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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

NO DANGER IN IT.

hey advocate, talk wildly and con-

of the patriotic citizen to preserve it

unimpaired, of whatever it may be

made, gold, silver or paper. Patri-

otic citizens do this in time of war

when extraordinary emergencies

arise, and why can't they do so in

times of peace when emergencies

During the late war the people

who stood by the Federal Govern-

ment took and freely used about

\$400,000,000 of paper money, which

had nothing in it or on it to give it

Government, which made it money,

ita legal tender. . It had absolutely

nothing to dignify it but the legal

tender quality imparted to it by law,

to be good, lawful money and avail-

money. Although it was a legal

upon its face, it fluctuated in value

more or less, but these fluctuations

which the people willingly and patri-

otically took and used, and kept up

the agitation until the specie resump-

tion act was passed, have been doing

all they could to discredit silver, and

for the same reason, to enhance the

The people are not fighting silver;

not foolish enough not to want"sound

and stable" money, money which

property of any other kind of money.

They believe there ought to be

enough of some kind in circulation,

and they are now agitating the coin-

do not want the inflation that is ap-

parently so much dreaded by the

"sound money" people, but they do

want such an expansion of the cur-

value of gold.

MINON 9 PRESERVE C MOUNT

MINOR MENTION.

Much of the inventor's genius these days is devoted to contriving We believe that the mass of the death-dealing machinery, guns that geople, if it were not for the exwill shoot on the perpetual motion tremists on both sides, could soon plan, that all you have to do is wind get together on the silver coinage them up, turn them in the right mestion. But unfortunately it is direction and let them go on mowing the few who do the talking and they. men down, and guns that will send a ther from interested motives or ball either through a mountain or om over-zealousness in the cause over it, through a tree on the other side and kill the fellow behind it. use a question that any one of or-For the navy they have been workdinary business sense ought to be ing to getup an armor plate that no able to see through and understand. gun can bore a hole through, while We number 65,000,000 of people and other fellows are at work on guns we ought to be able to adjust our and shells that no armor plate can finances without foreign help and to withstand. About the time they maintain the integrity of our money | think they have succeeded, some at home and make people abroad re- other inventor comes along and upsets all their calculations. A few But to do this we must show the weeks ago Mr. Carnegie had some of natriotism which stands squarely up his Harveyized plate tested at Indian mits Government, and the national | Head, and when the most powerfu oride to preserve the reputation of guns failed to materially damage it the money upon which the Govern- he thought he had the armor plate ment puts its stamp. When that is down fine, and so he did until one of done it becomes the money of the the new Carpenter projectiles went whole people, the representative, so | whizzing through it twice the other to speak, of Governmental authority, day, as thus described by a Wash-

and as such it ought to be the aim | ington dispatch: "The first shot at a 12-inch Harveyzed plate to-day, with an initial velocity of 1,475 feet per second, got its point ten nches into the plate and went to pieces, knocking a slice off the plate and driving out a piece behind big enough to flood a compartment of a vessel if it had formance was sufficient to pass the shell, as it would have easily pierced ordinary metal, and besides it warmed up the gun

"Another of the big shells was put in to place, and behind it were stower away 400 pounds of brown hexagona powder, specially adapted to this calibre of gun. When the electric button was pressed the 1100-pound shell leaper from the muzzle with a velocity of 1,810 the value it had but the stamp of the feet per second, and less than a third o second later it went through the plate oak backing and sand bank behind, and and the act of Congress, which made icocheting high in the air, plunged into the woods a mile away, where it was ound an hour later, practically unscathed after its remarkable journey.'

The plate men can now proceed and nothing behind it but the faith to toughen up his plate, some, and of the people that it would continue then the projectile fiend will proceed to increase the penetrating and burstable for the purposes of business and ing capacity of his projectile and to pay debts until it was replaced, if that time ever came, by some other

The May number of the Southern tender for the amount of figures Trade, published in St. Louis, gives list of 381 industrial enterprises started in the South last month. were caused not by the people, who Among them 31 cotton mills, 14 flour readily took and used the money, but mills, 7 canning factories, 6 furniby the money-manipulators, who ture factories, 23 saw and planing speculated on that as they now do on mills, and 16 foundries and machine gold. The very same class of men shops. The others are electric and who tried to discredit greenbacks, telephone plants.

The New York Advertiser wants to know how the Western people are to protect themselves against the tornadoes of the end of Spring. The easiest way we know is for them to abandon their cyclone cellars, and come South where the tornado, cyclone and all that sort of thing whatever fighting they are doing as

a mass is for silver. But they are not crazy on that subject. They are The Mayor of Cologne, Prussia, is sitting down on the American dried apple, which he says is impregnated would buy as much as any other kind with zinc, absorbed from the zinc of money and have the debt-paying nets on which the apples are put to/ dry. The opinion is entertained by some that this is part of a base conspiracy to ruln the reputation of this inoffensive American product, which was rapidly making successful entry age of silver because they believe into the interior of Germany. that is the way to get enough. They

The STAR does not suppose there is a man in the United States, who is at all familiar with cotton, who does not concede that the crop of 1895-'96 will reacy as would meet the demands of be smaller than that of 1894-'95. It is business the country over and take only a question of extent of decrease it out of the power of the owners of On this point the experts and statistithe millions to control the volume and hold the business of the country It is said that in New Orleans a day or two ago there were offered bets of \$1,000 There may be some difference of to \$2,000 that the next crop would not opinion as to what the per capita cir- exceed 7,850,000 bales, and \$500 to \$1,culation should be, the most extreme | 000 that the Texas crop would not exceed 2,115,000 bales. The STAR thinks contending for double as much the New Orleans bettors would have a as we have now, which would be "surer thing" if they would raise their about what France has. With so figures for the entire crop to 8,000,000 much even the extremest of those bales,fand those for Texas to 2,500,000

who do not own silver mines or are not in some way interested in the Travel Will Be Cheap. production of silver would be con-"The people," said a railroad man to tent, and they would not favor Charlotte News reporter Thursday, an inflation of silver money, or coin-"think they are having cheap travel age beyond the amount that the now, but just wait until the Exposition country could absorb. '(A much opens in Atlanta this Fall, and you will larger amount, by the way, than we learn what cheap travelling is. The two now have in circulation, especially big lines to Atlanta, the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line, are already with the inequable method of distrisharpening knives, and they are going bution that we now have, by which to do some wonderful slashing, that is, there is a surplus of money in some unless something happens in the meansections and a famine in others.) time to cause them to lay down their There is no uncompromising demand arms. The prospect is good, though, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the people who are agitat-

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

CONCERT BY THE LADIES' MONU-MENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Many Celebrated Singers Participated - Anothor Concert to be Given on the 20th inst. The Pharmacists and Dr. Carr.-S. A. L. Shops will not be Removed to Ports mouth.-Rev. Mr. Tuttle's Revival. [Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11 1895. The concert given by the Ladie onumental Association was quite success. Many celebrated singers came from a distance to participate. Mr. J. S. Pigott, of Atlanta, captivated tue audience. The object of the concert was to secure funds for defraying expenses incident with the entertainment of visitors on the 20th. About \$150 was netted by the managers. On the evening of the 20th another concert for the benefit of the Monument Fund will be given. Many noted singers will be here. The Capital Club and the Car-olina Cotillion Club will give a german the same evening. It promises to be the social event of the season.

The pharmacists are making a deternined effort to make Dr. Carr resign his position at the Insane Asylum as pharmacist. Mr. Bradley, who is leading the fight in behalf of the druggists, is receiving commendatory letters for his course from pharmacists over the State. The report has been circulated here,

and the Norfolk papers have stated that the shops of the Seaboard Air Line would be removed from Raleigh to Portsmouth, Va. There seems to be no foundation for this report. "No official action has been taken, anyway," said Mr. J. M. Turner, train dispatcher. The man Driver, who was arrested here yesterday on suspicion that he was the barn burner who escaped from the

Lillington jail, turns out to be the brother of the man wanted. He has been released from custody.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of the Central Methodist Church, has instituted a new feature in connection with revivals. He is circulating dodgers on the street advertising the meeting now in progress at

Rev. L. N. Chappel, a Baptist misionary to China, reached here from the Orient this morning, with his family. The sheriff of Wake county has settled his taxes in full with the County Com-

nis church.

Governor Carr received a letter this morning from Joseph B. Doe, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter sent the War Department on the fourth of May, setting forth the fact that Raleigh constitutes an exceedingly desirable point for the establishment of a new military post. The acting Secretary quotes the Lieutenant General's opinion as follows:

"I concur fully in the opinion of His Excellency, Governor Carr, that Raleigh is an exceedingly desirable point for the establishment of a military post, possess ing all desirable qualifications for that purpose." He also says the abandonment of frontier posts and the concentration of the military in the East has been carried about as far as can be at present. He further says: "Moreover, the most important military question at present relating to North Carolina, is the nstruction of suitable fortifications and the establishment of suitable garrisons for the defence of the harbors of this State against possible foreign attack." In my judgment, this point should be attended to before that of the establishment of an infantry and cavalry garrison trust that at no distant date both of these objects will receive due attention; First, that of the seacoast garrisons, and second, that of a suitable infantry and cavalry garrison in the interior."

INTER-STATE WHISKEY.

Since the Dispensary Decision Liquor

The recent decisions regarding the disensary law have had a wonderful effect in one respect at least, they have filled Charleston with whiskey drummers, says the News and Courier, who are doing a rushing business. There was a jovial party of commercial men at the Charleston Hotel yesterday, all of whom represented one or another of the largest whiskey concerns in the country. They were all in the very best spirits, and judging from their demeanor and words, one would have said that business with them was on a boom. Most of them had just arrived in the city yesterday or the day before, but one or two, more sagaciou than the others, had come to the city a week ago and quietly sat down to wait for the result of the Columbia trial, calculating that if it should go against the State there would be a boom in their business. The event amply justified the risdom of their action. Any approximately accurate guess at

the amount of liquor that these gentlemen have sold in the city within the last few days would look like an exaggera tion. A reporter had a conversation with one of them during the day, and the figures mentioned were startling to say the least of it. "Yes," he said, "we are all whiskey men, and we are doing great business. I have been here now for nearly a week, but most of the party came into the town yesterday morning There is not a man of us who has been idle, either. Probably the biggest trade done by any of us has been done by that tall, fine looking fellow over youder in the fine coat and brown trousers. He and his goods are well known here, and he consequently has a big 'pull.' Last orders, aggregating about one hundred and forty barrels of good liquor. don't know what the sum total of all our sales would amount to, but the figures might surprise you were they

made out."

Funeral services over the remains Christian C. Martin, wile of Mr. Alfred Martin, were held yesterday afternoon in St. James' Church, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. Mr. Strange, the rector, conducted the services, assisted by Bishop Watson.

The pall-bearers were Mr. George W. Kidder, Mr. Thomas D. Meares, Dr. and a by-word among the nations of the George G. Thomas, Col. John D. Taylor, earth, Col. A. M. Waddell, Col. W. L. DeRosset, Col. John W. Atkinson and Judge O. P. Meares. There were many beautiful floral tributes, the grave at Oakdale Cemetery, where the remains were interred, being literally covered with flowers, testimonials of affection and esteem from many friends of the deceased, to whom she was greatly endeared by her

Christian character, her unbounded charity and benevolence. Mrs. Martin was the daughter of M Christopher Dudley, postmaster of Wilmington many years ago, eister of the late Guilford H. Dudley, and mother of Eugene S. Martin, Esq., Mr. William A. Martin, Mrs. Emma Maffitt and Mrs. Kate Maffitt, of this city.

MEMORIAL DAY.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

Bervices at Oakdale Cemstery-Oration by W. G. Burkhead, Erg.-Descration of Graves-Military Parade-Salutes

Fired, E.c. Memorial Day was observed in Wilnington as a half-holiday. Public and private schools closed at noon, and nearly all places of business at 2 o'clock p. m. The weather was propitious—as pretty a May day as one could wishand early in the afternoon crowds of people gathered at Oakdale Cemetery, where services were held in commemoration of the Confederate dead, in accordance with the programme arranged by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the Wilmington division Naval Reserves wheeled their battery of howitzers into position on the hill overlooking the cemetery and fired a salute of eleven guns, and shortly afterwards the Wilmington Light Infantry arrived on the grounds.

Under the direction of the chief marshal, Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, a procession was then formed and marched to the Confederate lot, where the exercises began with the choir selected for the occasion singing the doxology. Rev. Will B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist Church, then offered an earnest and touching prayer, and after the anthem, "Ever Fadeless be Their Glory," was sung by the choir, Mr. John E. Crow, assistant marshal, introduced Mr. W. G. Burkhead, of Columbus county, invited by the Memorial Association to deliver the annual ora-

Mr. Burkhead made an excellent address, and from the beginning to the close of his speech was listened to with close attention, and frequently applauded. His subject was "The Private Soldier." After speaking in fitting terms of the noble work undertaken and accomplished by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Wilmington, he said:

The war in which our heroes fell has with many become a twice-told tale, an old song. Stories of their "dearest action with interest now. The old soldier who was a unit in the noblest army that ever battled for the right is often voted as a bore by those for whom he spent his strength and spilt his blood. Why is it? fear it is because we are too thoughtful

If there is one peculiar and special characteristic of the present age, it is surely its materialistic tendency. Selfishness, that clog upon all generous feeling that obstacle to all noble sentiment, is everywhere rife. The spiritual and sentimental are overshadowed by the material and the sordid. What is same if we cannot hypothecate it? What is honor f we cannot traffic upon it? What is place, or power, or public trust, if we cannot coin it? Painful examples are too easily found. Nothing is considered valuable, nothing commendable, nothing praiseworthy that will not enhance our material prosperity. To-day we too often gauge our neighbor, not by his noble heart, his open hand, his generous impulses, but by his bank account, He may spend himself in the service of his day and generation, but if he is not worth a homestead he is no good. No investment that does not produce return in kind is worth our attention. The oldfashioned injunction and the old-fashioned promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days," is disposed of with a sneer and a shrug. We cannot afford to wait; we do not want to find it "after many days;" we want to find it now. Show us some chance to realize a large percent, and we are enthusiastic-show us an opportunity to do good and if we embrace it at all, A few weeks ago I heard a conversation I did not like: A lawyer was telling a friend of a case he had won. He told of the adverse opinions of his brother lawyers, of his own tentative assertion of the correctness of his opinion, of his labor and search for the authority and for precedent, of his fears, his hopes, of his cli-ents' anxiety, and finally of his triumph The friend descroyed his enthusiasm and his pleasure with one question: How much did you make out of it? Of course he made something. It is usual and necessary to make something, but the thrill that stirs you, the flood of joy that engulfs you when you feel that by your own energy and exertion and skill you have caused the right to triumph, far exceeds the pleasure that comes to him who counts all things in dollars and cents. Is everything to be valued in dollars and cents? Suppose these anxious friends had stood by the wayside when

stir until you could have answered with a liberal amount of dollars and cents, where would be our glory? Judas Iscariot asked this question or one like unto it when the whole house was filled with the fragrance of the precious ointment that Mary had poured on the feet of our Lord. He did not think that paid. He did think it paid him to receive for his treachery thirty pieces of silver, but Christ said "She hath wrought a good work upon me. Wherever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world this shall be told as a memorial of her," and of Judas Iscariot he said: "Woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it were betborn," and to-day throughout Christendom in half a thousand languages the touching story of Mary is told as a memorial of her, while "Judas" is a hissing

our gallent soldiers were marching to the

front and had iterated their question-

what will it pay? Suppose this question had been asked Jefferson Davis when he

resigned his seat in the Senate and cast

in his lot with his own State? Suppose

this question had been flung into the

face of Robert Lee when he left the army

of the United States and tendered his

sword to Virginia; and suppose each one

had been touched with the materialism

of the present age and had refused to

In the long hard winter at Valley Forge, British agents went among the half starved troops of Washington and asked this same question—what will it pay? Benedict Arnold thought it would not pay him to suffer with the suffering Continentals. It paid him in gold to go to the army of the British. To-day we learn with gratitude that not a soldier at Valley Forge was induced to sell his honor and glory, while with grim joy we also read that Benedict Arnold died unwept, unhonored and unsung. There are things that cannot be reckoned with money. There are things beyond price, and the tender care and sweet memory

springs of our actions. Look at the poor pitiful sum now on hand to erect a monument to one of the greatest born on our soil—only \$416,50 has been sub-scribed to build a monument to Zebulon

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the last ragged Confederate soldier laid

down his musket, and a monument has

ust been erected to our heroic dead,

And \$30,000 of the money was almost wrung from the State Treasury. Private donations and free will offerings and spontaneous gratitude scarcely sufficed to lay the foundation. Uncovered I salute the women of North Carolina. Their on, their love, their patriotism, their gratitude for the fallen heroes planted the monument at Raleigh, so tasteful, so beautiful, so grand, and all over this State in every cemetery where the Southern dead lie buried the women of North Carolina, by slab and stone and column have testified their devotion and patriotism; and far away at Gettysburg, where so many North Carolin boys sleep, laiming by silent possession, title to a full share in the glorious deeds done upon that awful field, thousands o modest head-stones tell how woman's love remembers. And more than that We have woman to thank for the recur rence of this sweet custom of covering with flowers the graves of the dead, an keeping alive the memories of the terribut hallowed past. We lords of creation are too busy. We are struggling and reaching and grasping. We let the present engross us; we give too earnest ed to that doctrine of Longfellow, "Let the dead past bury its dead," many of us talk wisely, we think, of the new South, and have already folded up and laid away all memories of the old South, but woman forgets not. The shadowy vista of years does not cloud her vision. She yet sees the gallant boys marching to the front. She yet hears the yell of triumph. She yet hears the groan and the death rattle. She yet sees the pain-stricken face and marred and mangled body. God bless

selves. They keep our hearts alive. In compliance with your reques ladies of the Memorial Association, come to perform the task you have as signed me, and I do not come reluctantly. One thing made me hesitate however-I was not a soldier; I have no personal reminiscences; I did not toi brough the long march; I did not starve n prison; I did not join in the charge; never heard the rebel yell. These are serious defects in a speaker on an occasion like this; but though I am not equal to the task; though I am unable to say anything new or interesting, I wanted to come. With all the ardor of my nature I have loved and admired the Confederate soldier and I am glad of an opsat with bated breath and burning cheeks and listened to tales of the heroes home returned. I never tire of reading the wondrous story of those wondrou deeds. All my life General Lee has been the object of my most extravagant admiration and veneration. Oh, the granddeur and character of Lee!

the women. They save us from our-

'Never a hand waved sword from stain Nor purer a sword led braver band,

Nor braver bled for brighter land, Nor brighter had a cause so grand, Nor cause a chief like Lee."

And who does not thrill when the name of Tackson is called. But I do not come to talk of the Generals. Their fame is secure. No wreath of mine could add to their honor. Great were the Generals of the Confederacy, and their deeds have been a thousand times lauded. There is a verse in an old familiar poem that has always appealed to me, and in that verse I find

'All quiet along the Potomac to-night, Except now and then a stray picket s shot as he walks on his beat to and By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

Tis nothing-a private or two now and

Will not count in the news of battle. Not an officer lost, only one of the men, Moaning out all alone his death rattle."

It has always been impracticable, if not impossible, to give the names of the men who did the great deeds, who died in the charge and in the siege and at the battery's side. Even Henry V, at Agincourt, after proclaiming that he who shed his blood with him should be his brother, fails to mention by name the men who were killed, although they numbered only twenty-five. And beto mention by name all who fought gallantly, and because the private soldier has been, at least in some instances, actually forgotten in the news of the battle, and because North Carolina boys have, in fact, been slighted, I have chosen for my subject—"Only One of the Men, or The Private Soldier." Lee and Jackson and Stuart and Taylor and Gordon and Beauregard and

Pender and Pettigrew were great Generals, but the seven hundred thousand soldiers, meanly clad and scantily fed and poorly equipped, that kept at bay for four long years and a hundred times defeated three million amply equipped men, were great soldiers. Not alone to the Generals is due the victory. There have been instances when the Genera caused defeat. In one of the great battles on the continent of Europe, one of the English regiments, as Macaulay has it, deserted by friends and outnumpered by foes, forced their way into a fort that had just been pronounced imoregnable by the finest marshals of rance. In one of the battles of the Mexican war a brigade of volunteers who did not even know the calls of the bugle, charged the enemy and won victory while the bugles, at the command of the General, sounded a retreat The volunteers had volunteered to fight and so soon as the bugles sounded they fought. Like Dessaix' drummer boy they had not learned the retreat. But we need not go to another country or to another age for great deeds. The

best soldiers the world has ever seen wore the gray thirty years ago. Is proof of their valor and devotion needed? A North-ern writer said: "It is beyond wonder how men such asithe rebel troops are can fight as they do. That those ragged and filthy wretches, sick, hungry and always miserable should prove such heroes is a There was one regiment that stood up before the fire of three of our long range batteries and of two of our regiments of infantry and although the air around them was vocal with the whistle of bullets and the scream of shells, they stood and delivered their fire inperfect order." Another writer a member of the New York Artillery, in a letter to a Northern paper said, speaking of the 'Seven Pines' battle: "Our shot tore their ranks wide open and shattered them asunder in a manner frightful to witness but they closed up and came on as steadily as English veterans. When they got within four hundred

yards we closed our case shot and opened on them with cannister. Such destruction I never witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks. Indeed whole companies went down before that murderous fire, but they closed with order and discipline that was of a noble unselfish deed are more precious than rubles; but in the hurry of business life we are apt to forget these deeds, and sordid motives become the vancing and three of their flags were from Wilmington will be \$3.70.

brought within range of one of our guns oaded with cannister. "Fire!" shouted be gunner and down went the three flags and a gap was opened in those lines as if a thunder-bolt had torn them. They at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting, never wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns and sweeping everything before them,

captured our artillery and cut our whole division to pieces."

If such tribute to the brilliant courage of the Southern soldier is paid by the lips of our enemies, who shall dare chide us, for whom they fought and died, when we meet to pay them honor? Who dare criticise us if we forget everything but the glory of their achievements, and where can we find words to express our admiration of their unparalleled daring and devotion? No eulogy can do them justice. The most vivid picture will grow pale and somber beside the work of that artist who could give us the plain and simple facts. No one but an eye-witness could conceive and not even he can relate the truth of this great conflict. .

Why did the private soldier go to the war? His patriotism was stirred. His love of liberty was aroused. The same high sentiment that stirred the Revolutionary heroes, the same call of duty that summoned Wolfe to die on the plains of Abraham and sent Havelock to relieve Lucknow, urged him on and kept him true to his colors and his cause. He could no more remain at home when the war-drum rolled than he could disown his country and his home, He spoke in actions and their thunder is sounding yet. Let others profess love of country. He proved his devotion. Let others describe in glowing periods the courageous impulse of the soul. His lips were dumb but his deeds are vocal. Did he go for fame or fortune? He well knew no fortune could come. He knew he would te to fame unknown. He knew the Clio would be too busy with the high and the great to even record his name, and even that Calliope could spare to him no measure in her wondrous song. But none of these things moved him. His country called. A he held dear was at stake and like the Spartan he went forth to return, alas in so many instances, not with his shield,

I am glad I am talking to a Wilmington audience, for you can join with me in crowning with honor the Eighteenth Regiment of North Carolina Troops. New Hanover and Columbus both furnished soldiers for that regiment. You gave three companies, we gave two companies. Not only did your native citizens enlist, but those who had adopted this as their native country joined honor cannot be paid to that company of German volunteers, who transferring the German's God-given love of liberty to their new father-land, made common cause with us, and fought with us and died with us. Such unselfish patriotism is rare and

s worthy of all praise. It is not within my capacity to recount the achievements of this Eighteenth Regiment Its glory is fadeless. In speaking of it I do not disparage any other regiment. North Carolina soldiers were as good as the best. On the march, in siege, in the charge, in the retreat, on picket, in every arm of the service, North Carolina soldiers suffered as much, accomplished as much and remained as true as did the soldiers of any State. I will go farther than that and say that they did more than the soldiers of any other State, for there were more of them. It is now definitely settled that North Carolina sent more soldiers to the front than any other State. She urnished more soldiers than she did voters and her enlistment aggregated fully 125,000 men, nearly one-fifth of the whole Southern army. All her regiments fought well, and the story of the Eighteenth is but the story of the other regiments from the First to the Seventieth. From strong men to beardless boys they won their laurels and deserve them By accident of my residence I have heard more of the 18th regiment than of any other. Of the hardships it bore its part, of honor it deserves its share and only its share does it deserve. At Hanover Court House and at Cold Harbor it suffered terribly, At Fraser's farm one of its companies, sadly reduced by battles f of the preceding days went into the fight with twenty-two men all told and only four, three lieutenants and the corporal escaped uninjured; 18 out of the 22, including the captain, were shot

wounded including the Captain and that captain now carries an empty sleeve pendant from his left shoulder. On the conclusion of Mr. Burkhead' admirable address, the "Roll of Honor was called by assistant marshal Crow, the anthem, "An Offering of Flowers," was sung by the choir, and after the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Oliver, the Light Infantry closed the exercises by firing three volleys over the mound at

down upon the field. Every private sol-

The floral decorations surpassed any thing of the kind ever before seen on similar occasion. The mound was liter ally covered with flowers, and on ever grave in the cemetery that marked the last resting place of a Confederate soldier there was a floral tribute from the Memorial Association.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

t Wayman Church, Columbus County Address by Mr. Henry Bonitz, of Wil

MARLVILLE, N. C., May 11. Editor Star: There were memorial exercises at Wayman church, Columbus County, on the 10th. The services opened with singing by the choir. Prayer was offered by Mr. G. M. Summerell. Then Capt, D. C. Allen in an appropriate Mr. Henry Bonitz, of Wilmington, who, while youthful, talked like a veteran, and held his audience spell-bound, while he spoke of the "Lost Cause" and the heoism of its defenders. He was easy, fluent and graceful in his manner, and made a most excellent address. The Ladies Memorial Association of Wayman were very fortunate in securing the services this excellent young man. He mad a fine impression on our people, and we hope to have him among us again.

After the speaking the Wayman Sunday School children and citizens were formed in line by the marshals, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, O. J. Burress and S. B. King, each one laden with flowers, and marched to the mound, where Gapt D. C. Allen read the Roll of Honor. The mound was completely covered with

This ended one of the most pleasant memorial exercises it has been our good fortune to attend.

For the Unveiling at Raleigh,

The Atlantic Coast Line will round trip tickets to Raleigh, N. C. from points on its line in North Carolina on account of the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, May 20th, at the

Charles MacDonald, a Prominent Chicago Business Man, is Restored to Health.

Within a few steps of intersection of wo of the busiest thoroughfares in Chicago, if not in the entire country, is a store through the portal of which more people pass in the course of a day than enter into and depart from any other establishment of its size in the West. Men and women whose faces bear the stamp of intelligence and culture; women who lead in society, art and letters; men who are prominent in the professions; lawyers, physicians, artists, judges, and journalists. The exterior of the place gives immediate evidence of its character, which is that of a center of current news and information. It is the news and periodical depot of Charles Mac-Donald at 55 Washington street, who writes the following letter:

CHICACO, Feb. 20, 1895,—Messre.
Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington,

Vt.—Gentlemen: It is clearly the duty of every person to acknowledge a service rendered no matter what its nature. When, however, the character of the benefit bestowed is such that it lightens the daily burdens of our lives, and changes our lives from dreary watches to periods of rest and refreshing repose, the duty resolves itself into a pleasure. A few months ago, owing to the confining nature of my business. I began to feel at first a sort of languor and listlessness, to disguise which I was compelled to bring into play all the strength of will I could command. The feeling grew upon me, however, and in a short time it took such possession of me that it affected my appetite and caused insomnia. I approached my meals with feeling amount ng almost to nausea, and my bed with horror at the restless night that I was nearly certain was before me. It was only by the strongest efforts that I was enabled to hide the change from people who came into my place of business, but my intimate acquaintances were quicker to notice it. It had arrived at a point where I could no longer keep silent upon the subject, and speaking of it to one of my friends one day he suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before I had taken a dezen doses I knew that the suggestion was a good one, for use it, and feel entirely restored. My appetite is good, I sleep well, and instead of an irksome grind, my business has again become a pleasure to me. You may put me down as a strong advocate of Paine's celery compound.

Yours respectfully CHAS. MACDONALD.

THE DISPENSARY DECISION Comments of the Two Leading Papers of South Carolina on the Decision in the

The Charleston News and Courier of esterday says : If Judge Simonton's decision in the

dispensary case of Donald be sustained by the United States Supreme Court it will knock a very big hole in the law. We believe that it will be sustained by the Supreme Court, and that it marks the beginning of the end of the whole disgraceful business. From the first the News and Courier has pointed out the interference clause of the law with Inter-State commerce as the weakest point, and has never doubted that it would be declared unconstituional when it should be put fairly to the test. But while it is lawful under the decision of the Court for persons to order liquors for their own private use i is not lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the liquor traffic. Would-be dealers should not lose sight of this fact. The whole law will doubtless be overthrown in time, as it should be, but the present decision of the United States Court applies to only one part of the law. Individuals can buy and import all they require for private consumption, but no one can engage in the business of selling liquor without violating the law. It is well to remember this in the midst of the general rejoicing,

The Columbia State comments as fol The decision on the dispensary case is relatively unimportant in contrast to that which restores to so many thou-

sands of South Carolinians the power to vote, but considered alone it is of great significance.

No one who read in the State the two pages of Federal decisions cited by Mr. Bryan can tail to recognize the fact that the judgment of the court yesterday was in accord with the established doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States. We have the strongest reason for saying that in spite of the assumed surprise and indignation of Governor Evans, such a decision was expected. The only hope the administration had was that the court night decide that it did not possess ju-

The decision tolls the knell of the dispensary system, with all its tyrannies. The gates of the State once opened to the importation of liquors, the dispensary will be starved out by competition Between outside liquors of good quality at current market rates and dispensary liquors of inferior quality at double prices it will be easy for the citizen to decide. The revenues of the State barroom will decrease rapidly, while its ex-penses will be maintained, for the constabulary will have occupation enough in preventing sales of contraband stuff. As the institution is one for revenue and speech introduced the orator of the day, not for morality, it will not be maintained when it ceases to promise profits.

> City Markets. The markets yesterday were abundanty supplied with vegetables at [reasonable prices. Strawberries sold at 8 to 10 cents per quart; green peas 121/4 to 15 cents per peck; onions, 5 cents per bunch: asparagus, & cents per bunch; new potatoes (small) 10 cents a quart; turnips and beets, 5 cents a bunch.

Poultry was in scant supply grown fowls selling at 85 cents apiece; spring chickens 15 to 20 cents each; eggs 10 cents per quart.

Fish were in poor supply, but stone crabs were abundant at 10 cents per dozen: Sound oysters and clams, 191/4 to 15 cents per dozen.

Fresh meats were sold in the butchers' stalls at current prices and the supply was equal to all demands.

Mr. Warren Johnson Dead.

Mr. Warren Johnson, father of Mr. W A. Johnson of the firm of Johnson & Fore of this city, died yesterday afternoon at 8,35 o'clock at his residence in Clinton, N. C. The sad intelligence was received here last evening by telegraph. the party returned to Washington to-

NO. 28

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. LOUISVILLE, May 9 -Judge Thompson after listening to arguments for four hours in the Gordon-Brown murder case Paine's Celery Compound

GORDON-BROWN TRAGEDY.

Judge Thompson Decides That Fulton Gordon Should Not be Held for Trial for Killing His Wife and Her Paramour.

this afternoon decided that Fulton Gordon should not be held for trial and discharged him. Judge Thompson after the closing argument said: "I have listened to the case carefully and have consulted the authorities. It is my deliberate judgment that this man is not only not guilty in law but his action will teach adulterers that when they ply their netarious call-ing they are standing upon a precipice from which they are in danger of being dashed at any moment. The prisoner is

Then followed a wild scene. People jumped upon chairs, the bar and even on the steps of the Judge's bench and broke into cheers. Hundreds waved their hats in the air and the attorneys for the defence almost bad their hands wrung off by the enthusiastic multi-Judge Thompson was unable to restrain the commotion and court was declared adjourned.

The delendant was not present in Court, having been excused by the prosecution. Enthusiastic friends jumped into a cab and rode to the residence of Dr. Gavin Fulton to convey the cheerful news. Gordon was overcome with emotion.

Col. Scott, for the prosecution, said after the trial that he did not know whether the case would be taken before the grand jury or not. He would have to consult with Governor Brown first. He said that he did not think the decision was warranted by the evidence.

THE COTTON PROSPECT.

ERY DECIDED DECREASE IN THE USE OF FERTILIZERS.

Senerally Held by the Ootton Trade That the Yield of the Next Crop Will Be Much Less Than the Present One-But the Crop Is Looking Better Just Now Than at Same Time Last Year.

The weekly cotton letter of Hubbard Bros. & Co. thus summarizes the cotton

While the improving advices which have been received from the South regarding the crop have caused a partial iquidation of the holdings, it is noticeable that the influence of the bullish feeliug in commercial circles has increased the disposition to own cotton at present prices, based upon the idea that notwithstanding the reports which are coming from the cotton belt, that the improvement in general business jusifies the maintenance of present values, and that a jurther advance s only retarded by the receipt of these better advices from the growing crop. Our friends throughout the cotton belt regard our estimate of 85 per cent. decrease in the use of fertilizers as less than the actual reduction, which that notwithstanding the large accumulation of cotton seed, as a result of last season's crop of cotton and the small demand for the product of the cotton seed, that only a small proportion of this valuable fertilizer has been returned to the soil. It is generally held by the cotton trade that the yield of cotton for the ensuing year will be materially less than it was last eason, based on this reduction in the use of fertilizers, and the reduction in acreage which has been brought about by the inability of the planters to secure the necessary advances. They also maintain that this season cannot possibly be the same; climatic conditions are seldom repeated and they thus hold that the crop of last season can hardly be conalled. This fact is admitted on all sides and the question of a reduction in the yield is simply a relative one, the crop is barely out of the ground must be ased largely upon the imagination.

who, being well provided with stocks of the raw material, welcome an advance which furnishes them with a reason for the advance in the price of the product of their machinery, but are ready to use a portion of their accumulated supplies, and they doubtless will not buy largely unless crop advices should become of such a character as to justify them in looking for a material reduction in the vield of next season below their estimated consumption. Speculation, which was first attracted to cotton, has to some exten deserted the article for wheat and stocks, and it needs some new factor to nduce the return of their demand to the market. Such a reason can be found in bad crop accounts; which would have twice the ordinary effect upon the market, because of the imroving surroundings of trade and speclation. There is no disposition to anticipate that continued good crop advices would precipitate a decline; in fact the absence of a large short interest is a prominent feature of the local situation. t seems likely that with the increasing lemand for money, that the difference etween the months will widen, especially if there is any anxiety regarding the new crop, as speculation will be attracted to the distant deliveries in preference to the Summer positions. Our reports from the Southern States indicate that the crop is looking better than it did last year at this season, and in this account we are confirmed by the weekly Government report.

During the past ten days there has

been a falling off in the demand for cot-

ton for spinners throughout the world

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Admiral Meade to be Held Strictly to Account for Criticising the Administration-President Cleveland on a Fishing Ex-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The Presi-

dent Cleveland has decided that Admiral Meade shall be held strictly to account for criticising the Administration, if he was correctly reported in a newspaper interview published yesterday. Admiral Meade, who is now at the Army and Navy Club in this city, has been asked if he was responsible for the objectionable remarks, and upon his reply will depend whether he is ordered before a court martial. It is asserted that unless the Admiral can satisfy the Executive that he did not make the remarks attributed to him, he will be ordered to appear for trial on charges that (if sustained) will terminate his career as an officer of the United States Navy.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture I.S. Morton and Commissioner of Internal Revenue J. S. Miller, took Leesburg by surprise this morning. They went on invitation of Mr. Henry Harrison, to fish his trout preserve, the big spring and its outflow about two miles and a half north of the town, one of the finest parts of Loudoun county. Leaving Washington at 9 o'clock last night, in a special train, on reaching Farmwell, six miles below the town, they laid off for the night, and arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.
The party was met by Mr. Harrison
and driven quickly through to the sparkling stream, where they have spent the kling stream, where they have spent the day undisturbed by visitors. At their request their coming was kept entirely secret and, save to their host, was unexpected. Catching seventy of the speckled beauties, of which it is said the President caught the largest, and expressing themselves as delighted with the day and the beauty of this section, the party returned to Washington to-