firing In the harbor of Rio. When Admiral Da Gama persisted in this reckless course Admiral Benham vesterday cleared his decks for action. Admiral Da Gama did not choose to take the hint, whereupon Admiral Benham fired several shots across the bows of Da Gama's flagship. It is understood that this action was salutatory and that the matter ended at that point. It is believed at the State Department that Da Gama would not willingly court an

forces. This in brief is the dispatch, so it said. The complications that may follow are regarded as likely to be serious. Our fleet at Rio is of course much stronger than that of the rebel admiral and it is likely that the matter will add to the number of his assailants by engaging in a conflict with Admiral Benham. Additional cables were received from Rio this morning, but they were taken to the White House directly. After the cabinet meeting Secretary Herbert positively denied rumors circulated that D. Gama had surrendered to Admiral Benham, but declined to give fur-

ther information. RIO DE JANEIRO, January 80 -[Copyright.]-This statement has been made to the Associated Press correspondent by Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet in this harbor: The United States flag. I protested to and take no other kind. Twenty-five that it is the best family remedy known Admiral Da Gama against this ac- | cents a bottl.

tion, and his response was that he warned the commander of the when it was at the bar at Rio de Janeiro as to the whereabouts of the danger line. I ordered Admiral Da Gama to cease the firing. Both the guns on the Island of Cobras and the guns of the Insurgent wsrsaip, Tra-jano opened fire suddenly upon the bark Agate, the vessel hailing from New York, I warned Admiral Da Gama at once that if the fire was repeated would fire back. I also warned that if he touched an american ship or Amican goods I would consider him a pirate. I told him that I would protect American property absolutely from the fire of his guns, and that should retaliate upon him for any damage done unless it was entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance

Admiral Benham says that he notified

Admiral Da Gama unofficially that firing

by the insurgents upon the whatves for

the purpose of creating terror and to

prolong a blockade, would not be per mitted so far as Americans and Ameri can vessels were concerned. To this communication the insurgents made no answer. The Captains of the American vessels, Admiral Benham continues, intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves, and the American Admiral notined Admiral Da Gama that it was his intention to conviny them at sunrise on Monday. Fearing trouble, Admiral Benham ordered that the yesseis of his fleet be cleared for action. The three ships referred to were the Amy, the Good News and the Julia Rolins. The captains of two of the ships weakened and failed to come into the harpor. The Amy was the only one that ventured in, and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit. As precaution against any possible aggressive action on the part of the insurgents the cruisers New York. Charleston and Newark were assigned to watch the actions of Da Gama's ships. the Aquadaban and Tamandare while the Detroit and the San Francisco were signalled to take positions near the Traano and the Guanbara. These precauions certainly proved effective, and the nsurgents, in face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but the feeblest attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to her whart. No guns were opened upon her by Da Gama's vessels and, as a matter of course, the American vessels did not fire upon the insurgents

The insurgents protest consisted his: As the Amy got abreast of the Guanatara, a marine on the last named essel aimed a musket at her and fired Two musket shots were fired at the Guanabara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit, in return. This was all the firing done during the Amy's trip and this was enough. All opposition ceased at once, and the use of heavy guns was not considered necessary at any time. The reason that the other wo ships which had notified Admiral Benham that they wished to go to their wharves failed to do so, is that their commanders were persuaded from en tering the harbor by a man of the name of Rollins, who is believed to be the agent of an English firm wnich has been At a later hour Admiral Da Gama

furn shing the rebels with money. visability of surrendering to the Detroit in consequence of the musket shots fired. know enough to keep themselves thought pessible that he may vet decide to surrender to the American commander. There is no doubt Da Gama this matter." This curt response to his is in a bad way. A proposed compromise has been refused by Peixotto's Government and it seems to be only give up the struggle. The complications of the insurgent situation are increased by the absence of Admiral De Mello. The failure of the latter to arrive here to the assistance of the insurgent fleet has given rise to the report that he is dead. The commanders of sixteen warships here, including five American and four English and French, have sent messages to Admiral Benham congratulating him upon his prompt action. The Austrian Commander cleared ship and made ready to help the American Ad-

miral in case help was necessary. Alarming reports have been received Government disasters at Curutiba. Paranagua and Antonina. It is stated hat these places have been captured by the insurgents and that the Government troops have fled, abandoning their arm

and munitions of war. RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Copyright-American vessels that desire to come to he piers of the city can now do so with surgents. The negotiations to settle the troubles between the inrurgents and the Government by arbitration in which Admiral Benham was acting as a private citizen, are at present at a standstill. This is probably due to the fact that Admiral Da Gama's nephew was killed early Monday morning while engaged in a fight along the shore on a tug. The American Minister here, Mr.

Thompson, to-day sent a long secret dispatch to the State Department at Washingion. Communication with Santos is unin

The action of Admiral Benhan in proecting American ships in their effort to and at the waryes in this harbor has had a salutary effect. English and merchant ships of other nationalties are now caming up to their warves without any sign of molestation on the part of the insurgent vessels. Admiral Benham's bold stand against interference with vessels of his country is generally

The exchange of shots between the in surgent and Government forces has practically ceased during the past 24 months that a day has passed when there was not more or less firing occurring The warning which Admiral Benham gave to Admiral Da Gama that firing upon the wharves for the mere purpose of creating a blockade by terror must cease, has been heeded. All of the foreigners are delighted with the result of the American Admiral's conduct. The commanders of the foreign fleets held a conference to-day to discuss the action of Amiral Benham, and resolutions were adopted fully endorsing the

cou se that he pursued. Admiral Da Gama feels aggrieved a Admiral Benham. He sent a letter to the American Admiral to-day protesting against the astentations manner in which the Ame ican commander had humil ated him. He says he will yield for a time to superior force, but that as he was cially notified the representaties of all other nations that they may do the same. He declares that the insurgents have held the harbor for five months. and says that now if the shore batteries fire on him he will be unable to reply for fear of hurting neutral ships and also be unable to protect his men. Admiral Da Gama also sent a letter to the officers who had gathered in conference to discuss Admiral Benham's action, asking that he might be permitted to worth my while to say to you at this bombard the city without notice. No answer was sent to him, but Admiral Benham said later that he would grant the insurgent Admiral permission to bombard the city, but he would require that 48 hours' notice be given, so that non-combatants would be able to seek shelter.

Millions of Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in insurgent forces on Coba's Island last every part ct the world. Be sure and Friday fired upon a ship flying the ask for "Mrs winslow's Southing Syrup,"

SPIRITS FURPENTINE.

- Henderson Gold Leaf : Col. Burgwyn is home for a few days this week. He tells that the business outlook is more encouraging, he thinks, and in all his travels and observations he is convinced that our people are as well off or better than those of other States he has been in, and certainly North Carolina upon the whole is surpassed by none.

- Graham Gleaner: Revenue oficers Kirkpatrick, Colquitt and Cunningham made a raid on an illicit distillery in Pieasant Grove township, near incent's mill, Tuesday. Two stills and several stands of beer were cut up, and a double-barreled shot gun and several lanterns captured. No one was found at the distillery, and we did not learn to

whom it was supposed to belong. - Charlotte Observer : Sergeant Baker has for several weeks been on the track of Chas. Hufstickler, white, an escaped convict from the pentient pry. festerday he bagge his game. Hufstickler was arrested at the Gingham Mill, where he had been at work for two weeks under the name of Will Henderson. Hufstickler is a native of Asheville. He sas sent up for two years, for what he refused to sav, and after wearing the stripes for six months, escaped.

- Charlotte News A colored woman named Emma Toomer, employed as cook for a family in ward 4. eft her four-year old child at home yesterday afternoon. D ring the absence of the woman, the child's clothing became ignited Its screams attracted the attention of other parties living in the same house, but the child was terribly burned before aid reached it Medical attention was secured for the little sufferer, but to no avail. The child died this morning at 4 o'clock.

- High Point Enterprise: There is a man living near High Point who takes no interest in anything except his home affairs. He came back from the war without a cent. He had a large family and he went to work. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, h.s. not voted since the war, and takes no interest in county, State or National When election time comes around he is deal to all entreaties of his friends to go and vote. He has raised his children and has plenty to do him in this world.

- Morganton Herald; From a correspondent and from other sources the Herald learns that the daughter of George Mike" Pearson was driven to commit suicide by the inhuman treatment of her father. He did not clothe her sufficiently, relused to give her sufficient food to eat and made her do a man's hard manual labor. The child who was only fifteen years old, complained that she was tired, hungry and sick all the time and that she was tired of life. So on last Friday she went into the woods and harged herself with a cotton shawl.

- Fayetteville Solid South: The butchery of Mr. Martin Denning by one of his sons-in-law is deeply regretted, as Mr. Denning was highly esteemed by his acquaintances. He was a farmer in Flea Hill who lost his mind some months past and was brought back from the asylum too soon. We suppose he was killed at home on the 21st -- The colored desperado, Alex. McPherson, who has been boldly butchering cattle, sheen and hogs in Western Cumberland, was caught and lodged in jail on the 18th. He made a very stubborn resistance. He whose wife he held between himself and his assailants, firing from bentid her while holding her in front as a protection to himself. Finally the citizens who were surrounding the house made up the sum necessary too pay the householder for the damage and were preparing to fire the house when the regro surrendered.

A Good Teacher.



"I am afraid of waking baby, for poor Robert has walked the floor every night with him for the last three weeks.' "How dreadful! And has the baby

TILLLMAN'S TROUBLES.

"No. But he has learned to swear."-

Reply of the Mayor of Darlington to the Governor's Letter in Reference to the Dispensary Law.

CHARLESTON. S. C., Jan. 81 .- A special to the News and Courier from Darling ton, S. C., says: When Governor Tillman's letter in reference to the dispensary law was received by Mayor Dargan, a meeting of the city council was promptly called. Mayor Dargan, at this meeting submitted the following letter to Governor Tillman, which met with the approval of the council and was ordered to be forwarded at once. DARLINGTON, S C. January 81

Gov. Tillman and Chairman State Board of Control Columbia, S. C: DEAR SIR:-Your communication of the 29 h inst. has been received, and the contents noted. I have carefully read the dispensary act, and am familiar with its several provisions relating to the powers of mayors and policemen. especially with the section to which you have invited my attention. find nothing in the act in question, or in any other act of the Legislature, requiring the mayor of the town council of Darlington to give vou, or Mr. I. P. Kervin, satisfactory of other assurance, that we will obey this or any other law. As there is nothing in the act giving either of you authority to require such assurance, and as I am not aware of any other law requiring me to give, or you, or Mr. J. P. Kervin to exact promises as to my comtemplated official or unofficial intentions. It appears singular that either, or both of you, should allow your respective boards to delegate you to exact promises from officials with whose business you have no concern whatever. I am not aware of the fact which you have announced to me by implication, that the Mayor and town council of Darlington have violated this particular law or any other. As to the information the State Board of Control has received I know nothing of its source or reliability, as you failed to enlighten me, but assert that it is incorrect, though in doing so I am fully conscious of the fact that it is not time, as it is very easy to believe what one wishes to believe.

Yours respectfully, W. F. BARGAN, Mayor of Darlington, S. C. This letter was mailed to Gov. Tillman this morning and leaves no doubt as to where Darlington's city council stands, It may be interesting to add just here that the total amount received by the town treasurer since the opening of the dispensary aggregates only \$382.78.

The pleasant flavor, gentie action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the and every family should have a bottle.